Saturday July 4 1981
No 60,971
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES

Saturday Review: The conversion of Edith Sitwell, page 5

Paisley escapes Belfast assassination attempt

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Rev Ian Paisley escaped an attempt to assassinate him last night when the Irish National Liberation Army fired a single shot at a police car driving him home in Belfast.

Mr Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, was being driven from the BBC studios where he had appeared in a tea-time radio programme, when a shot from a high-velocity rifle was fired at the car in near Bridge Street, in the Markets area of the city.

No one was injured. The bullet missed the car and hit a wall near by. Mr Paisley said "I heard the shot. The police in the car got on the radio and reported to their base that a high-velocity shot had been fired at the car."

He said he believed the gunman was watching for him on his journey from the BBC. Last night police had still to find the bullet which Mr Paisley claimed had lodged in the wall.

Asked why he should have been attacked, he said: "I think probably what has happened is that the republicans realize now that I am in a position, because of being elected leader of the Ulster people, to mobilize men—men who will defend themselves and their families. The fact that they felt they must attack me and try and kill me shows that I am being effective."

As with many politicians in Ulster, security at Mr Paisley's home is heavy, with a permanent Royal Ulster Constabulary guard. He travels everywhere in a police car.

Almost two hours after the attack at about 5.30 pm, the INLA claimed responsibility and said the gunman was already in a safe house. The group was responsible for murdering Mr Airey Neave outside the Houses of Parliament.

The RUC was examining yesterday whether any law had been broken in remarks Mr Paisley made on Thursday about recruiting a Protestant defence force.

The investigation was launched after claims that he had come close to inciting violence when he told a rally of 1,000 people at Sixmilecross, Co Tyrone, that recruiting would start soon for the force which would stand up to the IRA. "We have a choice to make. Shall we allow ourselves to be murdered or shall we go out and kill the killer?" he asked.

Unless the British Government went into republican ghettoes to "flush them out", action would have to be taken. Although careful to say that such things would occur only if something else did not happen, Mr Paisley was strongly criticized by Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, who said his words were nothing short of incitement.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said: "I do not know if anything was done which went outside the law. I hope not; but if anything was, then the law will be brought into operation."

Asked if he was considering prosecuting Mr Paisley, Mr Atkins replied: "I am not considering it. It is a matter for the chief constable. Nobody must be allowed to break the law and get away with it."

Mr Paisley said he had spoken in a purely deefnsive context and he did not think he had broken the law. He added: "I think it is within the law to defend yourself. If the security forces are not prepared to defend us, then we will have to defend ourselves."

He said later: "I would welcome any public trial; but if the British Government had anything against me, they would have me in court before tomorrow".

The proposal outlined on Thursday by Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, for a "broadly independent status" for Ulster, was welcomed yesterday by the Ulster Loyalist Democratic Party, the political wing of the Ulster Defence Association.

A spokesman said that Mr Callaghan's statement had not been a surprise, as more and more people were beginning to realize there was no other solution.

☐ Hopes that talks in both Dublin and Belfast would lead to a breakthrough in attempts to end the hunger strike at the Maze prison diminished last night when republican sources said there was no clear indication of a settlement.

But despite this apparent setback, and with Mr Joseph McDonnell, the hunger striker, near death, discussions between Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, and five members of the Irish Commission for Peace and Justice continued in an attempt to end the impasse.

After talks with Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, and relatives of the hunger strikers, republican sources in Belfast said that the relatives had refused to go to the Maze to see the prisoners.

"We see no clear indication of a settlement of a hunger strike. Any settlement can only take place when our loved ones are satisfied that their five demands have been met", a statement said.

☐ In Oxford yesterday Mr John Patten, a junior minister at the Northern Ireland Office, emphasized the Government's commitment to the province in terms far removed from Mr Callaghan's proposal for an independent state (Our Political Editor writes).

Mr Patten said the Government's commitment was made clear by the fact that, despite the population of the province being only 2.5 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom, its affairs occupied the exclusive attention of a Cabinet minister and five junior ministers.

Photographs by Harry Kerr

Applause from the Royal Box during the women's singles final at Wimbledon: Front row (left to right): Prince Michael of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Duke of Kent, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett (chairman of the All England Lawn Tennis Club), the Duchess of Kent and Lady Diana Spencer.

Mandlikova slump gives Lloyd title

By Rex Bellamy

The first two Wimbledon championships were decided yesterday. Chris Lloyd beat Hana Mandlikova 6—2, 6—2 in a disappointing women's singles final and Peter Fleming and John McEnroe, the 1979 champions, regained the men's doubles title by beating Bob Lutz and Stan Smith 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs Lloyd, aged 26, has never been beaten before the semi-final round during any of her 10 appearances at Wimbledon. Champion three times and runner-up four times, she totally outclassed Miss Mandlikova, aged 19, who was obviously inhibited by the emotional stress of playing her first Wimbledon final.

In the first all-American men's doubles final since 1949, Fleming and McEnroe reversed the result of last September's United States final by beating Lutz and Smith.

McEnroe was fined $750 (about £375) for his behaviour during a doubles match with the Amritraj brothers on Wednesday. The formal notice said that McEnroe had accused a line judge, Ragbhir Majan, of being biased in favour of the Indians. An additional fine of $2,500 for "aggravated behaviour" has been recommended

Reports, page 21

Champion again: Mrs Lloyd with the Challenge Trophy.

400 Old Masters saved for nation

By Martin Huckerby

The greatest art bequest of recent decades in Britain, the Seilern collection of 400 Old Master paintings and drawings, has been secured for the nation by an unusual tax arrangement announced by the Government yesterday.

To ensure that the collection remained in Britain, the Government has agreed to meet the tax liabilities of the heirs of Count Antoine Seilern. The cast of the arrangement to the Government is about £600,000; the value of the collection which now passes to the Courtauld Institute is perhaps £50m.

When the collection goes on display at the institute's galleries in Woburn Square, London, on July 17—ousting much of the Courtauld's existing collection in the process—it will be as if London has gained a great new art gallery.

Few of the 124 paintings and about 60 drawings going on display in two weeks have been seen in public for many years. They include about 30 oils by Rubens and six drawings by Michelangelo, as well as works by Breughel, Leonardo, Tiepolo, Dürer, Rembrandt, Bellini, Tintoretto and Cézanne.

It had been assumed that the only difficulty concerning the bequest from Count Seilern, a collector and art historian who died in 1978, would be finding sufficient space to display the works. The Courtauld is negotiating with the Government about moving into Somerset House, which could house both the existing collections and the new works.

However, Mr Dennis Farr, the director of the institute, said yesterday that Count Seilern's will contained a forfeiture clause with a series of conditions.

A few of the pictures and other objects from the Count's collection had been bequeathed to his family, and thus tax debts arose.

The family were unwilling to pay the tax when such a vast collection was being offered to the nation, but if works had been sold from the collection to meet the tax liabilities, the terms of the will could have meant the bequest to the Courtauld falling through.

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, arranged for the Government to accept six drawings from the collection, two by Michelangelo and four by Breughel, in lieu of tax, but agreed that those pictures would remain with the rest of the collection.

Count Seilern, who was born in England, came from an Austrian family, although his wealth originated from his American grandmother.

Even after moving the institute's offices into new premises there will be insufficient room at the Courtauld to display the complete collection; virtually all the paintings will be on show, but only a selection of the 288 drawings.

During the exhibition, which will run until September or October next year, the Courtauld's impressionist and post-impressionist paintings will remain on view, but other collections, including such Old Masters as Goya, are going into store, with viewing only by appointment.

Police injured in Southall riot

By Staff Reporters

Clashes broke out between rival gangs of skinheads and Asian youths in Southall, west London, last night and several policemen were reported injured as youths hurled stones and petrol bombs.

The police attempted to control scuffles between the two groups with truncheons and riot shields, but they were set on by the gangs. At least two cars were set on fire and the windscreen of a fire engine was smashed.

The trouble started as several coaches carrying skinheads made their way to the Hambrough Tavern, a public house in The Broadway in Southall, to attend a concert by a skinhead band.

According to first reports, the skinheads started the trouble by attacking an elderly Asian woman, tormenting Asian youth and smashing windows.

The police attempted to intervene, but a petrol bomb was thrown and the rioting spread rapidly.

As police brought out riot shields several hundred Asian youths hurled bricks, bottles and several petrol bombs. One policeman was seen being carried injured into a shop and there were reports of other minor injuries.

There was an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to a petrol station, but two cars in a showroom next to the public house were set alight.

Police called for reinforcements and The Broadway, the main street in the predominantly Asian suburb, was sealed off.

Several hundred rioting youths forced the police to retreat for about 200 yards under a shower of missiles. Two fire engines were called to deal with the blaze at the showroom and one had its windscreen smashed as it was driven through the crowd.

Fourteenth Labour MP to join SDP

By Our Political Staff

Mr James Wellbeloved, MP for Bexley, Erith and Crayford, last night became the fourteenth MP to desert Labour's ranks and join the Social Democratic Party.

He will tell his local constituency party that it was no longer compatible with his political convictions for him to continue as a member of the party, let alone as a Labour MP. However, in saying that for the remainder of this Parliament he would be discharging the responsibilities he accepted at his election, he is ruling out an early by-election.

His decision will come as no surprise to his close colleagues who have been aware for some time of his concern at the Labour Party's leftward drift.

Mr Wellbeloved, aged 54, a right winger who was Under-Secretary of State, RAF, in the last Labour government, has always seemed a likely recruit for the SDP.

The move of the Labour Party towards unilateral nuclear disarmament has obviously been one of the reasons for his growing disenchantment. Recently he described the party conference decision last year in favour of unilateralism as lunatic, a remark which is known to have upset his constituency party.

The local party had been about to start its reselction process two months ago but postponed it because Mr Wellbeloved was ill. It had recently inbited him to explain his intentions.

In a letter to his constituency party he says: "Having spent many years in the Labour Party, it is with profound regret that I have come to the conclusion that it is no longer compatible with my political convictions or, in my belief, compatible with the interests of our country for me to continue as a member of the party, let alone as a Labour MP.

"Developments in the field of party policy are such that I am bound to tell you that in my opinion the return of a government committed to such policies would have grave implications to us all."

Mr Wellbeloved was one of only six Labour MPs who last week voted for the Representation of the People Bill, on a free vote but against the advice of his front bench.

General election, 1974: Wellbeloved, A J (Lab), 22,450; Blunt, S (C), 19,717; Jamieson, Mrs M (L), 4,512; Hawke, O (Nat Front), 858. Lab majority, 2,733.

Defiant Heath says he will not be stopped from speaking out

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, continued his onslaught against Government policies yesterday by telling Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the bluntest language that neither she nor anyone else in the Conservative Party would stop him from speaking out.

In another astonishing outburst against the Government's approach on many issues, Mr Heath attacked the intolerance of some parts of the Conservative Party and the childish manner in which those, like him, who called for a change of course were characterized as "wet" and disloyal.

He said he was determined to take part in open discussion of economic policies. "I am not going to be intimidated by anybody, whether it be from the Press, or the battling brigadiers who send me stinking letters. I do not mind. There is no need to write. I am going to tell the country plain home truths which the great majority of people recognize.

"I am not going to stop. I shall not be stopped in the House. I shall not be stopped by anybody at No 10. I shall go on doing it."

If Mr Heath hoped to return to favour in the Conservative Party by muting his criticism of the Government, it was suggested at Westminster yesterday that he must have abandoned that ambition. So scathing were his remarks, it was felt that although Mrs Thatcher has studiously avoided commenting on his salvo earlier in the week at a London business conference she may be tempted to answer him.

Referring to the intolerence which he said had spread to parts of the British Press and the Conservative Party in recent years, Mr Heath said: "Either you agree with everything and you just become a lackey, in which case you will be described as loyal and 'dry', or you have contrary views and express them, without in any way indulging in personalities, in which case you are disloyal and 'wet' and ought to be chucked out."

This was an experience he had never known in the Conservative Party. When asked Mr Heath said he would not be joining the Social Democrats. "I have absolutely no intention of getting out."

He went on: "I object to the whole level of political discussion at the moment, that there must never be a U-turn, that people are 'wet' or 'dry' or so on. This is childish. Why cannot we discuss the merits of these things instead of trying to encapsulate them in words like wet, dry or U-turn?"

In probably his strongest criticism to date, he added: "If a Government finds that circumstances change when it is in operation is it not stupid to say we must not change anything we have been doing or which we planned five years ago?"

Mr Heath, interviewed by Jimmy Young on BBC Radio, repeated his earlier comments that businessmen found the Governmen's economic policy incomprehensible. They were baffled by the contradictions. First they were told that companies and in particular nationalized industries could not be subsidized; yet some were receiving enormous subsidies.

They were told that Government borrowing was supposed to be at a certain figure; then they found it was out by billions of pounds. Was it important or not? They were told the exchange rate was to be allowed to float; then they heard that the Bank of England had stepped in to prevent it sinking further.

In another call for a consensus approach, Mr Heath castigated certain MPs and ministers for the hardline attitude they had taken to the trade unions, or for "trying to find scapegoats or an alibi", as he termed it. They would never get better cooperation from the unions or increased productivity if they constantly bombarded trade union leaders with criticism.

There must be general agreement between employers, trade unions, the financial institutions and the Government on how the economy was to be run.

Putting forward his own programme of action, Mr Heath said at world level measures should be taken to "recreate" the world economy, by encouraging the oil-exporting countries to put their money into investment rather than leaving it in the banks. The Japanese should be encouraged to invest in Europe and so provide jobs.

The Government had to adopt an expansionist rather than a restrictive policy so that industry would start to invest. It would not invest until it knew there would be demand for its goods.

Inside the Ayatollah's Iran

ombs in Tehran, chanting obs in the streets, the mullahs power. Will the apparently ndless turmoil in Iran lead to oody civil war?

ne man better placed than any explain Iran from the inside Muhammad Heikal, the disnguished Egyptian journalist d author. Former editor of the ading Cairo daily *Al Ahram*, nfidant of Nasser, Heikal mbines understanding of the uslim world with a Western rspective. He has followed the rbulent events in Iran, gaining trance to a world closed to most foreigners, and getting to know both the Shah and Ayatollah Khomeini at close quarters.

In his new book, *The Return of the Ayatollah* (to be published by André Deutsch) Heikal vividly describes the Iranian Revolution he both lived through and watched. On Monday, in the first of five extracts from his book,—appearing in *The Times*. all next week—Heikal describes how the Shah tried desperately to shore up his throne while Iran burst into flames around him.

British Gas will be told to sell showrooms

By Our Political Staff

A decision to direct the itish Gas Corporation to sell high street showrooms has en taken by the Government d details of the terms are ely to be announced next ek by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, inister for Consumer Affairs.

There are about 900 showoms selling appliances, mainly okers, worth about £200m a ar, but taking cash from stomers, including payment r gas supply, to a value of out £800m a year. The capital lue of the sites is unofficially timated at anything up to 00m.

There are some 2,000 prilely-owned sales outlets for equipment, but the gas rds have between 80 and 90 cent of the market.

British Gas, whose chairman, Denis Rooke, has been isting the Government's ns, says that about 3,000 ff are employed in its showoms, and that about 30,000 s in maintenance and servig depend on them.

The General and Municipal rkers' Union and the tional and Local Government icers Association have ned the Government that y are committed to indusl action against closure of showrooms.

Eight Polish ministers dismissed

Warsaw, July 3.—Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, arrived here today a few hours after the Polish Government was extensively reshuffled in response to the country's crippling economic crisis.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Prime Minister, announced in Parliament that he was dropping eight ministers, appointing five new ones and moving four others.

The reshuffle comes just over a week before an emergency Communist Party congress that is expected to legitimize many of the reforms introduced since last summer's strikes.

Soon after his arrival Mr Gromyko met Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader. Tomorrow he will meet the Central Committee.

Polish officials believe the visit will be brief and friendly. However, Mr Gromyko is expected to communicate Moscow's concern over recent developments here, particularly the election of liberal delegates to the party congress, and what Moscow sees as a breakdown in law and order.

Mr Gromyko is the first senior Soviet official to come to Poland since the Soviet Communist Party sent a letter to its Polish counterpart stating that counter-revolutionary forces might try to eliminate orthodox communism at the emergency party congress, which begins on July 14.

The Polish leadership will hope to persuade Mr Gromyko that Moscow has nothing to fear from the congress.

Today's government reshuffle is the first big shake-up since last February, when General Jaruzelski was appointed Prime Minister.

The Ministry of Agriculture was merged with the Ministry of Food; Energy with Mining, Light Industry with Chemicals; and Metallurgy and the Ministry of Machine Industry with Heavy Machines.

At the same time the Maritime Economy Department was separated from the Foreign Trade Ministry, emphasizing the importance Poland places in using exports to try to avoid domestic disruption and foreign debt.

Nearly all the posts affected in the reshuffle were in the economic sector. General Czeslow Piotrowski, the Army's deputy chief technical inspector, takes over the Mining and Energy Ministry. Mr Jan Knapik heads the new Chemical and Light Industry department.

The other appointments are: Mr Zbigniew Szalajda, Metallurgy and Machine Industry; Mr Jerzy Wojtecki, Food (as well as retaining the agricultural portfolio); and Mr Jerzy Nawrocki, Higher Education.

Dissident students had accused Mr Janusz Gorski, the former Education Minister, of dragging his feet in negotiations over their demands for more self-government and had repeatedly called for his resignation.

Mr Zbigniew Madej, the Deputy Prime Minister, said yesterday that Poland was heading for a catastrophe unless there were urgent economic reforms.

A Warsaw court was told today by Mr Leszek Moczulski, a Polish dissident, that conditions were "broadening" for the overthrow of the Communist Party.

The trial of Mr Moczulski, aged 50, and three other leaders of the dissident Confedera tion for Independent Poland, was resumed yesterday after a two-week recess.

If found guilty, the defendants could face sentences from five years in prison to the death penalty.

☐ Vienna: Bulgaria said today that attacks against socialism in Poland were directed against all socialist countries and endangered peace and security in Europe and elsewhere.

The comment, in the daily *Rabotnichesko Delo*, coincides with a council session in Sofia of Comecon, the communist trade group.—Reuter and Agence France Presse.

Carrington setback, page 3

Burmah loses £1,000m case against Bank

Burmah Oil's £1,000m case against the Bank of England over its 1975 BP shares deal, believed to be the largest civil case brought in the United Kingdom, was yesterday dismissed by a High Court judge.

The claim was that Burmah's deal for the sale of its 20 per cent holding in BP to the Bank for £179m was unfair.

Leading article, page 13; Business News, page 15; Law Report, page 19

Fooled by a spy

The Austrian Government is angry about the discovery that a Czechoslovak who was granted political asylum as a dissident spent four years in Vienna as a spy before disappearing. He had claimed to be a member of the Charter 77 Page 4

Belvoir clash

Mr Joseph Gormley, the miners' leader, said Mr Michael Heseltine told him no decision had been reached about mining in the Vale of Belvoir when the minister had made up his mind to recommend shelving the scheme Back Page

Cartier raid

An armed gang escaped from Cartier in London with jewelry valued at about £1.5m but missed a £4m collection which the police believe was their target Page 2

Trouble at Test

Spectators threw cushions when the umpires abandoned play early in the second Test match at Lord's. Australia are 10 for none in reply to England's first innings total of 311 Page 22

Saturday photograph and Information Service, back page

University chiefs fear maximum harm from cuts

By David Nicholson-Lord

In one of their most outspoken comments of recent times, leaders of Britain's universities yesterday condemned the Government's cuts and said their scale and speed would inflict maximum harm on the university system.

The statement from the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, issued after a meeting to discuss the cuts, also predicted a one-in-seven reduction of opportunity for potential university entrants and questioned the projected public expenditure savings.

The short-term savings were likely to fall far short of the cost of compensating university staff for dismissal, the committee said. "If so, the damage to universities will have been for nothing in terms of public expenditure."

Yesterday's meeting was held after Thursday's announcement by the University Grants Committee of cuts in grant estimated to average 17 per cent over the next three years, involving at least 20,000 fewer home and EEC student places, out of about 270,000 at present.

In a separate attack yesterday, the National Union of Students estimated that the cut in numbers might be as high as 25,000 from present levels and forecast that universities' attempts to implement the cuts as soon as possible might affect applicants in the "clearing-house" this summer.

The NUS believes the UGC may be holding back final figures for this year which would indicate higher numbers than the 269,300 provisional figure on which the 20,000 estimate is based. It accused the committee of a conspiracy of silence.

The union was also at one with the vice-chancellors in forecasting that the cuts would have a disproportionately harsh impact on university intakes in the next two or three years, in order to meet targets. According to the union, admissions will be massacred.

The vice-chancellors also made clear their anger with the Government for refusing to heed their warnings about what they described as the attempt to run down the British university system. The consequences would be painful and highly damaging, especially over staff cuts where "invidious and divisive" judgments would have to be made.

According to the committee, it is too late to cut admissions for 1981. Cuts of 11 per cent on 1980 figures will therefore be needed for the next two years. "In simple terms this means something like a one-in-seven reduction in opportunity for young people able and wishing to go to university".

Those who succeed, it adds, will have access to only 90 per cent of the teaching resources available in 1980, and 80 per cent of those available 10 years ago. Opportunities to move into teaching and research would be virtually extinguished for an entire age-group.

Church in nationality Bill move

By Our Political Staff

The churches are to attempt on Tuesday to force an important change to the British Nationality Bill as it begins its committee stage in the House of Lords.

Strong Opposition and cross-bench support is expected for an amendment tabled in the name of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, aimed at preserving the right of British citizenship for every person born in Britain which the Bill would end.

It provides instead that a person born in the United Kingdom is British if his or her mother or father is British or "settled" in the United Kingdom, and this, the churches have argued, has caused great uncertainty among ethnic communities.

In the absence of Dr Runcie, who will be attending a meeting of the General Synod in York, the amendment is to be moved by the Right Rev David Say, the Bishop of Rochester.

The churches also intend to support, or indeed move, amendments to provide a right of appeal against refusals by the Home Secretary of applications for registration and naturalization, and to remove the time limit of five years which Commonwealth citizens settled in Britain before 1973 are given by the Bill to register.

IN BRIEF

Fire deaths lead to murder hunt

The police launched a murder hunt last night after the death on Thursday of Mrs Baris Khan, aged 28, and her three young children in a fire in east London.

Forensic scientists believe petrol was squirted through the letterbox of the family's house in Belgrave Road, Walthamstow, and ignited. Mrs Khan's husband jumped from a first floor bedroom window and was badly cut and burnt.

Sands man bound over

Andrew Brian Wright, aged 22, unemployed, of Raveley Street, Kentish Town, was charged with obstructing Kilburn High Road on April 26, in connexion with the banned march in support of Robert Sands, the IRA hunger-striker, and bound over for one year in the sum of £100 at Willesden Magistrates' Court yesterday.

BMA backs ban

The British Medical Association is to oppose the readmission of South African doctors to the World Medical Association from which they resigned in 1976 after complaining of discriminatory treatment. The South African application for readmission has received considerable support.

Tins contaminated

Tests on a consignment of 2,400 six-pound tins of sliced mushrooms imported at the beginning of June into Great Yarmouth from the Netherlands have shown them to be contaminated. Health officials think they could contain botulinus, a cause of sometimes fatal food poisoning.

Free glasses sought

The National Union of Railwaymen's annual meeting in St Andrews, yesterday instructed its executive to open negotiations with British Rail for free spectacles for all railmen with defective vision. BR already provides glasses for drivers and guards.

Schools get £7m

The Labour-controlled Nottinghamshire County Council is to inject an extra £7m for more teachers, books and school meals into its education budget, to restore cuts made by the Conservatives.

Mothers protest

Twenty breast-feeding mothers occupied an Oxford store yesterday to protest at the lack of facilities for them in shops. They locked the doors at Mothercare, sat on the floor, and breast-fed their children.

Jenkin call over NHS

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

What sounded like a call for support in maintaining spending on the National Health Service, and resisting cuts, was made to a Conservative audience yesterday by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Mr Jenkin, who like other spending ministers has been obliged to ask his officials to look for savings, said he had a duty to meet the challenge of the divide between the prosperous south of Britain and the hard-pressed north.

He reminded his audience, at the Conservative Political Centre summer school in Oxford, that because of the wide gap in health care available in different parts of the country, he decided this year that the rate of money increases for the health service in the three most deprived regions of England (North, North-Western and Trent) should be six times as great as to each of the four Thames regions.

"If this differential rate of growth could be sustained over the next few years, by 1990, we would have gone most of the way to eliminate the marked differences in the availability of health care to people in different parts of Britain," he said.

But this process depended crucially on the overall growth of health service spending, Mr Jenkin said. If they were forced to hold back growth in national health spending it would become extremely difficult, if not impossible, to continue this trend.

Photograph by Jonathan Player

Celebrating the break with England . . in England: American forces under base commander Lieutenant-Colonel William Forbes Anderson (left), sampling barbecued spare ribs in preparation for their July 4 and 5 open days at RAF Wethersfield, Essex.

Warrington by-election

Jenkins faces uphill challenge

From Craig Seton, Warrington

Mr Roy Jenkins, the Social Democratic challenger in the Warrington by-election, faces a crucial week of campaigning if he is to make the huge inroads into the Labour vote necessary to stand a chance of victory.

All three parties will spend the weekend assessing the first five days of the campaign which were dominated by the SDPs attempts to label Mr Douglas Hoyle, who is defending a 10,000 Labour majority on the issue of unemployment, as an extreme left winger and supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn. He denied that yesterday.

At the SDP's daily press conference yesterday it was the turn of Mr William Rodgers, one of the so-called gang of four, to appear at Mr Jenkins's side to launch a ferocious attack on Mr Hoyle, a former Labour MP who was defeated in 1979.

Mr Rodgers said: "There has been a bit of pussy-footing around. Let's call a spade a spade. A vote for Hoyle is a vote for Tony Benn and another nail in the coffin of the old Labour Party."

Mr Jenkins, who has been better mannered in his accusations against Mr Hoyle, took the lead and said his Labour opponent refused to disclose how he would vote in Labour's deputy leadership contest but would discuss it with the left-wing management committee of the local party.

At Labour Party headquarters Mr Hoyle, aged 51, who has generally succeeded in keeping his head below the parapet as the gibes fly past, showed the first signs of irritation at the new accusations and pronounced himself not a Bennite but a "Labourite", a supporter of decisions taken at Labour's annual conference.

In turn he fired off a few taunts at Mr Jenkins — "merchant banker and ex-president of the EEC"—and asked who the SPD's leader was and what were its policies.

Apart from the private battle between Labour and the SDP, who are fighting with Liberal support, all three parties yesterday discussed the MORI-Granada opinion poll for the by-election which showed Labour with 57 per cent, SDP 27, Tory 12 and Others 4.

At the last election Labour had 62 per cent and the Tories 29. Mr Jenkins emphasized that as the Liberals received 9 per cent of the votes then, and were now supporting his campaign, the SDP itself could be considered to have attracted 18 per cent support already.

At least Labour and the SDP agree on one thing: the Conservative vote is rapidly crumbling.

Mr Stanley Sorrell, the London bus driver who is standing for the Conservatives, said yesterday that the party's own survey of 160 homes in the constituency gave Labour 48 per cent of support, Tories 18 and SDP 11. There were 23 per cent don't knows.

Mr Sorrell is generally expected to be pushed into third place in a constituency which has 13 per cent unemployment.

After the first week it is clear that Mr Hoyle is content to fight almost exclusively on the issue of unemployment and keep up his quiet but solid canvassing until polling day on July 16.

Mr Jenkins, who still is clearly not at home in this northern constituency, may now have to take off his gloves and tempt Mr Hoyle out of his corner.

☐ The first electoral test of official Social Democratic Party candidates finished yesterday with a second place for the SDP candidate, behind Labour, in a by-election for Kensington and Chelsea Council in London (A Staff Reporter writes).

Mr Michael Cocks, a former Conservative councillor, competing with an unofficial SDP candidate, polled 23 per cent of the vote, against 61 per cent for Labour and 2 per cent for his SDP rival in the Golborne ward of the council.

The Conservatives were third with 9 per cent.

NUM factions fight over block vote for Benn

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Jersey

Right-wing coalfield leaders are fighting a rearguard action to prevent Mr Arthur Scargill's militant Yorkshire pitmen delivering the crucial 240,000-block vote of the National Union of Mineworkers to Mr Wedgwood Benn.

The Yorkshire area has submitted an emergency motion for debate at the union's policy-making conference next week calling on delegates to support Mr Michal Foot as leader and Mr Benn as his deputy.

But moderates who dominate the conference arrangements committee are expected to rule that it is not a genuine emergency. Left-wing areas would challenge that decision and a close vote on overturning the standing orders ruling would ensue.

Failure of that procedural device to halt the Benn bandwagon would almost certainly deliver the NUM block vote to his campaign.

Mr Joe Gormley, the miners' moderate president, would prefer to put off a decision on the issue until nearer the Labour Party electoral college meeting on September 27 to acclaim Mr Foot as leader and choose a deputy leader.

The miners could then be called on to make up their minds either through a branch vote or a secret pithead ballot of individuals. Alternatively, the union's executive could recommend a policy line to the miners' delegation to the Labour Party conference.

Mr Gormley yesterday made his support for Mr Denis Healey to remain deputy leader, saying: "I would like to see things stay as they are. If we carry on like this we will be in the wilderness for ever".

But the NUM is to follow the railway workers in refusing to back Mr Foot's proposal that the Wembley special conference formula for the electoral college should be changed to give MPs rather than unions the biggest say.

By 16 votes to seven, the NUM executive decided yesterday to support a motion from the Derbyshire area saying that the argument about the manner of electing Labour's Leader should cease.

More surprisingly, the miners' executive also voted 18 to three to back a motion from the communist-led Scottish area pledging support for "a new left Labour government committed to a massive and irreversible shift in the balance of wealth and power in favour of working people".

The rest of that highly political motion commits the NUM to oppose any incomes policy or wage restraint, and delegates are expected to reaffirm their support for a 25 per cent pay claim, giving miners a minimum of £100 a week.

TUC and CBI in open rift

By Donald Macintyre Labour Reporter

The rift between the Confederation of British Industry and trade union leaders came into the open yesterday when Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, accused the CBI of seeking an "action replay" of conflict over the Industrial Relations Act, 1971.

Mr Murray publicly confirmed in a speech in Manchester that the TUC would no longer be using informal channels between the two organizations for talks on industrial and economic issues of common interest.

He said that the relationship between the two bodies was the first casualty of the CBI's calls for new labour legislation, including immediate curbs on the closed shop.

TUC leaders, as Mr Murray made clear yesterday, have also been angered by the calls from Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI's director general, for pay settlements next year to be as low as half those during the present pay round.

He said that in calling for tougher legislation on trade unions the CBI was certainly not speaking for the Engineering Employers' Federation, which has been cool towards closed shop reform, or for personnel managers "who have spoken out against further politically inspired hostile laws which spell trouble for industry".

The TUC has held sporadic discussions with the CBI, one set of which led last year to an agreement on new technology. The agreement was overturned by the CBI's membership.

Since then there have been meetings on such topics as industrial energy costs, training and managed trade.

Mr Murray said the TUC was not proposing to leave tripartite bodies on which it sits with the CBI, such as the National Economic Development Council.

Welsh welcome their Prince

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

From the moment the Prince of Wales arrived in the principality yesterday thousands of people turned out to demonstrate that dissenters are in a small minority.

Throughout the great industrial valleys of the south the Union Jacks and red dragons were waved to show that as his wedding day approaches his popularity increases.

The only complaint came from people who shouted that they wanted to see Lady Diana Spencer, and he delighted them by promising to return with her as his bride.

Perhaps because the complaints from Buckingham Palace had filtered through, the 35 photographers who covered his visit behaved almost like gentlemen.

Free of their clutches, the Prince was able to walk among the people, shaking hands offered from behind barricades.

It was a task he took to with considerable enthusiasm, and because of his determination to meet people his visit was soon an hour behind schedule.

Most of his day was spent visiting projects carried out by voluntary crews to improve the environment. All the schemes had been assisted by the Prince of Wales's Committee.

The tone for his visit was set as soon as he arrived by train at Pontypool, where hundreds of schoolchildren proved almost too much for the local police.

Security was tight but unobtrusive, and only at Cardiff, where he visited a farm created to give city children an understanding of the countryside, did the police conduct body searches.

At Merthyr Tydfil, once a nationalist stronghold, the people of Penydarren had painted their houses for the occasion.

At Dowlais Stables, a building in the town which the local heritage trust is trying to renovate, the Prince was entertained to an apparently impromptu solo performance on the harp by Mrs Beti Parry Jones. Prince Charles told her: "There used to be an official harpist for the Prince of Wales. I'm looking for a new one."

Mrs Jones said later: "It was a nice thing to do, but the CID told me to bring it out of the house". The local police inspector laughed and the procession moved on.

☐ Special provisions for the disabled are being made at the wedding (the Press Association reports).

The Prince, who is Patron of the International Year of Disabled People, has decided that there will be no guard of honour in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace when he and his bride return from St Paul's Cathedral on July 29.

Instead, 300 disabled spectators, in a special forecourt enclosure, will be able to see the newlyweds and the Royal Family as they pass in open carriages.

A palace briefing yesterday, also disclosed that Prince Charles had asked that a special enclosure stretching the length of St James's Palace and looking out over the Mall be set aside for the handicapped.

£1½m haul in raid on royal jewellers

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Cartier, the royal jewellers, yesterday were still counting the cost of an armed robbery in which raiders tortured a guard to get into a safe but missed £4m in jewelry on its way back from an exhibition in London.

The raid, on the shop in Bond Street, London, on Thursday evening, is estimated to have netted £1½m in jewelry and gemstones. A £75,000 reward has been offered by insurance assessors.

The police believe the original target for the three robbers was the £4m collection which was on show in Belgravia in aid of the International Year of Disabled People. The collection included a £1m emerald necklace, gems and a clock reported to be intended as a wedding gift from Cartier for the Prince of Wales and his bride.

As it was the armed raiders made off with a haul which included a diamond and emerald necklace worth more than £200,000.

The police said yesterday they were trying to find out how the raiders got past an alarm system. They attacked and bound a guard in the porters' lodge and then grabbed Mr Arthur Trim, a former police detective who is the firm's chief security officer.

They demanded the keys to the jeweller's safe. Mr Trim refused to reveal them despite threats to shoot him.

The robbers found a bottle of ammonia in a cleaner's cupboard and were reported to have used the fluid to torture Mr Trim, putting it on his clothes so that it burnt through them to his flesh. After he relented Mr Trim was bound.

While the robbers were still in the building Mr Trim and the other guard freed themselves and raised the alarm. When the police arrived the gang had gone; as they were searching the building the £4m collection arrived in a security van and was diverted to the security company's vaults.

Yesterday Cartier staff assessed the loss and the shop opened later than usual. There were still enough pieces of jewelry for the normal window display.

The two guards received hospital treatment and Mr Trim was allowed to go home.

Mr William Hamilton, Cartier's public relations director, said: "The really great stuff was out. The gang picked the wrong night, thank goodness."

The final tally of what was taken may not be known until today. By then some of the jewelry may have been broken up by an expert cutter.

Detectives say that as a rule valuable and identifiable jewelry from a robbery can be cut and disguised within hours.

ATV forced to close Elstree studios

By David Hewson

ATV's Elstree television base, which employs 1,000 people and is the largest commercial production centre in the United Kingdom, is to close in January, 1983.

The centre, responsible for such ATV programmes as *The Muppet Show*, *Edward VII* and the recent series on Disraeli, has been affected by the Independent Broadcasting Authority's demand that ATV build a new production centre in the East Midlands in order to keep its franchise.

Lord Grade, president of ATV and chairman of Associated Communications Corporation, its parent company, has been involved in a last-ditch effort to save the north London production base.

Last weekend he flew to the United States for discussions with cable television operators there in an attempt to find enough contracts to keep Elstree in business.

But the attempt was unsuccessful and on Wednesday, union officials at the centre heard details of the closure from Lord Grade and Mr Jack Gill, ACC's deputy chairman. According to one of those who attended the meeting, it was emotional.

Some of the 900 union members at Elstree are expected to be offered jobs at the East Midlands studio, which is to be built at a cost of £20m to £30m in Nottingham. But many oppose the closure and the Federation of Broadcasting Unions is expected to propose establishing a smaller complex in Nottingham and retaining a production complex at Elstree.

Mr Dennis Bartlett, chairman of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians branch at Elstree, said yesterday: "Our argument is not with our company at all, our argument is with the IBA. We will ask them to reconsider their decision in the light of the fact that it will close Elstree.

"While we do not disagree with their policy that the East Midlands should have its own regional output, we believe that Elstree should still be allowed to make national television."

ATV has told union officials that if the Nottingham centre is not ready in time to switch production from Elstree in January, 1983, the life of the complex will be extended until the transfer can take place. But ATV said that its life could not be extended beyond January 1984.

London ambulancemen in 24-hour strike

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

London ambulancemen staged their third 24-hour strike without emergency cover yesterday while there were indications that the union leaderships are pulling back from calling a national strike.

About 60 per cent of the capital's emergency ambulances were not operating after action by ambulancemen in 30 of the 76 stations in London.

The strike, called by the nine-man conveners' committee representing London's 2,200 ambulance staff, was not backed by the four unions which have so far called two national stoppages although instructing members to provide emergency cover on both occasions.

There was a reduction of a quarter in the number of calls received by the London Ambulance Service, compared with usual daily operations, after a plea to the public not to telephone the service unless absolutely neoessary.

Mr Terry Pettifer, vice-chairman of the conveners' committee, said last night that no more strikes were planned but the committee would meet next week to review the situation.

Mr Pettifer said the ambulancemen realized they had a responsibility to ensure the public was in no danger. But he said "the Government cannot expect ambulance personnel to continually accept their responsibility while continuing to deny its own responsibility to recognize the proven case of the ambulance service".

Leaders of the four unions representing the country's 17,000 ambulance staff met in London yesterday and while reaffirming their determination to continue industrial action agreed to leave local officials to decide when to call the action.

That decision, which appeared to herald the end of national strikes, was supported later at a meeting of delegates of the National Union of Public Employees, which is the largest union in the service.

Tax loss figures disputed

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons yesterday that 16 weeks of selective strikes by civil servants had delayed between £4,000m and £4,500m of tax revenues. That had cost the Government between £70m and £80m in interest charges on extra borrowing.

He said in a written answer that a fall in receipts of income tax and national insurance contributions accounted for most of the delayed revenue with missing value-added tax receipts making up the remainder.

The Government's estimates of the affect of the strikes by computer staff at tax centres compare with the unions' claim that since the dispute started £6,645m in revenues has been blocked.

Union leaders believe the Government is deliberately understating the effects of the action but say that it is only a matter of time before its financial targets are affected.

The Council of Civil Service Unions, which is coordinating the campaign, said yesterday that selective strikes by driving test examiners had led to almost 7,000 tests being cancelled.

British Airways cancelled about a quarter of its short-haul and domestic flights from Heathrow yesterday because of a strike by engineers at West Drayton air traffic control centre. Air traffic controllers at Manchester Airport started a 10-hour strike at 9.30 pm yesterday.

Faked robbery started huge police hunt

From Our Correspondent, Cardiff

When a postmistress and her assistant ran from the village post office in Llanmaes, South Glamorgan, screaming that an armed raider had robbed them of £2,000, they set in motion a train of events that involved more than a hundred police officers, 50 patrol cars, 10 dog handlers and roadblocks through the Vale of Glamorgan.

An innocent man was arrested, kept in custody overnight

Mr John Griffiths Williams, for the prosecution, told Cardiff Crown Court yesterday that it was a fake to cover up the theft of the money.

The graphic description given by the two women, circulated as a photokit picture, fitted a local carpenter.

Later detectives broke down the women's story and the man was released, Mr Williams said.

The postmistress, Elizabeth Pearson, aged 46, of Llanmaes, Llantwit Major, pleaded guilty to two charges of theft and she and Carol Ann Coles, aged 17, of Bedford Rise, Llantwit Major, pleaded guilty to attempting to pervert the course of justice.

Miss Coles, who was said by Miss Mary Parry-Evans, for the defence, to have had no knowledge of the theft and to have been under the influence of Mrs Pearson, was ordered to undergo 80 hours community service.

Mrs Pearson was remanded on bail for sentence.

Science report

Oil slicks last winter worst yet for birds

By the Staff of "Nature"

More British seabirds suffered the consequences of oil pollution last winter than ever before, two ornithologists have reported in the science journal *Nature*; 60,000 oiled birds were found on north-western European beaches, the worst affected areas being around the coasts of Cornwall and Wales, in the channel and near the busy North Sea ports.

Some of the casualties can be attributed to the Skagerrak oil spill in December 1980, but most result from chronic oil pollution in busy shipping lanes.

The worst affected birds are guillemots and razorbills that have their summer breeding grounds in the north of Scotland and Ireland and spend the winter in the waters around Britain and the coasts of north France, Holland, Belgium and Scandinavia.

Dr Chris Mead and Dr Stephen Baillie of the British Trust for Ornithology, the authors of the *Nature* report, estimate that the summer breeding populations of guillemots in Orkney and Shetland and of razorbills in north-west Scotland could be markedly reduced in the next four years, just from the effects of last winter's pollution.

The scientists compared the number of oiled, ringed birds found last winter with the numbers found during the winters between 1967 and 1979. During 1980-81, guillemots were four times and razorbills three times more likely to be oiled than in previous winters.

More guillemots were found dead and the risk for the youngest birds had increased more than four times. Adult razorbills also suffered badly, more than twice as many dying from the effects of oiling.

The populations most affected, according to Dr Mead and Dr Baillie, are the guillemot summer breeding colonies of Orkney and Shetland—and possibly the Grampians—and the razorbill colonies of north-west Scotland.

The guillemot populations will be reduced by 2 per cent immediately as a result of last winter's loss of mature birds and by 4 to 5 per cent after 1985 when the loss of young birds takes effect. The Scottish razorbill population may drop by 5 per cent this year because of the loss of adults.

The expected population losses are probably too small to be detected by census techniques, Dr Mead and Dr Baillie say. But if the increased oiling continues next winter, the loss of birds could become severe.

Conservationists will be renewing their call for tighter control of oil pollution at sea. Source: *Nature*, vol 292, p10 (1981).

BSc of the future

By A Staff Reporter

Biotechnology, the fast-growing discipline which promises to revolutionize methods of food and energy production, is to be introduced as a BSc course at Queen Elizabeth College, London, in October next year.

About 20 students, typically with A levels in mathematics, physics and chemistry, will be accepted to study a subject chiefly known so far for achievements in genetic engineering and for the production of alcohol from sugar to power cars in Brazil. The course is thought to be the first of its kind in Britain.

Dr Michael Bazin, senior lecturer in microbiology at the college, said: "The potential for biotechnology is like that for the microchip, almost limitless. If Britain wants to ignore the graduates there are plenty of other countries in the world that will want to take them up."

Biotechnology's growing commercial uses include production of drugs and protein for animal fodder. Much of the impetus at Queen Elizabeth College, which is acknowledged to be one of the leading British research centres, particularly into fermentation techniques, has come from Dr John Pirt, professor of microbiology and one of the discipline's chief British proponents.

Research groups at the college have recently won a £10,000 prize from British Petroleum for a technique to store solar energy in a biomass composed of algae, and an £80,000 grant from the Science Research Council for research into producing electricity from bacteria fed with carbohydrates.

Another project proposes to use the micro-organisms in a cow's stomach to produce alcohol from ingredients such as straw or woodpulp.

CORRECTION

In an article on defence spending on June 18 the fall since 1975-76 in total public spending should have been given as £2,700m and the increase in defence spending as £400m. The proportion of defence spending accounted for by Armed Services' pay and items not controlled by the normal working of cash limits should have been given as a third, not a half, of total defence spending.

هكذا من الأصل

Bombarded Brixton police sang to raise morale

Police officers being bombarded with bricks and missiles in the Brixton riots started singing to keep up their spirits as they sheltered behind plastic shields, the Scarman inquiry in London heard yesterday.

One of the policemen, Police Constable Roger Fuller, said: "I have never been in the situation before where you were scared and did not want to show it. One chap from Z Division started singing, and for some stupid reason everyone joined in. It kept our spirits up."

Police Constable Fuller, aged 31, said the police were heavily outnumbered and nine out of every 10 people throwing stones were blacks. "They were throwing bricks, shouting and overturned a car. We had a few dustbin lids and were just dodging. Every time I looked round one police officer went down, and we ended up with about half our number. I have never been so scared of losing my life. They were not like a normal crowd in a demo.

"Here the crowd was out to injure or kill you", he said. Some ripped up corrugated iron on a building site, and others started a bombardment of bricks.

"A black man and a white man appeared to be organizing parties to go on the site, others to throw and others to overturn a car. They were doing a very good job", Police Constable Fuller told the inquiry. He said the rioters sheltered behind the numerous overturned cars which had been set on fire.

Shields were eventually issued, and Police Constable Fuller was in the front line of the cordon. However, many officers, such as CID and traffic police, were not trained to use them, he said.

"Properly used, a shield is an advantage for your own protection; but people not used to them were using them to defend themselves only, and not others in the cordon. Eventually they got together so tightly we were like a solid wall and could not move backwards or forwards."

Police Constable Fuller said they had not been trained to use shields standing still. Petrol bombs were exploding with petrol running down the front of the shield. One officer was set on fire.

"When the crowd saw we were a brick wall, Aunt Sallies really, they were very brave and came within inches of us. They used iron bars and got 12ft pieces of timber from the building site and charged us."

After a lull the black man who had been organizing the crowd led a newly-armed group forward. He emptied a five-gallon plastic drum, which Police Constable Fuller said he thought might contain petrol, on to the road and then gave officers the V-sign.

Police Constable Fuller told the inquiry there was a lack of equipment; the police did not have fire-proof uniforms and the protective helmets were not very good. Their faces were unprotected, and when bricks hit the shields, the dust got into their eyes.

"To use a shield you have to be a team, and if not you are a hazard to yourself. If we had had properly trained officers with shields we would have taken that building site within the first 25 minutes", he claimed.

Earlier Lord Scarman said he hope to complete the first phase of the inquiry, into the events of the weekend, in a fortnight's time. He would then move on to phase two, the causes behind the events.

Wide range in costs of council services

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Huge variations in the cost of providing services between one local authority and another are shown in a statistics document published yesterday by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (Cipfa).

Comparing the level of council house rents as a proportion of the total cost of providing council housing, the statistics show that in inner London the average proportion in 1979-80 was 23 per cent, in outer London 40 per cent. Greater London Council 35 per cent, in metropolitan district councils 52 per cent, in non-metropolitan authorities 55 per cent in England and 54 per cent in Wales.

For the same year, the average gross cost of secondary education per pupil was £981 in inner London, £705 i outer London, £618 in the metropoltan areas, £613 in nonmetropolitan areas in England and £647 in Wales.

Launching the book, which was produced with the Department of the Environment, Mr Noel Hepworth, director of Cipfa, said yesterday that a book og statistics could never provide all the answers, "but it is hoped that this new book will encourage those who are or who wish to be involved in local government to ask the pertinent questions".

For a £9 service fee, Capfa will compare an individual authority's spending with other authorities nearby, or with comparable ones.

(*Local Government Comparative Statistics 1981*. (Cipfa, 1 Buckingham Place, London SW1E 6HS. £12.))

Undertakings given on house sales

☐ The Government has decided not to intervene in five local authorities which has not followed its guidelines for selling council homes. They are Barking, Newham, Sheffield, Stoke-on-Trent and Wolverhampton.

Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing, said in a House of Commons reply yesterday that the councils had given undertakings but he would continue to monitor carefully whether tenants experienced any difficulty.

The Government is still dissatisfied with the London Borough of Greenwich's arrangements for implementing the right-to-buy legislation, and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, will shortly announce whether he has decided to intervene.



PROTEST DOWN UNDER

More than 20,000 people demonstrated in three New Zealand cities yesterday against the proposed South African rugby tour, although this youngster in Auckland appears to be making an upside-down protest. Scuffles broke out in Wellington, but no arrests were made. Police said 10,000 people marched in Auckland, 7,000 in Wellington and nearly 4,000 in Christchurch. The Government has refused to prohibit the tour, due to begin later this month, but it has urged the New Zealand Rugby Football Union to reconsider its invitation. Legal action is, however, being taken in two separate courts in an attempt to halt the Springbok tour. A writ has been filed in the High Court declaring that the Government would be acting against international law by issuing visas to the South African team. The suit has been lodged under a 1965 United Nations convention, which was ratified and signed by New Zealand. The second legal action is being taken under a previously unused 1919 law, citing the undesirable Immigrants Exclusion Act.

Crimean holiday means Brezhnev will miss Carrington visit

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 3

President Brezhnev today left Moscow for his summer holiday, which he is expected to spend as usual near Yalta in the Crimea. He was seen off at the airport by members of the Politburo and other party officials.

His departure means that he will not be seeing Lord Carrington, who arrives here on Sunday evening for a one-day visit to discuss his proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan.

The Foreign Secretary is expected, however, to meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, who today left for Warsaw on a visit widely regarded as a final attempt by the Kremlin to persuade the Poles to adopt policies acceptable to Moscow at the Polish Communist Party Congress.

This congress begins on July 14, and today the Soviet Army newspaper *Red Star* quoted Soviet and Polish Army officers on joint manoeuvres in Poland as saying they were alarmed by the political situation in the country.

It said they discussed last month's warning letter sent to the Polish party by the Soviet party's Central Committee, and expressed their worries in their conversations. But the paper also said the soldiers were confident they would be able to defend the achievements of communism.

The decision to send Mr Gromyko to Poland so shortly before the congress is seen by Western analysts here as a hopeful sign that Moscow has decided to let the congress go ahead in the hope that the Polish party will be able to rein in the reformists and re-establish its authority within the country.

Foreign policy is one of the few areas in which the Russians still see eye to eye with the Poles, and a visit by Mr Gromyko would seem less ominous than one by a senior Soviet ideologist.

But the Foreign Minister is likely to emphasize to the Polish leadership the security obligations of Poland as a member of the Warsaw Pact.

He is also likely to take soundings in Warsaw to see at what level the Russians should be represented at the congress, which they privately urged the Poles to postpone. Moscow does not want the spectacle of a senior member of the Soviet leadership being present at a congress that took decisions unacceptable to the Russians.

Poland is likely to dominate the discussions which Mr Brezhnev has this summer in the Crimea with East European leaders. The tradition began several years ago for the Soviet leader to have private summit meetings with each of his colleagues from the Warsaw Pact.

But last year when Mr Gierek, the former Polish leader, went to Yalta he appears to have given Mr Brezhnev false reassurances that the labour unrest, then just beginning in Poland, could be easily dealt with.

RAMS GIVEN FREEDOM OF THE HILLS

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The Government has decided to give rams the freedom of the Welsh hills for the first time in 29 years. From the end of this month they will no longer need permission from a government inspector to mingle with ewes on unfenced land.

The Control of Rams Regulations (Revocation) Regulations 1981 were quietly enacted by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday in an internal campaign against the wasteful use of Civil Service manpower.

It was decided in 1952 that legal controls were needed to prevent rams from one flock associating too closely with ewes of another

Shepherds cannot tell readily when their ewes are on heat, and the Government wanted to make sure the hills would not be populated by unofficial cross-bred animals

The ministry has now consulted many organizations, including the Government's Farm Animal Welfare Council, and decided that "the industry's husbandry skills are now such that legislative controls are no longer necessary".

The 1952 law applies to parts of England, but not to Scotland.

Mayhew call for action on civil defence planning

From Ronald Kershaw, York

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, told local authorities yesterday that spending on sensible contingency plans for home defence against nuclear attack was fully justified and could not, and must not be ignored.

He was addressing delegates at the annual conference of the Association of Civil Defence and Emergency Planning Officers in York.

When asked what would happend to local authorities who refused to spend money on civil defence, he replied: "Wait and see".

He was keenly aware he said, that in doubling the grant aid available to local authorities, the Government was inviting them to spend more of their ratepayers' money on civil defence when the financial restraints on all authorities were well recognized.

Mr Mayhew said: "Although the risk of war may be slight, the outcome if a nuclear attack should occur of even a conventional attack with today's technology, would be so dreadful that the expenditure of real resources on sensible contingency planning is fully justified and that justification cannot, indeed must not, be ignored".

Government departments were having to find additional funds to improve civil defence out of existing cash limits.

Mr Mayhew said that civil defence critics often said that in the event of all-out war, any attempt to protect the population was futile.

He said: "Neither I nor my ministerial colleagues, nor our officials, ever make light of the effects of an all-out nuclear attack on this country. Millions of innocent people would die. There would be enormous suffering. But that is surely light years away from saying that nothing worthwhile could be done for those who survived —and on any reckoning they would number millions".

On the Government's civil defence programme, Mr Mayhew said: an extra £4.6m was being spent between now and 1984-85 to accelerate the completion of the network of sub-regional headquarters. The wartime emergency communications network was to be refurbished and old equipment replaced at a cost of £5.1m.

Basque issue damper on Franco-Spanish accord

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, July 3

A new, though still fragile beginning, to better relations between Spain and France has resulted from yesterday's visit to Paris by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister.

The Basque terrorism problem, however, could still bring back the soured atmosphere, which characterized the Giscardian era of ambiguous promises not followed by any good-neighbourly acts.

Señor Colvo Sotelo, on his return here last night, still saw fit to warn President Mitterrand he must understand the gravity of the issue of the extradition of Basque terrorists to face trial for crimes committed on Spanish soil.

The essential outcome of the trip lies in the promise Señor Calvo Sotelo believes he obtained from the French President and Prime Minister that they will do everything necessary so that France is no longer a safe base for terrorists to prepare for their actions in the Basque region and elsewhere in Spain.

Only after the two countries' Interior Ministers have met later this month in Madrid, and the Justice Ministers in Paris, will it be really settled whether Spain is to get effective police cooperation.

El Pais, the Madrid daily which most enthusiastically welcomed the left's victory in France, t oday carried an editorial on the subject. It said that if Paris does not give assistance, and as a result terrorists go on killing members of the armed forces, "very probably our Constitutional system will have been overthrown by force before the 1983 general elections."

On Spain's negotiations to join the EEC, the Prime Minister did not apparently advance things any more than did M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, when he was here for talks early last month.

Señor Calvo Sotelo said last night that he hoped a green signal would come in the autumn for negotiations with the EEC on the vital agricultural and fishery chapters.

☐ Mme Maya Picasso, daughter of the painter, has indicated she is willing to accept a majority verdict by the family to return "Guernica", her father's painting inspired by the civil war, to Spain.

Mme Picasso told *El Pais* today that in a recent reunion "our family has decided by a majority decision that Guernica should be transferred to Spain". The painting has been kept in the Museum of Modern Art in New York since after Franco's victory in the civil war.

Order goes out on P2 affair

From John Earle
Rome, July 3

Signor Flaminio Piccoli, secretary of the Christian Democrats, has written to the 34 party members whose names are on the P2 list asking them to make written declarations, on their honour, that they had no connexion with the secret masonic group.

Those who do will be exonerated of any blame and their cases will be regarded as closed. Those unable to do so will be suspended from the party

The 34 include 14 members of the Chamber of Deputies and two senators.

The declarations must be made within 10 days. The party directorate has stipulated that each man, besides denying any connexion with P2, must say that he has not made contributions to it and that he has not interceded on its behalf with any political or economic body.

He must also show that he has started legal proceedings against Signor Licio Gelli, the grand master who has fled abroad, for falsely including him on the list of alleged members.

The P2 group, with nearly 1,000 names, has been found by a government commission of inquiry to be a secret association.

PARLIAMENT July 3 1981

Competition on ways to help disabled

COMMONS

The Department of Health and Social Security is to organize a competition as a way of recognising interesting new projects undertaken by voluntary organization to enhance the quality of life for the disabled. This was announced in the Commons by Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister of State for the Disabled, during a debate to mark the International Year of Disabled People.

He said the detailed criteria were best left to be settled by the panel of judges who had agreed to consider the entries.

He was pleased to say that Kit Aston, chairman of the English Voluntary Organizations Committee for the year had agreed to chair the judging panel and that Brian Rix of MENCAP and Elizabeth Fanshawe of the Disabled Living Foundation, together with Dr Elizabeth Shore and Bill Utting of his department had agreed to be the panel. They would be announcing further details as soon as possible.

Mr Alfred Morris, Opposition spokesman on the disabled, said when he opened the debate that the British Government was the only one in the world to embark on the International Year for Disabled People by a gratuitous cut in the incomes of the disabled.

It was important that the IYDP was not a 365-day wonder but had an on-going effect. The aims of the year were to increase public awareness of the needs of the disabled. It was important to think in terms of the disabled family. The United Nations estimated that 25 per cent of the world's population were affected, directly, or indirectly through the family, by the problems of disability.

Any society which failed to respond effectively to the problems of the disabled could expect a huge loss of human resources and a cruel waste of human potential.

There was a need to redistribute the resources in favour of disabled people within individual countries and between countries. The world was full of obscene inequalities of wealth, literacy, health, opportunity and life expectancy. There would never be a safe and stable world while there existed the gross and glaring inequalities which divided and disfigured the world today.

The resources were available to achieve a better life. Too much was spent on munitions of war and too little on the munitions of peace. The problem was not one of resources but of political will and priorities.

There was a need to help disabled people to live at home as fully integrated members of society as opposed to providing for them in institutions. That made good sense economically as well as meeting one of the main aspirations of the disabled.

Never before had the Opposition been so entitled to argue for more resources for the disabled. In his five years as Minister for the Disabled, even at times when public expenditure was being cut back, there was rapidly increasing expenditure and new help for disabled people.

Most disabled people in Britain would be poorer at the end of the year than at the beginning. Invalidity benefit had been cut by nearly 5 per cent in real terms for 650,000 people, whose working lives had been cut short by long-term sickness and disability. For a single person the cut was £60 a year and for a married couple it was £96.

This meant going without essentials, not luxuries. People were being hurt as a matter of deliberate action by a Government which had made the richest 5 per cent of taxpayers better off.

This cut was rightly seen as the unkindest cut of all but it was only one of the many attacks on the living standards of disabled people. There was also the five-fold increase in prescription charges and the effect on disabled people of the so-called simplification of the supplementary benefit scheme.

More severely disabled people would find themselves in hospital if the Government continued to enforce spending cuts on local authorities that could provide an alternative to hospitalization.

In finding somewhere to live and in seeking jobs, the disabled found themselves at the back of the two longest queues in Britain today.



Morris: Spending cuts hit the disabled.

A thimbleful of resources counted for more than a bucketful of promises.

A grievance of many of the charities working daily with the disabled was the heavy economic burden imposed by the near doubling of VAT.

Mr Rossi said they had to remember what the country could afford and what was available. At the end of the day, their priority as a nation must be to try and get the economy back on a sound basis. Until they earned money by increasing productivity and selling goods abroad, they would not have the cash they wanted to spend on all these desirable and necessary objectives.

It was impossible to contemplate the enormity of what was required to be done in this area without enduring a deep sense of frustration at the lack of current resources to do it.

Local authorities as a whole had responded to the Government's request to protect the most vulnerable sections of the community from whatever economies they made elsewhere. Current expenditure on personal social services was increasing by nearly 5 per cent, with most going on residential care for the young handicapped and the adaptation of homes.

Additional local authority support for the social services voluntary sector had increased by 8 per cent in real terms.

Criticism should not disguise the fact that they were still making progress, although the pace was not as fast as they would like. It was as fast as the economy at present permitted. The main problem of the last decade or so was that they had been seeking to make good the neglect and ignorance of centuries.

They still lived in the shadow of more recent attitudes when disability, especially of a mental kind, was regarded as something shameful. Families affected tended to hide away what they considered to be their shame.

There had been a great drive in recent years to bring the mentally handicapped out of the large institutions into smaller community-based units. Since 1969, the number of mentally handicapped children in hospital had fallen from 7,100 to around 2,000. However, there was still about 15,000 adult mentally handicapped people in large hospitals who should not be there which was unacceptable.

They must ensure that public attitudes kept pace with the fast expanding frontiers of knowledge in this area so that disabled people would enjoy the advantages of new discoveries as quickly as possible, and be enabled to participate in everyday human activities. It was precisely to do this that the United Nations declared 1981 as the International Year of the Disabled.

The British Government was a sponsor and a most willing signatory of that declaration so the motion was superfluous although it enabled them to review progress for the first half of the year.

So far, it has been a tremendous success with the voluntary organizations, public and media rising magnificently to the call. There was scarcely a town or village in the country which had not some activity or happening connected with the year.

This emphasis on the voluntary sector did not mean the Government did not have a role to play. Various ministers had outlined a whole range of activities and departments were considering their policies on disabled people.

They were sponsoring the setting-up of an international seminar on the prevention of disability which would be held at Leeds Castle in November. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, had introduced a £1m scheme to assist the movement of mentally handicapped young people into the community. A new model of taxi to be introduced in 1983 would offer better access for disabled people.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab) said that after the film *The Silent Minority* and from time to time on other occasions there was a great public outcry about the conditions in which the mentally handicapped people lived. After a time the outcry died down. The reason was that people were affronted by the appalling conditions and their consciences were disturbed. But because there was something about disabled people which was a bit off-putting, the public did not want to know. This was understandable but unacceptable.

Large mental institutions were undesirable places and the mentally handicapped should live in family homes or community homes where they were provided with a proper level of individual care.

He was greatly concerned about the number of children in mental hospitals. Although the figures seemed to show that their numbers were falling close analysis showed that once they were in they were not coming out and growing into adults and not showing up in the statistics for children.

Mr Paul Dean (North Somerset, C) said progress had been made in the 1970s, but there was a danger of losing the momentum in the 1980s and 1990s. Allowance had been built on allowance and service on service, but there was a need to stand back and look at the whole picture and draw together the various strands into a comprehensive cash and care service designed to enable disabled people to live, move and work as nearly as possible like able-bodied people.

This was the right time to set up a high-powered review, either through a royal commission or a committee of inquiry, to look at the progress of the past decade and chart a way forward for the next decade.

That would be a fitting British contribution to the International Year of Disabled People.

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles, Lab) said the most severe cuts in the health service were going in rehabilitation units—the very people who brought disabled people back into the community.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich North, Lab), a former Secretary of State for Social Services, said many local authorities were currently thinking what gifts they should give the Royal couple for their wedding.

He suspected Prince Charles, rather than receiving gifts of which he no doubt already had countless replicas, would be much happier if instead the gifts were action taken by local authorities specifically to help disabled people in their own areas in memory and recognizition of the Royal wedding.

Mr Geraint Howells (Cardigan, L) said it was time to stop patronizing the disabled. They should not be made to feel, as has happened so often in the past, that they were the recipients of charity but rather that they were full members of society who could play a useful role.

More progress should be made in education for both the physically and mentally handicapped. There should be legislation calling for more teachers with special skills. More priority should be given to integration, with encouragement from central Government.

The Government did not seem to accept that to give priority to the handicapped in education meant additional resources must be provided. Until they accepted this, little progress would be made, especially at a time of financial stringency.

Mr Laurence Pavitt (Brent, South, Lab) said care for the disabled meant increased public expenditure. Cuts in the rate support grant had in many areas been disastrous to services for the disabled at a local level. Public expenditure could not be cut without harming those least able to cope with the cuts. The inevitable consequence of the lower RSG had been that the cut in social services meant greater hospitalization.

Mr Rossi, replying to the debate, said despite stringent constraints on public expenditure and the necessary steps the Government had to take last year in abating the invalidity benefit, social security spending on the disabled and long-term sick had grown in real terms by 8 per cent over the past two years.

It was now running at £2,000m a year in cash payments. This was nothing for the Government to be ashamed of.

The Government's aim was to further reduce the number of perinatal deaths and handicapped, and they had given high priority to this in the policy handbook *Care in Action*.

The debate ended.

In the Lords, the Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill was read the third time and passed, the Commons amendments to the Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill were agreed to and the Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill completed the Committee stage.

Likud-Labour coalition urged by party leader

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 3

Dr Joseph Burg, leader of the National Religious Party and the central figure in continuing negotiations over the formation of a new Israeli coalition, today called for a government of national unity including Labour and Likud.

Dr Burg's appeal comes as the laborious process of counting votes in last Tuesday's election continues. The latest figures show the two main parties tied with 48 seats each, but Likud officials remain optimistic that the Army vote may put them one ahead by the time the final results are published next Tuesday.

Speaking on Israel radio, Dr Burg said that after a cruel and very vicious election campaign, a coalition of the Labour opposition, the ruling right-wing Likud and the National Religious Party should run the country for 18 months before holding a new general election to produce clear cut results.

Dr Burg took part in private discussions earlier this week with Mr Menachem Begin, leader of the Likud, and Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour Party leader. Neither is thought to be enthusiastic about his idea.

Political analysts are sceptical about Dr Burg's plan because of the wide differences between the Likud and Labour on many key policy issues, including the economy, the occupied territories and involving Jordan in the peace process.

Questioned about these difficulties, Dr Burg replied: "On the main point—politics, defence, security and the economy—there could be a minimum programme accepted for the cooling off period before the next election, because there are not many variations possible in the situation we are living in."

Meanwhile, hectic behind-the-scenes bargaining over the formation of a new government continued, with Mr Begin remaining clear favourite to stay in office for a second term with parliamentary support from the National Religious Party, Agudat and Tami, the ethnic party which is now expected to win three seats.

Mr Aahron Uzan, the deputy leader of Tami, today expressed a clear preference for supporting the Likud rather than Labour, the view held by the majority of party activists. There is speculation that he might be offered the Agriculture portfolio, a post he held in the last Labour government.

Today Mr Peres met leaders of the ultra-orthodox Agudat block, whose support will be vital to any coalition which is to have a workable majority. Yesterday, the Agudat leadership met Mr Begin to present its coalition demands which will be hammered out at a newly formed committee.

The religious conditions are understood to be tough. They include the introduction of legislation to amend the Law of Return to specify that a Jew is either the child of a Jewish mother or one who has been converted only according to the Halacha (religious law).

The Agudat—now expected to win four seats—also wants much stricter laws on Sabbath work permits, limiting them to security work or that on which lives may depend.

The decision on which side the party will vote in the Knesset will be made by its ruling rabbis.

The complex political bargaining will continue well into next week, and possibly beyond. A general conviction remains that Mr Begin will be the man asked by President Yitzhak Navon to form the next government. Until then, the existing coalition remains in office with full powers.

Moscow tightens up laws on foreigners

From Michael Binyon Moscow, July 3

The Soviet authorities have apparently begun a wide-ranging crackdown on contacts between Russians and foreigners, and in the past few weeks have introduced a series of measures to make it easier to watch and control foreigners.

These measures range from a new law which for the first time specifies the grounds on which a foreigner may be expelled from the Soviet Union, to a toughening of the laws on hooliganism that could be used against Russians visiting foreigners.

At the same time Soviet employees working for foreign organizations and embassies have been reminded to limit contacts to official business. A number of people thought to have overstepped the limits have recently been forced to leave their jobs.

The drive seems to be part of the new campaign to enforce ideological vigilance, and comes at a time when the authorities are clearly worried by propaganda subversion by the West as well as financial corruption and black market trading that often involves foreigners, especially Third World diplomats.

The new law on the "legal status of foreigners in the USSR" was promulgated at a recent session of the Supreme Soviet and is due to come into effect next year.

But many of the rights of foreigners—to take a Soviet job, apply for health benefits, cheap holidays, and so on—are little needed by the relatively small community of resident foreigners, whose activities are watched by the KGB (security police) and a large number of administrative organs.

More significantly, the law seems to strengthen the grounds on which the authorities may prosecute or expel a foreigner. Some of the grounds include such hazy legal concepts as violating local standards of behaviour and way of life, or sowing discord among the people.

A foreign citizen can be expelled if his action threatens state security and public order, if expulsion is essential to defend the rights of Soviet citizens, or if he "rudely broke the rules of conduct applicable to foreign citizens in the USSR, customs, hard currency or any other Soviet law".

One article defines the movement and documentation of foreigners travelling in the country, and says malicious breaking of these rules will entail criminal responsibility.

By codifying existing practices and giving them legal status, the law makes it easier to define unwelcome behaviour as a specific violation and to act more swiftly against foreigners.

The law comes at a time when new internal regulations have tightened public discipline and discouraged Soviet citizens from contacting foreigners. A new decree on hooliganism includes such things as swearing in public and violating social order, and this can be punished by 15 days summary imprisonment without trial or appeal.

The movement of foreigners within the country has now been made more obvious by changing their car number plates. These were all previously black on white. But diplomats, distinguished for the first time from support staff, now have red plates and journalists have yellow plates, which can more quickly be differentiated by the police.

New customs regulations now forbid taking out of the country of any work of art without special permission or any book printed in any language before 1975, including, for instance, paperbacks in English.

The regulation has been so strictly enforced in recent months that some foreigners leaving the country have been forced to leave behind paintings they themselves have done.

Two days ago a new regulation barred all foreigners except diplomats from using convertible currency coupons. This is seen as the first stage of a campaign to prevent Soviet citizens using shops trading in hard currency.

Israelis will get F16s despite review of deal

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 3

Both White House and State Department officials have insisted that no formal decision has been taken to send any F16 fighter-bombers to Israel.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the review initiated on June 10 to examine whether by bombing the Iraqi nuclear plant Israel had violated American law permitting arms sales only for defence, will be couched in such a way as to allow the continuation of F16 sales.

The Administration has got itself into a difficult position. Its initial reaction to the bombing was to condemn it, a condemnation which was firmed up in a United Nations resolution.

To back up that condemnation further the United States initiated the review on a possible violation of the arms sale agreement and suspended delivery of four F16s due on June 12.

Officials, however, claimed that only those four aircraft were affected by the suspension, although common sense suggested that if the review were to conclude that Israel had violated United States law on arms sales it would be pointless to forbid the delivery of four aircraft while continuing to send more.

The Government was caught between its desire to send a message to the world, and more particularly to the oil producing Arab States, that it did not in any way condone what Israel had done, and its equal desire not to do anything which would permanently harm Israel.

Suspension of the four F16s sale was essential to make the review appear to have meaning, yet unless it were completed quickly, the question of further planned sales would rapidly complicate the issue.

That is just what has happened. In line with earlier statements a White House spokesman this week said that F16s due for delivery on July 17 were still planned to be shipped on time.

As a result the Administration had fallen into its own trap. It was suspending four and sending six.

Now officials are solidly maintaining that the review has to be complete before any sales go ahead and that the review will be finished in time for a decision to be made on the next planned shipment.

But no one believes that the review has any real meaning. The suspension of the four F16s was a token gesture and the review a device to satisfy those on Capitol Hill who were concerned that nothing might be done about a flagrant breach of attempts to prevent American weapons being used for aggression.

Leading article, page 13

Argentine torture claim denied

From Andrew McLeod Buenos Aires, July 3

General Ramon Alberto Campos, the former police chief of Buenos Aires, has denied that he tortured Señor Jacobo Timerman, a journalist arrested in 1977.

In his book, Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number, the Russian-born journalist who was stripped of his Argentine citizenship and deported after international appeals for his release, said General Campos had supervised his torture.

General Campos says in an interview in Somos news magazine: "Everything he went through and all his statements, every exchange of opinion, was tape recorded. So there is no way I would commit the stupidity of torturing him."

General Campos said he had ordered Señor Timerman's arrest because of his connexions with Mr David Graiver, a financier who was part owner of La Opinion newspaper of which Señor Timerman was editor, and who was suspected of being the Montonero guerrilla organization's banker.

Señor Graiver, who was also sought on an embezzlement charge in the United States, is presumed to have been killed in an air crash in Mexico in August, 1976.

The general said there were other reasons for Señor Timerman's arrest. Under his editorship La Opinion had supported subversive organizations. "At one point there was a high percentage of journalists who were linked to Argentine or foreign subversive groups", he said.

The general also denied Señor Timerman's claim that his cellmate had been killed. "I had lunch with his cellmate at his home only 10 days ago", he said.

Professor guilty of race hate

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, July 3

Professor Robert Faurisson, aged 52, of Lyons University, who acquired notoriety through his writings and statements denying the existence of gas chambers in German death camps during the war, was found guilty today of incitement to racial hatred and violence.

He was given a three months suspended sentence and fined 5,000 francs (about £455). He was also ordered to pay damages of 4,000 francs to the League against Racism, and of 6,000 francs to each of two other organizations, the Association of former Auschwitz concentration camp victims and the Movement against Racism, which had brought the case.

Professor Faurisson, whose lectures have been suspended to avoid demonstrations by students, said on the radio in November last year that "the alleged massacres in gas chambers and the genocide of the Jews is part of one and the same lie, a gigantic political and financial racket for the benefit of Israel and international Zionism".

M Charles Guillaume, the publisher of Professor Faurisson's latest book, Memoir in defence against those who accuse me of falsifying history and the professor were find an additional 2,000 francs for libel against Professor Leon Poliakov, the acknowledged authority in France on the Nazi treatment of the Jews, who was accused in the book of misinterpreting relevant documents.

The public prosecutor said in his summing up that "to deny the existence of gas chambers is to kill a second time those who died in this affair and to add to the suffering of the survivors and their families".

Marcos names Premier

From David Watts, Singapore, July 3

President Ferdinand Marcos launched his new French-style Government today by naming Mr Cesar Virata as his Prime Minister.

Mr Virata, who holds the finance portfolio, was nominated by President Marcos's New Society Movement after the President had quashed a move to draft his wife, Mrs Imelda Marcos, to the post.

Mrs Marcos is already governor of metropolitan Manila and Minister of Human Settlements as well as an ambassador at large.

To have added the post of Prime Minister to her considerable credentials would have created a good deal of opposition.

Mr Virata's appointment has to be confirmed by the National Assembly but that will be a formality and the stage has now been set for President Marcos' "new republic" after his overwhelming victory in the June 16 elections and his inauguration earlier this week.

There is likely to be little real change under the new government format.



A king's supporters: Moroccan children, waving a portrait of Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad, demonstrate at Al Aaiun, Western Sahara, in favour of King Hassan's peace efforts for the disputed area.

King hopeful of early Sahara referendum

From Charles Hargrove, Rabat, July 3

There could be a referendum in the Western Sahara within three or four months, King Hassan of Morocco said here last night.

But it would need the cooperation of Mauritania and Algeria as well as observers from the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

By accepting the principle of a referendum at Nairobi, he had wanted to rid Morocco of the reputation of a country hostile to dialogue, he told a group of correspondents specially invited to the palace.

The referendum must be held on the basis of the census carried out by the Spanish authorities in 1974 which showed a population for the Western Sahara of between 74,000 and 75,000, including the nomads. The Polisario Front claims that the population of the disputed area is more than 700,000.

It would be a "referendum of confirmation", the King said, and it must be preceded by a ceasefire. If it were held, he had no doubt its outcome would be favourable to Morocco. He said he hoped Libya would show logic and cease giving aid to the Polisario Front.

But if it did not, it would not make much difference, since it would be clear to international opinion who had broken the ceasefire and opposed the holding of the referendum.

King Hassan denied that at Nairobi he had made a deal with the Libyans on leaving them alone in Chad in exchange for their suspending aid to the Polisari Front. "No African state was prepared to take the place of Libya in Chad, and provide money and troops", he said.

The King made it clear that the real problem in the Western Sahara was not Libya but Algeria. He had hoped the new Algerian régime would rid itself of the taboos inherited from President Boumedienne, and return to the good relations that existed before 1975, particularly since the issues of the referendum had been raised.

But the hardliners in Algiers still had the upper hand. He said. For his part King Hassan said he was ready to cooperate with Algeria, give it a railway link with a free port on the Atlantic and even cooperate in exploiting phosphate deposits south of Tindouf.

But the conditions laid down by Algeria at Nairobi for a withdrawal of both the Moroccan army and administration from the Western Sahara was unacceptable and inapplicable.

The Algerians had not insisted that the French army should withdraw when they had their own referendum on independence. "I therefore ask the Algerians in the best spirit of comradeship to revise their attitude", the King said.

Although he had said he wanted to speak about external affairs, and not domestic problems, the King dealt at some length with the Casablanca riots. Although he played down their importance, he admitted the partial responsibility of the Government.

"The sudden price increases in basic commodities which sparked them off were badly carried out and affected all the items in the housewife's shopping basket", he said. But there could be no going back on them now. The alternative was to establish rationing, and this would mean a black market.

But the price rises were only a pretext for a very localized riot—he said he would not have objected to mass demonstrations with placards and streamers—but there was rioting and pillaging and damage to property, mostly of the humbler sections of the population.

About 2,000 people had been arrested, half of them habitual offenders. There were also schoolchildren among the demonstrators. The government must remedy the shortage of technical universities or schools since there was no hope for young people who failed in their school certificate.

Now that the Western Sahara affair allowed him more time he would see that the Government tackled these matters and deal with the drift of country people to shanty towns in search of jobs.

Doubts over Poland hamper Comecon in framing new five-year plans

Sofia, July 3.—The Communist trading community Comecon today tried to work out guidelines for its members' five-year plans despite uncertainty over the ailing Polish economy.

To keep details of the talks confidential, observers from Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos, Mozambique and South Yemen were excluded.

Conference sources said today's session would probably be the most difficult in the three-day meeting since both one-year and five-year plans had to be coordinated while Poland effectively had no plan.

Poland's failure to provide about $40m (about £21m) in coal and other raw materials to its Comecon partners probably overshadowed the talks, the sources said. But no overall aid programme for the Polish economy could be expected to emerge.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Prime Minister, indirectly appealed to the other Comecon members yesterday to continue their emergency supplies to his country to help fight what he called enemies of Socialism.

The Bulgarian party newspaper Rabotnichesko Delo today ignored General Jaruzelski's speech, which also contained a strong reaffirmation of his Government's commitment to reform.

The newspaper published a long article saying the Polish leadership had still not taken strong enough measures against counter-revolutionary forces.

After the departure of General Jaruzelski yesterday, the Polish delegation has been led by Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, the Deputy Prime Minister, Warsaw's main negotiator with Solidarity, the independent trade union movement during the strikes last August.

Attending the meeting of the Comecon council, the group's policy-making body, are the 10 full members and Yugoslavia, an associate member.

The few statements either officially issued or leaked from the closed talks showed the East Europeans were jockeying for better positions in relation to the huge Soviet economy in the next five years.

General Jaruzelski was the most frank about the area's energy squeeze, which he called a major barrier to growth in Poland and many other communist countries.

Mr Ilie Verdet, the Rumanian Prime Minister, repeated his country's willingness to participate in joint prospecting and exploitation of natural resources.

Once one of the world's largest oil producers, Romania gave up its go-it-alone position within Comecon and began buying Soviet oil last year because domestic output was falling.

The East Europeans would like more oil, the commodity never mentioned but always understood in discussions of Comecon raw material cooperation.

But Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, indicated that Moscow stood by its decision last year to freeze crude deliveries to the area at the 1980 level of 80 million tonnes a year.—Reuter.

Drug link with mass murder

From Ivor Davis Los Angeles, July 3

One of four people brutally beaten to death during a mass murder early on Wednesday at a house in a quiet part of the Hollywood Hills was an accused drug dealer facing trial with a man who has links with organized crime, police said today.

Joy Miller, aged 46, who died with three others, was due to appear in court later this month accused of possessing cocaine and heroin and intending to sell other dangerous drugs.

"She's a known associate of underworld figures", said Mr Dennis Choate, the deputy district attorney.

Police say that evidence found at the blood-splattered house suggests that the murderers were apparently linked to drugs trafficking. The house Joy Miller rented is close to the home that Mr Jerry Brown, Governor of California, uses when he visits the city.

Two of the other murder victims were identified as William Deverell, aged 44, who was arrested many times for drug offences, and Ronald Launius, aged 37. The other victim was a woman who has not been identified.

Neither has the only survivor, a woman, aged 25, who is in critical condition with head and neck wounds. She was said to be conscious and able to talk to detectives.

Police said although people near by heard someone screaming "please don't kill me", nobody raised the alarm.

Sham emigré was a spy

Vienna, July 3.—A Czechoslovak, who was granted political asylum after claiming to be a member of the Charter 77 dissident movement, spent the past four years here as a spy, police said.

Mr Josef Hodic returned to Prague yesterday, according to the newspaper Kurier. Last night Prague radio confirmed the return of "a prominent and trustworthy member of the Czechoslovak secret service", but did not reveal the agent's identity.

Today the Czechoslovak news agency said the agent, identified only as "J.H." had returned home after a "successful long mission abroad" during which he had investigated "the traitorous activities" of prominent Czech emigrés.

Mr Milan Kadnar, the Czechoslovak ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry here today where he was told that the Government was deeply annoyed by Czechoslovak secret service activities in Austria and that it wanted them to cease, a ministry spokesman said.

It is believed that Mr Hodic, aged 55, had extensive contacts with the Austrian Army, and with political refugees from Eastern Europe, who are arriving here in record numbers.—AP, UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Ben Bella rejects North-South 'monologue'

By Richard Owen

After 14 years in Algerian jails, and two years under house arrest, the former Algerian revolutionary leader Ahmed Ben Bella is on the move again.

He arrived in London this week as the guest of a group of Labour MPs and the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. His visit is the result of a long campaign to persuade the Algerian authorities to allow him to travel abroad.

He is reluctant to express a view on current Algerian politics, beyond noting that President Chadli Benjedid faces difficulties, and that he does not wish to add to them.

But in an interview with The Times, independent Algeria's first President ranged over the ideas which have been uppermost in his mind since he was overthrown and imprisoned by his then Defence Minister, Colonel Houari Boumedienne, almost 16 years ago.

Mr Ben Bella had been a popular, charismatic President, and the Algerian authorities have subsequently kept him well out of the public eye for fear that he might still become the focus of mass acclaim. It was not until last November that President Chadli lifted restrictions on Mr Ben Bella as part of his policy of liberalization.

Mr Ben Bella has emerged from this ordeal a calm, weary-looking figure who has an almost statesmanlike air of quiet authority and radiates powerful energy. It is not difficult to see why successive Algerian leaders should have been wary of him.

He sees his role, however, not in terms of Algeria, but in the wider context of the resurgence of Islam in the Middle East and North Africa, and its relation to the West.

The Islamic revival, he believes, goes far beyond the events started by the revolution in Iran. At the root of it, in his view, lies the revolt of ordinary Muslims and, above all, the mass of young Muslims, against attempts to Westernize their cultures, or to import into Islamic societies practices which are alien to them.

The result has been an explosive mixture of nationalism, Muslim consciousness and "anti-imperialism"—but not necessarily socialism.

The revolution in Algeria was a socialist one, but Mr Ben Bella now acknowledges that a movement against "Western imperialism" can, as in Iran, acquire a character which is far from left-wing. "I no longer talk about socialism myself", he says with a wry smile. "I am an anti-imperialist".

What all elements in the broad Islamic resurgence have in common, he suggests, is a feeling that "our culture" must be defended against alien impositions.

He is sceptical of Western recipes for the alleviation of Third World problems, such as those put forward by the Brandt Commission, and dismissed the North-South dialogue as "a North-South monologue, in which the North does all the talking".

He does believe, however, that the West can arrive at a more equitable relationship with the Third World.

Looking around the world after his long incarceration, like a political Rip Van Winkle returning to the light of day, Mr Ben Bella is depressed by what he sees as the lack of insight in Washington into the problems of the Third World, but is encouraged by European attitudes.

He speaks with approval of President Mitterrand's call at last week's EEC summit in Luxembourg for North-South questions to be given as much urgency as East-West ones.

The European Community can even serve as a model for other parts of the world, he suggests, including North Africa.

The future lies in regional cooperation, without interference in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries of the kind Colonel Gaddafi has engaged in. "Revolutions are not for import."



Photograph by Francis Apesteguy/GAMMA

Mr Ben Bella with his wife Zorah in Paris.

IN BRIEF

China reveals its gold reserves

China has gold reserves of 12.8 million troy ounces (worth about £2,650m) and foreign currency reserves of $2,260m (£1,137m), the People's Bank of China has announced.

It is the first time such statistics have been disclosed for more than three decades. Mr Li Baohua, the bank president, said this would now be done every month.

It is thought the disclosure has been demanded by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as a condition for giving China full borrowing and withdrawing rights.

New York crash

New York.—At least 30 people were injured when two underground trains collided in Brooklyn, trapping the driver of one train in the wreckage, police reported. He and five others were said to be in a serious condition.

Leaning still more

Pisa.—The Leaning Tower of Pisa tipped an extra one twenty-eighth of an inch in the past year and will topple in 30 or 40 years if it continues to increase its tilt at the present rate, a research group said.

Pope improving

Rome.—The Pope's recovery from an infection that forced him to go back into hospital is progressing favourably, l'Osservatore Romano said.

Sentence upheld

Arnhem.—A Dutch appeal court has upheld a 12-year prison sentence on Geoffrey Allen Powell, aged 23, of Manchester, for the murder of a Dutch schoolgirl last August.

Sand shower

Nice.—The Sahara came to the south of France when an unusual atmospheric condition led to tons of North African sand falling along the Cote d'Azur drenching holiday-makers with "sand rain".

Antwerp stops

Antwerp.—Navigation in and out of the port of Antwerp was reduced to a trickle when 190 Belgian pilots went on strike over a government decision to cut their free travel to and from work.

Britons killed

Ankara.—A British Embassy employee, Mr Kenneth Waugh, and his companion, Miss Frances Mary Powell, both in their 20s, were killed in a car accident 144 miles south-west of here, an embassy official confirmed.

Soviet first

Moscow.—The Soviet Ilyushin 86 airbus made its first scheduled international flight to inaugurate a twice-weekly service between Moscow and East Berlin, Tass reported.

Author appeals

Rome.—Robert Katz, the American author, is to appeal against a 13-month jail term and £120 fine for defaming the memory of the wartime Pope Pius XII. The sentence followed legal action over Mr Katz's book Death in Rome.

Dalsager's return

Brussels.—Mr Poul Dalsager, the EEC Farm Commissioner, who had a heart attack in May, plans to return to his office later this month and to resume his functions fully in September.

Not so funny

Shanghai.—Chinese authorities have told the British Embassy in Peking that a British student in Shanghai should leave China because of a joke he made about the purged "gang of four", student sources said here.

Patton honoured

Paris.—M Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, officially dedicated a square in the city's sixteenth arrondissement as Place General Patton in honour of the late American soldier.

ALGERIAN POLITBURO PURGED

Algiers, July 3.—Two close followers of the late President Houari Boumedienne have been dismissed from the Algerian Politburo, Mr Muhammad Salah Mazouzi, another Politburo member, also lost his post. Boumedienne died in December, 1978.

Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, a former Foreign Minister, and Mr Muhammad Yahiaoui, the National Front Coordinator, were removed at a Central Committee meeting which ended its three-day summer session here last night.

The move was proposed by President Chadli Benjedid, who is also secretary general of the Central Committee. It came just two days after the suspension from the Politburo of Colonel Ahmed Bencherif and Mr Tayebi Larbi, both members of the former Revolutionary Council.

The suspension of Colonel Bencherif and Mr Larbi appeared to be linked with charges arising from alleged misappropriation of Government property, but the dismissal of Mr Bouteflika and Mr Yahiaoui, who will remain on the Central Committee, appeared to be a definite political move, according to observers here.

The purge was compensated by the return to the Politburo of Mr Muhammad Abdulghani, the Prime Minister, and Mr Muhammad Benyahia, the Foreign Minister, both previously excluded.

—Agence France-Presse.

Saturday Review

At the height of her fame as a grande dame of English letters — sweeping extravagantly between London and Hollywood, or the family homes in Derbyshire and Italy — Edith Sitwell unexpectedly decided to embrace the Roman Catholic faith. The outcome is told here by Victoria Glendinning in an extract from her forthcoming biography of the poet.

Edith Sitwell's personal success and personal fame during the 1950s and until her death can hardly be overestimated. Her name and her face were familiar to millions of people who had never read a word of her poetry. By being herself, she attracted the sort of notice that public relations organizations would charge a fortune for and still not achieve. Not all her peers viewed her fame with pleasure. The novelist Ivy Compton-Burnett said, "Success spoiled her. She got impossible. She's become a mixture of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Queen Elizabeth."

The subtext of this fame shows the price that was paid — not in money. She was, nevertheless, overspending in a way that terrified her (she remembered her mother, who was imprisoned for debt). She was living like a rich woman and like a woman of the world, and she was neither.

In buying her clothes, she veered between the modest and the extravagant. A lady called Agnes Booth, who lived in one of the cottages in Eckington, the next village to Renishaw [the Sitwells' ancestral home, Derbyshire] did alterations for her and made her corsets. Her hats, when they were not specially designed and made, came from Whiteley's the large and unpretentious department store in Bayswater that she was faithful to from her Pembridge Mansions days. But her parties and her public readings, and her own tastes, called for grand flamboyant clothes: The red velvet evenings coat from Adrienne in South Molton Street, the coral and gold cloak and the black *poult de soie* afternoon and evening gowns from Mina Astier, cost a good many guineas. (Elizabeth Bowen said that she looked like "a high altar on the move".)

When she stayed at the Sesame Club she hired a car from the Daimler car-hire firm Raper Bros of Chelsea — driven by Mr Raper himself, who came to know her well — not only for her own transport to and from dinners, parties, concerts, and readings, but very often for the transport of particularly fragile or particularly beloved guests as well, to and from her Sesame Club entertainments. The bill from Rapers', after a six-week stay in London in the summer of 1951, ran into three figures.

Then there were the bills for board and lodging, and for her huge parties, from the Sesame Club itself. And her bar bills; and the bills from F. F. Matta, the London wine merchants; and from the Sheffield wine merchants, Hay and Sons, which she ran up — injudiciously and tellingly high — during the months that she spent at Renishaw.

The Sitwells' semifeudal status at Renishaw meant that there were special obligations to be faced there and many calls on their time or money: Edith did not always get to the Annual Flower Show and Gala of the Renishaw Iron Works, but she always sent a cheque. A lady wrote from nearby Rotherham in 1950 regretting that Edith had been unable to come to some local function: "You know we local people admire you all tremendously but I fear we are afraid to show our feelings in the north. . . . Do forgive me for writing at all. I am a very lonely person, and perhaps it is our mutual feeling for animals that makes me love you." Like a poem or a painting, Edith and the idea of Edith served as a magnet for people's feelings, even if they never met her. She had become an icon.

She was in contrast very approachable, and greatly loved by anyone who served her, starting with the maids and housekeepers who worked for her own family: Barbara Nopper, who looked after her at Renishaw, and Gertrude Stevenson at Weston. To the manageress of Peggy Sage in Bond Street, where she had her hands manicured, she was "Dearest Edith." The Welsh maid who looked after her at the Sesame Club, Hannah Lewis, wrote to her when they were apart, and tickets for Edith's readings were sent round to Hannah in Mr Raper's car.

Among Edith's papers are grateful letters from many writers to whom she had sent small cheques to tide them over a difficult patch. She ordered coal to be sent to Tambimuttu, then the impecunious editor of *Poetry London*. Added to all this was the permanent charge on her resources of Evelyn Wiel, her former governess's helpless old sister.

Her own greatest benefactor was still and always the novelist Bryher, who from her home in Switzerland sent presents of furs, jewelry, cloths, books, cheques: "A little Chinchilla from my mother," a cheque for "a hat or something for one of your autumn parties," another "so that you may go shopping in London." In 1950 she gave Edith £3,000 for a house; but the money went to pay off the Inland Revenue.

The Sitwell icon also attracted unsolicited offerings of an embarrassing kind from people she hardly knew: presents of valuable jewelry, for example, from a rich widow, Alie Hunt (she laid seige to Osbert as well), to which Edith put a firm stop: "It is no question of giving way to gossip, it is that nobody of any dignity can allow certain things to be said. It is all too *vulgar* and *déplaisant* for any words."

Edith dined out on lively anecdotes of how she had crushed and annihilated enemies, fools, bores, people who were "impertinent," and lunatics. These anecdotes have passed into legend, along with her delighted and unrestrained laughter. But the legend is only half the story, since she fulfilled to the letter the precept "When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." (Much the same relationship existed between her much juggled bank accounts. She was permanently in overdraft in the 1950s.) Edith was not exaggerating, however, when she spoke of being persecuted by lunatics. The mad and the lonely wrote their souls out to her by every mail.

Being a star and an icon was no substitute for writing. That year 1952, all she had published was another anthology, *A Book of Flowers* — other men's flowers — for Macmillan, the "Poetry" article for Cassell's *Encyclopaedia of Literature*, and a foreword to Sydney Goodsir Smith's poems, written partly as an act of friendship to the publisher, Peter Russell. King George VI died in February of that year; and Edith sent her anthology to Queen Elizabeth, now the Queen Mother, who had come to the Sitwells' poetry readings during the war, and whose mother-in-law, old Queen Mary, was Osbert's friend. The Queen wrote from Scotland to thank her on September 15.

"It is giving me the greatest pleasure, and I took it out with me, and started to read it, sitting by the river, and it was a day when one felt engulfed by great black clouds of unhappiness and misery, and I found a sort of peace stealing round my heart as I read such lovely poems and heavenly words.

'If I had not been a Catholic I would have murdered him'

"I found a hope in George Herberts poem, 'Who could have thought my shrivel'd heart, could have recovered greennesse. It was gone quite underground' and I thought how small and selfish is sorrow. But it bangs one about until one is senseless, and I can never thank you enough for giving me such a delicious book wherein I found so much beauty and hope, quite suddenly one day by the river."

Edith's heart too needed to recover greennesse. She had published no new poetry. Hollywood lay in wait for her. She still had no formal contract with Columbia for the projected film of her *Fanfare for Elizabeth*, though she was being given £5,000 for her travel and living expenses during her visit, with another $45,000 promised: as she wrote to Geoffrey Gorer from Montegufoni [Sir George Sitwell's Italian castle] that September, "It really would be nice to have money just for once."

Columbia Pictures organized a press conference for her in London before she left, at Claridge's. She wore a black Persian lamb coat and — in the *Manchester Guardian's* words on November 20 — "a magnificent piece of millinery — not a hat — of her own designing, with an embroidered band of gold braiding, draped on either side of the head with dark green velvet."

On August 8, 1955, Edith wrote to John Hayward, "My life in America and since I got back from America has been *one long hell* . . . and I have been able to settle down to nothing excepting over-work, and becoming a Catholic (which I became on Thursday).

It was partly the need for some authority high enough to contain and control the turmoil of her feelings about David Horner, Osbert's close companion, that drove her to take the same step as he himself had taken over ten years before. In 1944 Horner had become a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and Edith had written to him on April 2 of that year: "I am certain this is going to bring you great happiness, and that you were absolutely right and absolutely wise to take the step. — I have never understood why people are afraid of constructive rules. Very few people are capable of coming to any great decision, but you have been." She was sure that such a decision "gives one an immense feeling of calm and of peace and security, and a great framework on which to build one's day." After her own conversion, she said of Horner, to Jack Lindsay and to others, "If I had not been a Catholic, I would have murdered him."

But however "absolutely right and absolutely wise" she felt Horner's decision to be, she had not at that time been very sympathetic to the Catholic mentality. In an undated wartime letter, Stephen Spender wrote to her:

"Tom [Eliot] has awfully good things to say, but the smugness with which he takes shelter in the 'Catholic' view of life is always irritating . . . . Nor is it true that the Catholic point of view is even a superior answer to the difficulties of being alive as Eliot seems to think. It's all right on paper, but in practice Catholics can only get through the day with the help of aspirin or whisky. They have acute neuralgia, most of them: and those that don't are hypochondriacs."

She might have been disturbed had she reread his words ten years or so later. Jack Lindsay interpreted her conversion from his Marxist standpoint: "She still thought rather as Carlyle and Dickens thought. The Fires of God and the avenging angel, not the activity of organized persons, were what brought about the destruction and renewal. And so the image of Christ was central in her concept of revolutionary change . . . ." He thought that while Christ originally appeared in her poetry as "a necessary image of human unity," she came increasingly to need the image "as an external reality, outside as well as inside her poetry."

Edith had met Father Martin D'Arcy, S. J., with Roy and Mary Campbell, who were both Roman Catholics. In April 1955, when Edith wrote to him announcing her decision, Father D'Arcy was in Notre Dame, Indiana. He replied conveying great pleasure at the news: "I had felt God's love moving in your last volumes of poetry." So had other readers and critics — it had been true since "Gold Coast Customs" — and she had accepted their observations.

Writing to Bowra on January 24, 1944, about the essay that later appeared in *A Celebration for Edith Sitwell*, she had said: "Your sentence: 'the earth is more than a garment of God: it is a manifestation of God himself' is wonderful, and it is the truth that lies beneath all my poetry." And the pantheism in her poetry, which Lindsay saw as Marxist, Kenneth Clark in his *Celebration* essay had seen as Christian: "Miss Sitwell is essentially a religious poet; that is to say, she has experienced imaginatively, not merely intellectually, the evil and misery of the world and has overcome that experience by the conviction . . . that all creation is one under the Divine Love." Edith had the religious temperament; but she had not, until now, felt the need for the structure and institution of organized religion.

Father D'Arcy had referred Edith to his colleague Father Philip Caraman, based at Farm Street in London, who was to give her instruction in the Catholic faith. He and Edith met for the first time on April 29. Edith wrote to him that their meeting had given her "a sense of happiness, safety and peace such as I have not had for years . . . . What a fool I was not to have taken this step years ago." She wanted peace of mind above all things. She said once that it was the serenity in the faces of the peasant women praying in the churches in Italy that had drawn her to the Church.

She was off at once to Montegufoni. *The Atlantic Monthly* and Little Brown had commissioned a large anthology of British and American Poetry. The American one-volume edition finally ran to over a thousand pages — and she was trying to come to grips with it. Father Caraman, to whom she finally dedicated the anthology, wrote to her in Italy on May 1: "Now this may be a bold thing to say — but I am convinced that the Holy Spirit has so worked already in your heart and mind, that there is little left for a priest to do, save take you systematically through the principal articles of Catholic faith." Which was just as well, since her schedule on her return to London in June was packed — "I shall probably be a stretcher case," she warned Bowra, planning a luncheon on June 22 for him, the Clarks, and David Jones, "whom I do not know, but I think he is a really great poet." During June she also had to recite in Cambridge, and rehearse and perform *Façade* at the Festival Hall on the fifteenth. She was also recording *Façade* for Decca — they had paid her an advance of fifty guineas.

None of this, including the award of her fourth honorary degree (from Sheffield University), was conducive to preparation for her new undertaking. But all through May in Italy and June in London she had corresponded regularly with Father Caraman. She confided to him her chief spiritual problem, from Montegufoni, on May 7. She was "under daily temptation to great anger":

"It is because of something terribly cruel which has been done to my dear Osbert, and by his greatest friend. It has made Osbert, who has now even to have his food cut up for him, see himself as a hopeless cripple, dependent on the ordinary kindness that has been denied him. His friend deserted him . . . but now he who owes everything in the world to Osbert, is back in this house for his own convenience and intends to live with us again, and it is a great difficulty to me. I have so far shown no anger, but I do feel it. I must, of course, remember my own grave faults."

Father Caraman suggested that they might hope that Osbert's sufferings would bring him too into the Church. Evelyn Waugh, also a convert, but one of twenty-five years' standing, had the same thought. Edith wrote to him in July to tell him she was under instruction, and Waugh replied: "Welcome, welcome . . . . Is it exorbitant to hope that your example and prayers may bring Osbert to the Faith? I have often thought I saw in his writing (tho' not as plain as in yours) that he was near the truth." But neither Osbert nor Sacheverell followed her. "Where are you refuged, my sister,/Among orisons and litanies?" wrote Sacheverell in "Serenade to a Sister":

The telling of the rosary
Is but a counting of the petals,
Is but a rose held in an old and
withered hand,
Not hands as yours,
Supple and youthful,
That are the tiger in the
tiger-lily.

In July Father Caraman went up to stay at the Jesuit house at Spinkhill, a mile across the valley from Renishaw, to give her instruction. He had already been feeding her with literature: "Mr Sheed's *Theology and Sanctity* is being a great help to me", she told him, "Saint Thomas Aquinas is a wonder of course from every point of view. I do not find Mgr Knox's book of great help to me for several reasons. One being that I do not like his style of writing."

'Edith appeared swathed in black like a sixteenth-century infanta'

But she made no difficulties for her instructor over points of dogma and doctrine. The Church offered her a home and a family, and she gladly embraced its house rules. Her life, though crowded with people, was lonely. The Church, with its confessional relationships, took her and her anxieties on its shoulders more acceptingly and more reassuringly than could have the mother, lover — or analyst — that she had never had. A place on Parnassus cannot be guaranteed; but "in my father's house are many mansions". If Christ did not save, there was nothing but the bones, the dust, the ass's bray, the "heart's dark slum", Skid Row, the eternal Cold. Often, in her own heart as in her poetry, that was all she believed there was. In her commitment to the Starved Man on the Cross she was not only formally aligning herself with the poor and the outcast, and preparing for death, but accepting the hope of life on its own terms — "the blind, all-seeing Power at her great work of death and rebirth", as she wrote in "Bagatelle", one of the *Gardeners and Astronomers* poems.

In her own life, she had no way other than through her poetry (which was drying up) of transcending herself. Most people find a way to flow out of themselves; most know the nonphysical realities that are reached through physical love, or through caring for a child. Edith could not even lose herself in making a garden, a home, a cake. "From pent-up aching rivers,/From that of myself without which I were nothing" — Whitman's litanies express, albeit in too stridently physical a context, something of Edith's frustrations. All rivers, however pent-up, find their way to the sea. The Roman Catholic Church is one great outlet, and it could contain and sustain anything she chose to pour into it. In "How Many Heavens . . ." from *Street Songs* she had written:

"He is the core of the heart of love, and He, beyond labouring seas, our ultimate shore".

"She was an eccentric woman. And she was an eccentric Catholic," said Father Caraman. Evelyn Waugh, a stickler for form, was concerned lest her reception into the Church might be eccentric too. He wrote to Father Caraman on July 19:

"I am an old friend of Edith's and love her. She is liable to make herself a little conspicuous at times. She says she will be received in London. Am I being over-fastidious in thinking Mount St. Mary's much more suitable. What I fear is that the popular papers may take her up as a kind of Garbo-Queen Christina. . . . There are so many malicious people about to make a booby of a Sitwell. It would be tragic if this great occasion in her life were in any way sullied."

The occasion may have been mildly eccentric, but it was unsullied. It took place at noon at Farm Street Church in Mayfair on August 4. She was received by Father Caraman. Waugh was her godfather, wearing a check suit and a straw boater with a red-and-blue ribbon. (Edith's other godparents were the Campbells, but Roy Campbell was ill and they could not come.) Since her conversion was pre-Vatican II and the subsequent reforms, she was obliged to publicly recant all manner of heresies, which she did with aplomb. Evelyn Waugh described the proceedings in the church in his diary:

"A bald shy man introduced himself as the actor Alec Guinness. Presently Edith appeared swathed in black like a sixteenth-century infanta. I was aware of other people kneeling behind but there were no newspaper men or photographers as I had half feared to find. Edith recanted her errors in fine style and received conditional baptism, then was led into the confessional while six of us collected in the sacristy."

The six were himself, Father D'Arcy, Alec Guinness, "an old lame deaf woman with dyed red hair whose name I never learned" (this was Evelyn Wiel), "a little swarthy man who looked like a Jew but claimed to be Portuguese" (Alberto de Lacerda), and "a blond youth who looked American but claimed to be English": Quentin Stevenson. They all drove off in Mr Raper's Daimler to the Sesame Club:

"I had heard gruesome stories of this place but Edith had ordered a banquet — cold consommé, lobster Newburg, steak, strawberry flan and great quantities of wine. The old woman suddenly said: "Did I hear the word 'whiskey'?" I said: "Do you want one?" "More than anything in the world." "I'll get you some." But the Portuguese nudged me and said: "It would be disastrous."

On August 9 Waugh wrote to thank Edith for the luncheon party — "I thought your circle of friends round the table remarkably typical of the Church in its variety and goodwill" — and pondered whether, as her godfather, he should warn her of the "probable shocks" in the "human aspect of Catholicism": "Not all priests are as clever and kind as Fr D'Arcy and Fr Caaman. . . But I am sure you know the world well enough to expect Catholic bores and prigs and crooks and cads. I always think of myself: 'I know I am awful. But how much more awful I should be without the Faith.'" He ended by saying: "I heard a rousing sermon on Sunday against the dangers of immodest bathing-dresses, and thought that you and I were innocent of that offence at least."

Two months later, on October 4, Edith crossed the last rubicon and was confirmed at Farm Street in front of "a large invited audience, the cream of Catholic London." Waugh was not there; he repeated in his diary what Lady Pakenham had told him. The good Archbishop Roberts seemed to take this sophisticated congregation for "one of his mission schools in Bombay": "Now I want you all to learn this very useful prayer and say it every day if you don't do so already. Repeat after me — O God — pour down — we beseech thee — thy grace . . ." He made them go through it in chorus three times. (One suspects the archbishop knew precisely what he was doing with "the cream of Catholic London.") Afterwards, Waugh was told, there was a cocktail party at the Connaught Hotel, "paid for by the Jesuits." "After Edith left, Father Caraman announced: 'Before we separate I just want to say that any of you who would like to ask Dame Edith to a meal, is free to do so.'" There were some things that even the Roman Catholic Church could not do for Edith.

She had written to Lady Lovat on August 25:

"I *am* still feeling bewildered . . But when I have finished the anthology of 1,700 pages I am working at, I shall be able to read works of doctrine with proper concentration. How wonderful the Theological Texts of St Thomas Aquinas, translated by Father Gilbey, are! To read them is like being put into an oxygen tent when one is dying."

The divine oxygen did not make Edith a *dévote*, nor even a career Catholic. This "eccentric Catholic," once she had espoused Catholicism, made it the background *to* her life, not the foreground. Perhaps she had hoped for a miracle, and, like a bride after her wedding night, she was disappointed that she was still the same after her reception into the Church — or rather, that even if she had new weapons and new allies, her adversaries, both spiritual and human, were unchanged.

She never reneged or lost her faith, and she retained her close and confidential relationship with her confessor. But after the first year or so she was an irregular attender at Mass. She became then like a settled married woman who feels no need to keep the fires of courtship blazing. Nor did she proselytize. When Allanah Harper, the following year, was thinking of joining the Church, she wrote at length to Edith about her doubts and spiritual difficulties; she was disappointed by the short shrift Edith gave her.

This extract is taken from *Edith Sitwell: A Unicorn Among Lions* by Victoria Glendinning, to be published on July 30 by Weidenfeld & Nicolson at £9.95.



Dame Edith's conversion

by Victoria Glendinning



Top: The Sitwells — Sacheverell, Edith and Osbert — photographed by Cecil Beaton *c.* 1926; above, Edith in the Fifties — a portrait by Roger Wood



GLC South Bank Concert Halls

General Manager: Michael Kaye

Ticket reservations only: 928 3191 Mondays to Saturdays from 10am to 6pm. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays. Information: 928 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 928 2972. S.A.E. with postal applications.

STUDENT STANDBY TICKET SCHEME
For information on ticket availability on day of performance only, telephone 01-633 0932.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 4 July 7.30 pm.	BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC American Salute introduced by David Jacobs. BBC Concert Orchestra, BBC Symphony Chorus, Patrick Flynn (cond.) (Please note change). Sherrill Milnes, Craig Sheppard. £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (only) Royal Festival Hall
Sunday 5 July 3.15 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Riccardo Muti (cond.). Radu Lupu (pno.) Beethoven Piano Concerto Cycle. Rossini Overture, The Journey to Rheims; Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 3; Schumann Symphony No. 4. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30 (all others sold). Philharmonia Ltd.
Sunday 5 July 7.30 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Ambrosian Singers André Previn (cond), Auger, Berbié, Finnie, Howells, Taillon, Davenny Wyner, Bruckner, Dickerson, Garlus, Hauselocher, Bastin. Ravel: L'heure espagnole; L'enfant et les sortilèges. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.30, £5, £6. LSO Ltd.
Monday 6 July 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY CHORUS London Symphony Orchestra Southend Boys' Choir, Richard Hickox (cond.). Heather Harper, Yvonne Minton, Philip Langridge. Poulenc Gloria; Brahms Alto Rhapsody; Britten Spring Symphony. £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 (only). London Symphony Chorus
Tuesday 7 July 8 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Riccardo Muti (cond.). Radu Lupu (pno.). Beethoven Piano Concerto Cycle. Beethoven Overture: Leonora No. 3: Piano Concerto No. 2: Piano Concerto No. 4. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30 (all others sold). Philharmonia Ltd.
Wednesday 8 July 8 p.m.	LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA Martindale Sidwell (cond.). Jürgen Hess, Nona Liddell, Perry Hart, David Butt, Averil Williams, Barbara Hill, Tess Miller, Michael Laird. Bach The Complete Brandenburg Concertos. £2, £2.70, £3.20, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20. LBO Ltd.
Thursday 9 July 8 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Riccardo Muti (cond.). Radu Lupu (pno.). Beethoven Piano Concerto Cycle. Mozart Symphony No. 24; Schubert Symphony No. 6; Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 5 (Emperor). (Returns only). Philharmonia Ltd.
Friday 10 July 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Norman del Mar (conductor), Jack Rothstein (violin). Beethoven Overture, Egmont; Violin Concerto; Symphony No. 5. Raymond Gubbay Ltd.
Saturday 11 July 8.00 p.m.	LONDON BACH SOCIETY ... Steinitz Family Concert ... Janet Baker. L.B.S.
Sunday 12 July 3.15 p.m.	SVIATOSLAV RICHTER (piano). Schumann Abegg Variations, Op. 1; Papillons, Op. 2; Toccata. Prokofiev Sonata No. 6 in A.
Sunday 12 July 7.30 p.m.	BERLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ...
Monday 13 July 8.00 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ... L.S.O. Ltd.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 4 July 7.15 p.m.	SANSKRITIK 11TH FESTIVAL OF ARTS OF INDIA ... Shankar Presentations Ltd.
Monday 6 July 7.45 p.m.	VARESE ENSEMBLE ... Varese Ensemble
Tuesday 7 July 7.45 p.m.	LONDON SINFONIETTA ... Hindemith ...
Wednesday 8 July 7.45 p.m.	LOUIS ARMSTRONG ANNIVERSARY CONCERT ... MW Promotions
Thursday 9 July 7.45 p.m.	THE ALEXANDRA CHOIR ... The Alexandra Choir
Friday 10 July 7.45 p.m.	ACADEMY OF LONDON ... Academy of London
Saturday 11 July 7.45 p.m.	MILL HILL CHORAL SOCIETY ... Mill Hill Choral Society
Sunday 12 July 7.15 p.m.	YEHUDI MENUHIN SCHOOL ORCHESTRA ...
Monday 13 July 7.45 p.m.	NELP CHORUS ...
Tuesday 14 July 7.45 p.m.	DIVERTIMENTI ...
Wednesday 15 July 7.45 p.m.	HIGHGATE CHORAL SOCIETY ... Highgate Choral Society
Thursday 16 July 7.45 p.m.	LAMBETH ORCHESTRA ... Lambeth Orchestra Company Ltd
Saturday 18 July 7.45 p.m.	THAMES CHAMBER ORCHESTRA ... Thames Chamber Orchestra Ltd.

PURCELL ROOM

Today 4 July 8 p.m.	BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC ... Royal Festival Hall
Sunday 5 July 7.00 p.m.	THE SONGMAKERS' ALMANAC ...
Tuesday 7 July 7.30 p.m.	LYSIS A programme of jazz and improvised music, including new compositions ... Lysis Productions
Wednesday 8 July 7.30 p.m.	WELLS CATHEDRAL SCHOOL SPECIALIST MUSICIANS Mozart Divertimento K.136; Schubert Notturno D.897; Shostakovich String Quartet No. 8; Saint-Saens Septet for str qrt, dbl bas, trpt and pno; Hindemith Five pieces for strings. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40. John Wright Artists
Thursday 9 July 7.30 p.m.	JAPAN MUSIC POOL director: TAKAKO SELBY OKAMOTO British Premier of works by Miyoshi, Yuasa, Hayashi, Mamiya and works by Takemitsu. £2.50, £3.50 Elisabeth Skinner Concert Management
Saturday 11 July 7.30 p.m.	CHRISTOPHER LYALL (guitar) JOANNE COHEN (violin) Vivaldi Sonata in G minor; Correlli Sonata in D minor; Paganini Sonata Concertata; Falla Suite, Populaire Espagnole; Giuliani Sonata; Works by Ponce/Lyall & Bartok/Lyall. £1.00, £1.50, £2.00. Philip Barrow & Company

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Covent Garden

The AMADEUS QUARTET

Sunday, 12 July 8 p.m. with William Glock
Piano Quartet in E flat K493
String Quartet in C major K465
Piano Quartet in G minor K478

Sunday, 19 July 8 p.m. with Rainer Moog
String Quartet in B flat major K458
String Quintet in D major K593
String Quintet in G minor K516

Sunday, 26 July 8 p.m. with Rainer Moog
String Quartet in D minor K421
String Quintet in E flat K614
String Quintet in C major K515

Concerts presented as part of the Mozart Festival
Res'ns 01-240 1066 Gardencharge 01-836 6903

BROMPTON ORATORY, Kensington, S.W.7 WED. 15 JULY at 8.15

VERDI REQUIEM

Teresa Cahill, soprano — Linda Finnie, mezzo-soprano
Keith Lewis, tenor — Ian Caddy, bass

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
CITY OF LONDON CHOIR, BROMPTON CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor DONALD CASHMORE
£6.75, £5.50, £3.50, from Box Offices (222 7010 Ext. 202, 398 5058 & 997 5831)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE
Chewton Mendip nr. Wells, Somerset
Saturday, 4th July at 7.30 p.m.
Opera Italiana presents Mozart's opera "La Finta Semplice"
Enquiries phone 076 121 333

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL (928 3191) MUSIC ON FILM. Tonight at 7: LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (U). Tomorrow at 7: THE LIFE OF MOZART (U).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Marylebone Road London NW1 5HT
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258.
NUREYEV FESTIVAL
Until July 11. Evgs 7.30. Mat Today, July 8, 11 at 2.00 with The Boston Ballet ...



ROYAL ALBERT HALL

General Manager: Anthony J. Charlton. Kensington SW7 2AP
BOX OFFICE: Monday to Saturday—open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (01-589 8212) Sundays—open for bookings for that day only.

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
ANTAL DORATI

TONIGHT at 7.30 p.m.
Overture, Coriolan
Violin Concerto
Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral).
EUGENE SARBU
1st Prizewinner of the Paganini International Violin Competition 1978 & Carl Flesch International Violin Competition 1978
(Please note change of artist)

MONDAY NEXT 6 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
Symphony No. 2
Concert Aria—Ah Perfido
Symphony No. 3 (Eroica)
HILDEGARD BEHRENS

WEDNESDAY NEXT 8 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
Overture, Egmont
Symphony No. 4
Piano Concerto No. 5 (Emperor)
BRUNO LEONARDO GELBER

FRIDAY NEXT 10 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
Overture, Leonora No. 3
Triple Concerto
Symphony No. 7
THE TORTELIER TRIO

SUNDAY 12 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
Symphony No. 8
Symphony No. 9 (Choral)
HEATHER HARPER, ALFREDA HODGSON, ROBERT TEAR, BENJAMIN LUXON
BRIGHTON FESTIVAL CHORUS
£1, £2, £2.75, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50 from Royal Albert Hall Box Office (01-589 8212), all Agents or RPO, 56 Kingsway, London WC2 (100 yds. Holborn LT Station) & at door on night.

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

TOMORROW at 7.30
POPULAR MUSIC FROM GREAT FILMS
AND OTHER FAVOURITE MELODIES

Brazil. Legend of the Glass Mountain. Force 10 from Navarone. Alfie. Spitfire Prelude and Fugue. Send in the Clowns. Dambusters' March. Monte Carlo or Bust. America (West Side Story). Dr. Zhivago. Lawrence of Arabia. Don't Cry for Me Argentina. Cherokee. Amazing Grace. Mexican Melody. 633 Squadron.

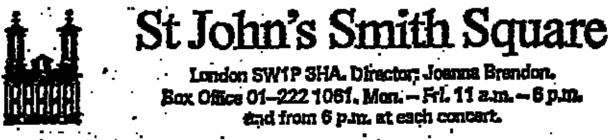
NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor RON GOODWIN
90p, £1.50, £2, £2.75, £3.25, £4, £4.50 (01-589 8212)
Open tomorrow 10 a.m.

TUESDAY 14 JULY at 7.30 pm

SVIATOSLAV RICHTER

BEETHOVEN	Pathetique Sonata
SCHUBERT	Wanderer Fantasy
CHOPIN	Four Etudes, Ballades Nos. 3 & 4

£1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50 (01-589 8212) & Agents



The BBC presents the 87th Season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts
17 JULY to 12 SEPTEMBER

THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE PROMS

GENNADI ROZHDESTVENSKY — BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Elizabeth Harwood, Linda Finnie, Robert Tear, BBC Singers, BBC Symphony Chorus, Southend Boys Choir
Le Roi des étoiles — STRAVINSKY
Spring Symphony — BRITTEN
The Rite of Spring — STRAVINSKY

TICKETS: £6, £2.75, £2 ONLY.
PROMENADE TICKETS AVAILABLE ON THE NIGHT ONLY £1, 80p
Tickets for this and all other concerts now available by post (Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, PO Box 333, London SW7 2AU) phone (01-589 8212) or personal application. Tickets for Round House concerts are available from The Round House, Chalk Farm Road, London, NW1 8BG (01-267 2564).
All tickets for the Last Night have now been allocated.
PROSPECTUS. On sale at Newsagents, Booksellers and the Royal Albert Hall, price £1 or by post £1.50 from BBC Publications, PO Box 234, London SE1 3TH.
£8 only: Sept 4, 11. £8 and £2 only: Sept 5. £6, £2.75 and £2 only: July 17, 18, 20, 23, Aug 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31, Sept 2 and 3. £2.75 and £2 only: Aug 4, 12, 14, 23 and 29. £2 only: July 27, Sept 10.
Season Tickets: A few full season and first half Gallery only.

SUNDAY 26 JULY at 7.30 p.m.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY YOUTH ORCHESTRA

SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 8 (Unfinished)
MAHLER: Symphony No. 1

Conductor: RAFAEL KUBELIK

80p, £1, £2, £2.75, £4, £6 from Hall (01-589 8212) & Agents
Sponsored by The British Council & Esso

St John's Smith Square

London SW1P 3HA. Director: Joanna Brendon.
Box Office 01-222 1061. Mon.–Fri. 11 a.m.–6 p.m. and from 6 p.m. at each concert.

Tonight 4 July 7.30 p.m.	ARIANNA ORCHESTRA, Charles Peebles, cond. Dvorak: Legends Op. 59 Nos. 2, 3 & 7; American Suite Op. 98b. Berlioz: Nuits d'été (original version for 4 soloists). Mozart: Symphony No. 38 in D, K504 (Prague). £2.50, £2, £1.50. Dvorak Society of Great Britain.
Tomorrow 5 July 7.30 pm	THE REGENT SINFONIA. George Vass, cond. Crispian Steele-Perkins, Mortimer Rhind-Tutt trumpets. Susan Eastop, bassoon. Works by Mozart, Philip White (1st perf), Francaix, Handel, Vivaldi. £3.75, £3.25, £2.75, £2.25 (NUS £1.75). Regent Sinfonia
Wednesday 8 July 7.30 pm	NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ORCHESTRAL STUDIES ORCH. Ivan Fischer, conductor. Lutoslawski: Mi-parti. Strauss: Don Juan. Schubert: Symphony No. 9 in C (The Great). £2, £1.75, £1.25, £1. NCOS
Saturday 11 July 7.30 p.m.	LONDON CHORALE, SUMMER SERENADE. David Coleman, cond. Brahms: Neue Liebeslieder. Delius: 2 Part-songs: Mid-Summer song. Britten: Hymn to St. Cecilia. Schubert: Three songs. Tedesco: Romancero Gitano. £2.50, £1.50. London Chorale

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster — TONIGHT 6 p.m.
HANDEL: *Concerto Grosso Op. 6 No. 12*
VIVALDI: Cello Concerto in C minor
ALBINONI: Adagio in G minor
BACH: Brandenburg Concerto No. 5
Soloists: MALCOLM LAYFIELD violin · STEPHEN ORTON cello · DUKE DOBING flute, ALASTAIR ROSS organ harpsichord
CITY OF LONDON SINFONIA
Conductor RICHARD HICKOX
£2, £3, £4 at the door.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611. Evgs. at 7.30. Sats 4.0 & 7.45. Mats. Thursday at 3.0. TONY BRITTON, JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061. Anna Neagle returns July 7. Now booking through to October.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Evgs 8, Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Play DANGEROUS CORNER "One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

APOLLO cc Shafts. Ave. 437 2663. Evenings 8.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.45. CLIVE JAMES, PAMELA STEPHENSON, RUSSEL DAVIES in CHARLES CHARMING'S CHALLENGES. An epic with 1,000 voices ...

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

NEXT MONDAY at 8 p.m.
London Symphony Chorus
Heather Harper, Yvonne Minton, Philip Langridge
Southend Boys Choir
LSO/RICHARD HICKOX
See RFH panel for full details

WEDNESDAY NEXT at 8 p.m.
LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA
The Complete Brandenburg Concertos
For details see South Bank panel

RAYMOND GUBBAY presents FRIDAY NEXT 10 JULY at 8

BEETHOVEN
EGMONT OVERTURE
VIOLIN CONCERTO
SYMPHONY No. 5
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor NORMAN DEL MAR, JACK ROTHSTEIN violin
£1.75, £2.75, £3.50, £4.25, £5, £6 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

SATURDAY NEXT 11 JULY at 8 p.m.
STEINITZ FAMILY CONCERT
of music by the
BACH FAMILY
with DAME JANET BAKER
See RFH panel for full details
Sponsored by Provincial Building Society
Management: Norman McCann Ltd.

SUNDAY, 12 JULY, at 3.15 p.m.
SVIATOSLAV RICHTER
SCHUMANN: "Abegg" Variations, Papillons, Toccata
PROKOFIEV: Sonata No. 6
£4.80, £6, £7.20, £8.50 (ONLY) Hall (01-928 3191) and Agents.

RAYMOND GUBBAY in association with the GREATER LONDON COUNCIL presents direct from Kiev the Legendary
VIRSKY UKRAINIAN
STATE FOLK DANCE COMPANY
FRIDAY 17 JULY to THURSDAY 23 JULY nightly at 7.30 (inc. Sunday)
Matinees: Saturday 18, Sunday 19, Wednesday 22 at 3 p.m.
80 DANCERS AND MUSICIANS IN A FIERY EXTRAVAGANZA OF COLOURFUL ENTERTAINMENT
Sensational . . . Stunning . . . Spectacular
TEN PERFORMANCES ONLY.
£2.75, £3.75, £4.75, £5.75, £6.75, £7.75 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents
Wed. Mat. only. 2 tickets for price of 1. Special Dinner/Show ticket £12

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL



LONDON SINFONIETTA
HINDEMITH SERIES (Final concert)
TUESDAY NEXT 7 JULY at 7.45 p.m.
For details see South Bank panel

Philharmonia
MUSIC DIRECTOR: RICCARDO MUTI
ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
RICCARDO MUTI
RADU LUPU

Tomorrow at 3.15
Rossini: Overture, Journey to Rheims
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 3
Schumann: Symphony No. 4
Tickets: £1.60, £2.40, £3.30 (ALL OTHERS SOLD)

Tuesday next 7 July at 8
Beethoven: Overture, Leonora No. 3
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 2
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 4
Tickets: £1.60, £2.40, £3.30 (ALL OTHERS SOLD)

Thursday next 9 July at 8
Mozart: Symphony No. 24
Schubert: Symphony No. 6
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 5 (Emperor)
RETURNS ONLY
Hall (01-928 3191) and Agents

September 1981 to March 1982 Subscription Season, booking now open. Details from: Philharmonia Orchestra, Freepost 40, London W1E 2UZ. (NO STAMP NEEDED). Subscription booking closes 31 July.

LEEDS CASTLE, Maidstone, Kent
Saturday 18 July at 7.30
Stanley Pope
Works by Berlioz, Elgar, Rimsky-Korsakov, Wagner and Tchaikovsky including 1812 overture with the band and Guns of the Royal Artillery
Tickets: Adults £3.50. Children/Students/OAPs £2, seated enclosure £1.75 extra. Handicapped free of charge. Available in advance from Concert Secretary, Leeds Castle, Maidstone, Kent (enclose s.a.e) Tel: 0622 65400. Grounds open from 4.30 p.m. Free car parking.



A du Maurier Concert Series

FESTIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON
Artistic Director Ivan Sutton
"Schutz in the Round"
Schutz Choir of London
Philip Jones Brass Ensemble,
London Baroque Players
Conductor ROGER NORRINGTON
Large scale baroque masterpieces for Choirs & Orchestras performed spatially under the Dome
Motets by Schutz; Canzonas for brass by Gabrielli; 40-part Motets by Tallis & Alessandro Striggio
(not performed in London since XVI cent.)
St. Paul's Cathedral
WEDNESDAY NEXT 8 JULY at 8 pm
TICKETS: £8 £6 £4 £3 from Festival Box Office, St. Paul's Churchyard, London EC4M 8BU. 01-236 0609 (inc. Credit Cards)

COMEDY THEATRE 01-930 2578 Panton St., S.W.1. cc The award winning musical hit BILLY BISHOP GOES TO WAR LAST 2 WEEKS "BRILLIANTLY SIMPLE . . . SPECTACULAR", Daily Tel. "DAZZLING . . . CONSTANTLY ALIVE", Guardian. "BREATHTAKING . . . MAGICAL", Fin. Times. "SENSITIVE . . . SUPERBLY CONSTRUCTED", Times. Evgs. 8.0 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30.

DUCHESS cc 01-836 8243. Evgs 8.0, Wed 3.0 Sat 5.30 & 8.30 FRANCIS MATTHEWS, GEORGE SEWELL and LYNETTE DAVIES in "Best Thriller for Years" S. Mir. THE BUSINESS OF MURDER BY RICHARD HARRIS "Welcome to a thriller that achieves it all . . . Sensational" Times. "An unabashed winner" S. Exp. "The most ingenious murder mystery for a decade" D. Mail.

Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lyne
Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore St., W1. Tel: 01-935 2141. Mailing list 50 year.
Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

Tonight 4 July 7.30 p.m.	GYORGY PAUK violin GEORGE MALCOLM harpsichord £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20	Bach: Sonatas in A BWV 1015, in C min BWV 1017, in E min. BWV 1023, in . BWV 1019. 1st of 2 concerts. Wigmore Summer Nights/Ingpen and Williams Ltd.
Tomorrow 5 July 11.30 a.m.	Sunday Morning Coffee Concert. Fitzwilliam String Quartet, Alan Hacker cl, Lesley Schatzberger bast. hn.	Mozart-Druce: Allegro in F K580b; Wolf Italian Serenade; Mozart: Clarinet Quintet. £1.50 Wigmore Summer Nights
Tomorrow 5 July 7.30 p.m.	THE COHEN TRIO 2nd of 2 concerts £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20	Raymond Cohen violin, Robert Cohen cello, Anthya Rael piano. Haydn Piano Trio in E flat HobXV 29; Dvorak Piano Trio Op. 26; Piano Trio Op. 90 'Dumky'.
Monday 6 July 7.30 p.m.	LONTANO, ODALINE DE LA MARTINEZ cd. LINDA HIRST contr. £2. Juniper Arts Music	O de la Martinez: Litanies (1st perf.); Takemitsu: Eucalypts 1 (1st Lon perf); Robert Saxton: Processions & Dances (1st perf); Roger Marsh: New Work; Crumb: Night of the Four Moons.
Tuesday 7 July 7.30 p.m.	GLICKMAN STRING TRIO Malcolm Messiter oboe. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Wigmore Summer Nights	Mozart: Oboe Quartet K370; Beethoven: String Trio Op. 9; Britten: Phantasy for string trio & oboe Op. 2; Schubert: String Trio D471; Dohnanyi: Serenade Op. 10.
Wednesday 8 July 7.30 p.m.	GYORGY PAUK violin GEORGE MALCOLM harpsichord £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20	Bach: Sonatas in B min. BWV 1014; in F min. BWV 1018; in G BWV 1021; in E BWV 1016. 2nd of 2 concerts. Wigmore Summer Nights/Ingpen & Williams Lt.
Thursday 9 July 7.30 p.m.	Karl Heinz Schlüter and Michael Schlüter 2 pianos & piano duet £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1	Mozart: Andante & vars. K501; Reger: Vars. & Fugue on a theme by Beethoven; Schubert: Sonata in B flat Op. 30; Brahms Sonata in F min. Op. 34b. John Highat International Artists Ltd.
Friday 10 July 7.30 p.m.	ELISABETH LUTYENS 75th BIRTHDAY CONCERT £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Jane Manning soprano, Susan Tyrrell contralto, Vesuvius Ensemble, Michael Finnissy piano, Katharina Wolpe piano. Programme includes The Valley of Hatsu-Se Op 62 (1965).
Saturday 11 July 7.30 p.m.	GEORGE MALCOLM harpsichord £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.	J. S. Bach: 6-2 part Inventions, English Suite No 3 in G min., 5 Preludes and Fugues from 'The Forty Eight', Partita No 4 in D. Wigmore Summer Nights/Ibbs & Tillett.
Sunday 12 July 11.30 a.m.	THE ENDYMION ENSEMBLE, John Whitfield Dir. All seats £1.50	Sunday Morning Coffee Concert. Mozart: Serenade in E flat K.375; Dvorak: Serenade in D min., Op. 44. Wigmore Summer Nights.
Sunday 12 July 7.30 p.m.	ORLANDO STRING QUARTET. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20	Beethoven: Quartet in G Op. 18 No 2; Bartok: Quartet No. 6; Brahms: Quartet in A min. Op. 51 No 2. Wigmore Summer Nights/Ingpen and Williams Ltd.
13, 14, 15 July 1.00 p.m.	SASCHA LASSERSON MEMORIAL VIOLIN PRIZE £1.50 (students/senior citizens £1)	13/14: 1st round: wks by Bach, Paganini, Glazunov. 15: finals: concs by Beethoven, Brahms, Elgar or Tchaikovsky. 1st prize £250/Hill case/sponsored Wigmore Hall recital, 2nd prize £300.
Tuesday 14 July 7.30 p.m.	LYN McLARIN flute DANIEL ABRAMS piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Basil Douglas Ltd.	Bach: Sonata in B min. BWV 1030; Abrams: Fantasia on Der Freischütz. Jaz-Sonata; Reinecke: Sonata in E; Fauré: Fantasie Op. 79.
Wednesday 15 July 7.30 p.m.	ENGLISH TASKIN PLAYERS £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20 Wigmore Summer Nights/Jane Gray	Peter Lloyd fl., Neil Black ob., Charles Tunnell cello, Elizabeth Werry hpsichd. Trios by Boismortier, Quantz, Telemann. Sonatas by C.P.E. & J. S. Bach, Vivaldi
Thursday 16 July 7.30 p.m.	YEHUDI MENUHIN SCHOOL CONCERT £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Yehudi Menuhin School	Mendelssohn: String Quintet in B flat Op. 87; Delius: Cello Sonata. Works by Beethoven, Chopin, Stravinsky and Messiaen.
Friday 17 July 7.30 p.m.	WILLIAM TRITT piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Charlotte Nicholls	Bach-Liszt: Prelude & Fugue in A min; Chopin: Polonaise Fantaisie Op. 61; Barcarolle Op 60; Ballade in F min Op 52; Prokofiev: Sarcasms Op 17; Beethoven: Sonata in C Op 53 'Waldstein'.

WIGMORE HALL
Manager: William Lyne
BACH SERIES
GYORGY PAUK and GEORGE MALCOLM
July 4 & 8 Bach Violin Sonatas
July 11 Bach Harpsichord Concert
For details see Wigmore Hall panel

WIGMORE HALL
Manager: William Lyne
Sunday morning coffee concerts at 11.30 am
All Seats £1.50

5 July	FITZWILLIAM STRING QUARTET, ALAN HACKER clarinet, LESLEY SCHATZBERGER basset horn. Mozart/Druce: Allegro in F K.580b; Wolf: Italian Serenade; Mozart: Clarinet Quintet in A K.581.
12 July	THE ENDYMION ENSEMBLE, JOHN WHITFIELD dir. Mozart: Serenade K.375; Dvorak: Serenade in D min, Op. 44.
19 July	BERNARD ROBERTS piano. Schubert: Sonata in A Op. 120; Debussy: Preludes Bk. 2.

57th HASLEMERE FESTIVAL OF EARLY MUSIC
Director: Carl Dolmetsch CBE

JULY Fri 17 7 p.m.	Tercentenary Tribute to Telemann and Mattheson. Also works by Haydn, Neusidler/Kapsberger
Sat 18 7 p.m.	with Jill Gomez soprano. Couperin, Paisiello, Gesualdo, Frescobaldi etc.
Sun 19 8 p.m.	St Bartholomew's Church: "A Felde ful of Folke" —the country church in its community
Mon 20 7 p.m.	with Jean Harvey violin. An evening with the Scarlattis
Tues 21 7 p.m.	Music from the Court at Versailles. Leclair, Couperin, Rameau, Lully, Philidor
Wed 22 7 p.m.	with Kathleen Livingstone soprano Andrew Canthery oboe. Vivaldi Bach Beethoven
Thurs 23 7 p.m.	Concerti — Divertimenti — solo harpsichord. Bach Telemann Haydn Mattheson Heinichen
Fri 24 7 p.m.	"vyolles, voyces and rechorders". Blow Byrd Purcell etc.
Sat 25 3.15 p.m.	with Amici String Quartet; Jennifer Bate organ. Handel Frescobaldi Geminiani Telemann etc.

Carl, Jeanne, Marguerite Dolmetsch, Ruth Dyson, Joseph Saxby, Robert Spencer, Lionel Salter, Richard Deakin, Rachael Browne, Andrew Canthery, Lionel Bentley, Heather Harrison, Anna Carewe, Peter Vel, Martin Muncaster, Carmel Kaine, John Stillwell, Wynford Evans, Judith Harris. Dolmetsch Consort of Recorders & Viols. Haslemere Festival Strings.
BROCHURE & TICKETS 50p—£4.25 from Haslemere Hall, Haslemere, Surrey (0428 2161).

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, Hanover Sq., W.1, WED. NEXT 8 JULY 7.30
MONTEVERDI CHOIR & ENGLISH BAROQUE SOLOISTS
John Eliot Gardiner, conductor
Patrizia Kwella, soprano, Timothy Penrose, alto, Martyn Hill, tenor, Stephen Varcoe, baritone
J. S. BACH: CANTATAS 11, 105, 34
Lobet Gott in seinen Reichen; Herr, gehe nicht ins Gericht; O ewiges Feuer, o Ursprung der Liebe
Tickets £5, £4, £2.50 on the door from 6.30 p.m.
Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra Ltd.

SUNDAYS IN JULY AT ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
Holy Communion will be celebrated at 11.00 a.m. under the Dome with special music sung by the Cathedral Choir accompanied by St Paul's Chamber Orchestra. Please note change of time from previous years.
5th July Opening Service—Festival of the City of London *Missa Brevis in D (K 194)* Mozart
12th July Nelson Mass Haydn

GARRICK S&CC Box off Tel. 836 4601. MIKE LEIGH'S SMASH HIT GOOSE-PIMPLES "THIS IS A TERRIBLY FUNNY PLAY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED" (S. Times). "1ST-CLASS THEATRE — IT'S BLISTERING ENTERTAINMENT" (Time Out). "ANTONY SHER GIVES ONE OF THE FUNNIEST PERFORMANCES CURRENTLY TO BE SEEN IN LONDON" (D. Mail). MON TO SAT 8 P.M., SAT MAT 5 p.m. Group Sales 379 6061.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Extended until 18 July. Eves 7.30, Sats 4.30 & 8.15. HAVING A BALL! (Private Practices) by Alan Bleasdale Dir: Alan Dossor. With Julie Walters "Rough, coarse, manic & funny" Gdn "Lovely performances" Times. "Marvellous farce . . . slick, brilliantly acted" F.T. LYRIC STUDIO: From 15 July BLUE DOT DISEASE—a mad summer revel.

GLOBE THEATRE, 01-437 1592.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage). Ton't, Mon 7.45 (low price prevs) WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF? by Edward Albee.

NEW LONDON ... CATS ... THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER / T. S. ELIOT MUSICAL ...

PALACE ... OKLAHOMA! ...

PICCADILLY ... ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO. ... EDUCATING RITA ...

PRINCE EDWARD ... EVITA ...

PRINCE OF WALES ... PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC ...

QUEEN'S ... PENELOPE KEITH ...

RAYMOND REVUEBAR ...

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS ...

ROYAL COURT ...

ROYALTY ...

SAVOY ... NO END OF BLAME ...

SHAFTESBURY ... TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN ... THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG ...

ST. GEORGE'S ... SHAKESPEARE'S LOVE ROYAL ...

ST. MARTIN'S ... AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR

STRAND ... NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH ...

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON ...

TRICYCLE THEATRE ...

VAUDEVILLE ... DONALD SINDEN ... PRESENT LAUGHTER ...

VICTORIA PALACE ...

WAREHOUSE ...

WHITEHALL ... ANYONE FOR DENIS? ...

WINDMILL ...

WYNDHAM'S ... ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST ...

YOUNG VIC ... GODSPELL ...

CINEMAS

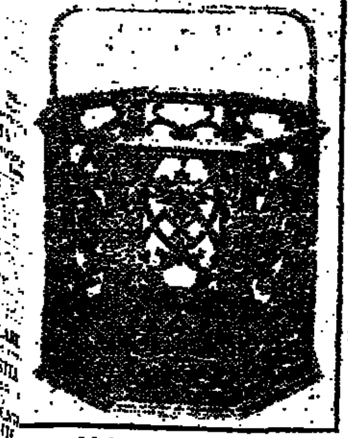
ACADEMY ... DON GIOVANNI ...

(continued on page 8)

مكبرا من الأصل

Collectors' Diary/Geraldine Norman

Bucket and basket mystery



Mahogany wastepaper basket: Sotheby's, £1,200

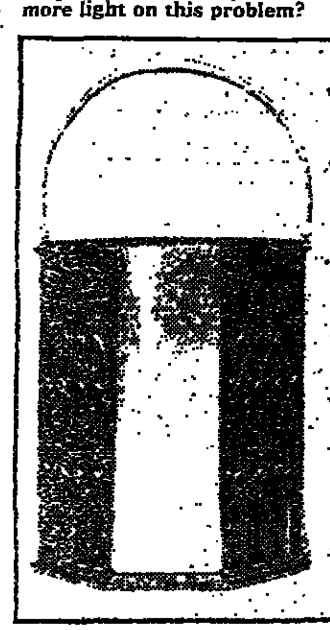
■ When is a wastepaper basket a wastepaper basket and when is it a plate bucket? This conundrum has been raised by Sotheby's and Christie's major summer sales of English furnishings.

Sotheby's claimed to have achieved a highest ever price for a wastepaper basket on June 19 at £1,200. It measures 11 inches across, has eight mahogany sides pierced with fretwork and a fixed loop handle. Sotheby's dated it circa 1800 and it definitely has the eighteenth-century "mahogany" look about it.

A week later, Christie's sold a mahogany plate bucket of similar date; it is octagonally shaped but has seven sides, one being left open for the servants to get their fingers in and lift the plates from the bucket. It also has a fixed handle and measures 11½ inches across. "We got £1,700 for ours", Christie's crowed.

Plate buckets were in use in grand eighteenth-century homes to carry plates from the servant's quarters to the dining room. If octagonal, the eighth side was always missing to help the fingers; if circular there would be a slit. Now, was Sotheby's wastepaper basket a plate bucket with one later side added to convert its use?

The Victoria and Albert Museum commented that they thought — but were not certain — that wastepaper baskets came in about 1810 to 1820. "My father used an octagonal plate bucket as a wastepaper basket", Peter Thornton, director of the furniture department, volunteered. But Sotheby's are convinced that their basket started life with eight matching sides; there was no sign of later adaptation. Can anyone shine more light on this problem?



Mahogany plate bucket: Christies, £1,700

■ Sotheby Parke Bernet Publications have just published the catalogue of a "selection" of items from the collection of Gerald Reitlinger — well, 463 of them have been selected for illustration, so heaven knows what the total count is. Reitlinger, who died in 1979, gave his entire collection to the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford a few years before his death, on condition that he could retain them for his lifetime. The value of the gift is reckoned at something near £2m, despite the fact that Reitlinger's home burnt down six months before his death and roughly a third of the collection was lost in the blaze. The shock of this loss is believed to have killed him.

Reitlinger was definitively a collector. Oriental ceramics were his special interest: Chinese, Japanese and Islamic. In the prewar years, "the age of innocence", he called it, he combed the junk shops of Great Britain acquiring extraordinary treasures for a song. He boasted never to have spent more than £50 on any single item; even in the 1970s I remember watching him bid £7 on a little Japanese figure of a squirrel.

Every wall, shelf and table of his house was lined with ceramic acquisitions. you approached his house in Sussex up an overgrown drive; two panes of glass were missing from the glazed front door and were repaired with cardboard. Inside were several million pounds' worth of ceramics, notably six Ming fifteenth-century dishes under the hall table — worth perhaps £20,000 a time.

■ A new broom has swept into the British Antique Dealers' Association. Charles Lee, 37, became its president last month. On one hand he intends to go into the attack with the auction rooms whose greed — notably the buyers' premium charge — he considers to be destabilizing the art market; on the other, he intends to clean up his own shop, protecting the public from rings, knockouts and the "spiv" element. Lee is a third generation dealer and knows what he is talking about.

His grandfather, H. M. Lee, set up shop in Kingston-on-Thames in the mid-1920s; his father, R. A. Lee, based his trade in works of art, clocks and furniture in various attractive home county locations in the postwar years. He moved into London, opening his present gallery in Bruton Place, W1, when his son Charles joined him in the mid-1960s.

The taste of both father and son ranges over a wide spectrum of works of art. They attract their clients through taste, knowledge and integrity — and tend to be in on the act when major and unusual works of art come on the market.

It was R. A. Lee whom the British Museum deputed to go to Jersey and spend £74,000 of their money on a set of fourteenth-century enamel plaques last week.

■ The extraordinary impact of St Francis of Assisi, not only on the birds, but also on his contemporaries throughout Europe is highlighted by a recent junk shop "find". The lucky purchaser who spent a few pounds on a little box in a Glasgow shop last year has found that he owns a thirteenth-century Limoges enamel casket bearing the first-known representation of Francis as a saint by a non-Italian artist or craftsman.

The casket is to be sold by Sotheby's on July 8 and is expected to reach a price in the region of £20,000.

St Francis died in 1226 and was canonised in 1228. The first Italian representation of the saint was painted in his own lifetime, a fresco which decorates the chapel of Sacro Speco at Subiaco.

To qualify as a saint requires the performance of miracles. One of those recognized as a sign of St. Francis's sanctity was the spontaneous appearance of the stigmata — the nail wounds in Jesus's hands — in his palms. The sign of his sanctity was not officially recognized until 1237, although a group of central Italian panel paintings, the earliest of which dates from 1228, the year of his canonisation, show him with these signs.

The little reliquary casket, shaped like a house and decorated with enamels of angels and saints, dates from around 1250 and shows St Francis with the stigmata. His fame had clearly spread to Limoges in northern Europe, far from his native haunts. The casket had been lost sight of since its exhibition in London in 1932.

■ The latest group of collectors to form themselves into a society are the buttonhook addicts; buttonhooks were a daily necessity for rich and poor alike from the sixteenth to the early twentieth century. The Buttonhook Society has as its objectives "to research the history and origins of buttonhooks" and to "provide a forum for collectors' views". Their first exhibition and meeting was held at the City Museum, Northampton, last week. Secretary Paul Moorehead, Cherrybank, 83 Loose Road, Maidstone, Kent. ME15 7DA.



Engraved Trefid spoon and fork: London, 1689

■ The collector of silver spoons can be thankful that so many of the specialist spoonmakers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were crooked in their business. They cheated, of course, on the standard of silver used and were regularly disciplined by the Court of the London Goldsmiths' Company.

The Court Minute Books covering the years 1500 to 1697 form the basis of a revealing new study, *London Silver Spoonmakers* by Timothy Kent, a barrister and honorary librarian of the Silver Society. Using a Sherlock Holmes approach, he manages to identify the marks of 50 different spoonmakers all predating the registers of marks held at Goldsmiths' Hall.

The discipline of the Goldsmiths could be draconian: in November 1596 "Barnaby Turvyle (who was in the forenone comytted to warde for the true and deceyptfull work, as in makynge of spones some xii d better and some x dwt worse, and now for his further ponysshment dyd all the tyme of the redynge of the ordynances sytt in the nether end of the hall in the stocks in the syght of the whole assembly) And beeinge called upp to Mr Wardens and standinge on the end of the syde table dyd confesse his Wyckedd Doenge . . .".

Kent's new booklet, published by the Silver Society, is being distributed by the silver dealer J. H. Bourdon-Smith of Mason's Yard, Duke Street, London W1. Price £4.50 including postage.

Radio/David Wade

Whitehall: anything but a farce

Years ago, when I was affecting to be a personnel officer in industry, practising what we optimistically called "scientific selection", I remember the contempt with which we used to refer to the members of the old and unregenerate school of personnel selection who, "could tell a good man as he came through the door".

I was reminded of this opposition when listening to part three of that informative and entertaining series, *No Minister* (Radio 4, Sundays), in which various very senior civil servants were persuaded to explain to Hugo Young the criteria by which people are chosen to join, and rise in, their departments. The image of "the good Whitehall man" seemed to hover over such proceedings and when analyzed in the course of the programme this paragon was stated to need such qualities as discretion, good judgment, etc. . . .

These and other such abstractions were likewise the preferred characteristics of "good industrial man" which the old school could detect in him coming through the door. They were also exactly the qualities my colleagues and I sought scientifically with batteries of tests and cool depth interviews before making our splendidly rational recommendations.

What we never allowed was that no amount of testing and impertinent interrogation could rule out the subtle bias which led us, just like the "Coming-through-the-door" school, to select people predominantly in our own images; nor that the long-drawn-out methods we employed were actually not significantly more effective in predicting whether a man would achieve the expected results than the judgments of those whom we despised.

No, Minister part 3 set out in fact to examine the accusation that "civil servants are incompetent", but left no doubt that, at senior levels anyway, they are not: quite possibly too many are *too* competent for the level of work and the opportunities available. It seems they tend to be selected — by methods which I suspect are even more scientific and probing than the ones I used to operate — somewhat in their superiors' images.

Furthermore, in the words of Sir Derek Rayner, they have some way to go in recognizing "that the route to the top is to actually run something rather than think about something". It all had a distinctly familiar ring.

The first two parts of *No, Minister* have dealt with other common accusations: the Civil Service is too powerful; the Civil Service is too big. Both have produced some fascinating insights into the workings of that vast institution and its relationship with party government. Both have led irresistibly to the conclusion that how you answer their charges depends on where you stand: to many civil servants the criterion is: "Have we done it right?" to outsiders it tends to be: "Was it necessary to do it at all?".

In the political arena and if your name is Benn, you are inclined to see the service as a conspiratorial machine to frustrate your schemes and to be vaguely disparaging of those who see it otherwise; if your name is Healey, you incline to regard it as there to serve your needs and to categorize those ministers who cannot make it do so (no names, no packdrill) as weak or incompetent. . . .

Two plays have made it an above average week for drama: Patrick Galvin's *The Class of 39* (Radio 4, June 30) was set in an Irish boys' reformatory run by the Christian Brothers. Into this comes Franklin, the school's first lay teacher and, unknown to his colleagues, fresh from the Republican side of the Spanish Civil War.

He endeavours to build up a relationship with the boys, and above all with the brightest of them, Mercer, designed to improve their chances of reform. He fails, for the methods of the Brothers over the years have created an equal and opposite reaction too powerful (too rewarding even) to be neutralized by one man. How well Mr Galvin conveyed the atmosphere of the school, its staff so fundamentally at odds that the relative goodwill of some could do little to counterbalance the vindictiveness and psychopathology of the others.

He was equally successful with the boys, depicting them as united only in their hatred for the school, but unable to give it expression other than by savaging one of their number—a poor feeble wretch thought to have informed on them. In this the formidable Mercer (Elizabeth Lindsay, excellent) finds more to satisfy him, even at the cost of his own destruction, than in anything Franklin has to offer. *The Class of 39* was one of the growing number of fine productions from Robert Cooper's small department in Belfast.

C. P. Taylor's *Walter* (Radio 3, July 2) was produced in Scotland by Stewart Conn and how gratifying it was to find such a robust and genial play in the spot now mercifully vacated by *Radio Theatre 81*. Walter, star of the variety, is dying of a heart attack brought on by the shooting of a film in which he has agreed to play the part of revolutionary John Maclean. The last years of his life come up before him as he wrestles to reconcile a Jewish family with past and present Gentile mistresses and when it all gets too much, up come the numbers he used to sing. Peter Kelly as Walter did adequately with the songs, but marvellously with the part.

Paperbacks of the month

A Land of Long Ago

Time Was, by W. Graham Robertson (Quartet, £4.50)

Given the golden opportunity to call back yesterday, bid time return, a tempting time to choose is the decades around the turn of the nineteenth into the twentieth century. Old men tell us that we can never imagine the *douceur de la vie* of the years leading up to the world earthquake of 1914. This book of reminiscences is the next best thing to a time-machine to transport us back to the days when giants walked the land.

Graham Robertson at the time was a promising young painter, stage designer, and dilettante star-struck by the famous. Twice in his life he became famous himself. He is the aesthetic young subject of one of Sargent's best paintings, which hangs in the Tate. And he wrote the extravagantly successful children's play *Pinkie and the Fairies*. But his chief talent was for knowing and loving his great, and beautiful, and famous contemporaries. They come to life again in his affectionate and charming memoirs. He knew everybody who was anybody on the stage, and in the artistic, literary, and social little worlds of High Victorian and Edwardian London.

Ellen Terry, Sarah Bernhardt, and Nellie Farren confide in him. As a professional he watches Walter Crane and Whistler, Burne-Jones and Rossetti at work. Oscar Wilde gets him to wear a green carnation to the first night of *Lady Windermere's Fan* in order to vex the public. Henry James visits his garden in Surrey, and gropes interminably for the *mot juste* to describe the view, before coming up with: "My dear boy, how . . . er . . . how . . . er how awfully jolly!"

Le Jeune Paysan, Mai-Juin 1889, from Van Gogh by Frank Elgar (Eyre Methuen, £3.95).

Whistler, who found it difficult to see merit in paintings other than his own, pronounces Graham Robertson's portrait of Madame Sarah pretty. He advises Henry Irving, dines *en famille* with William Morris, designs costumes for Mrs Patrick Campbell and puts her right about playing Lady Macbeth.

His golden world came abruptly to an end in 1914; the golden lads and lasses left the stage; and Graham Robertson as Peter Pan was left to grow old and stout with his beloved Bob Tail Sheep Dogs in a new age to which he did not belong and which he did not understand. In 1931 he was persuaded to publish his memoirs, to wander, as he puts it with characteristic sentimentality, down the Lanes of Yesterday into the Land of Long Ago. They are instinct with period charm, gentle humour, and old-fashioned love of his acquaintances. It was Jamie Hamilton's first book, fifty years ago; and it has many of the qualities of style and high-class reminiscence that the house of Hamish Hamilton has become famous for.

Philip Howard

Best is yet to be

Ageing for Beginners, by Mary Stott (Blackwell, £2.25 paperback; Library Edition £7.95)

This is the first in a new series of books designed to "reclaim" such experiences as sexual anxiety, physical disability, and aging from the specialists and return them to the everyday world. The series editor of *Understanding Everyday Experience* is Laurie Taylor, a sociologist who knows his way about the real world better than most, and its aim is to soothe our fears by translating "problems" into "difficulties of living". What sounds like linguistic quibbling in fact represents a bracing self-help philosophy which may make some mental health professionals nervous about their job tenure, but can only be of benefit to the rest of us.

The author of *Ageing for Beginners* is Mary Stott, whose cool, sane writing in *The Guardian* must have made her an obvious candidate for the job. Now in her seventies, Miss Stott begins by pointing out that although the young assume that being old is hell, the old themselves rarely share this view. She claims that the young not only fear old age, but actually dislike the old for being old, and she speculates that such gerontophobia may be an unconscious attempt to get revenge on those who nannied us in childhood. The media are sternly chastised for promoting the image of the old as useless and pathetic, though Miss Stott acknowledges that pity can be a useful emotion to exploit when it comes to raising funds for organizations like Help the Aged.

She however will have none of it. Her models of old age are such sprightly veterans as Barbara Wooton and Mannie Shinwell. Like them she is not prepared to take age lying down, and she is at great pains to emphasize the advantages of being old. The drawbacks aren't denied, but she sees them as problems to be solved, and very ingenious she is in her solutions. She weaves her way through a minefield of practical conundrums which have had the experts squabbling for years — how to cope with retirement and bereavement, where to live, how to handle children-in-law who make your flesh creep, what to do about a diminishing circle of friends, how to avoid becoming a bore, what pleasures last best, whether to stay involved or to opt out – and scarcely ever puts a foot wrong.

The general reader may not share Mary Stott's interest in how the institutions of state have revised their thinking about old age, or in the historical development of the various organizations devoted to the care of the elderly. But everyone should read this sensible and reassuring book, which inspires no false hopes and will remove much unnecessary anxiety.

John Nicholson

Gothic and everyday

Angela Carter: Heroes and Villains: The Bloody Chamber (King Penguin, £1.95 each) The Magic Toyshop (Virago, £2.50)

Angela Carter's imaginary worlds are so original, so bizarre and so full of talent that they have the quality of dreams, a clarity in which all is not just possible but wholly credible. It is as well that they do, for the reader is constantly invited to take seriously princes with pelts of lions, the incantatory powers of charms, the chanciness of unlikely catastrophes.

Heroes and Villains is set in the aftermath of some world disaster which has divided the survivors into small settlements, ruled over by dark suited Professors, guarded by Soldiers, run by Workers. Beyond their fortifications lies anarchy: the Barbarians, feckless marauders who plunder with a lazy sense of desperation, and the Other People, physical freaks, too dreadful to contemplate (but who may yet inherit the world).

Marianne is a cool, even chilly Professor's daughter, who goes to join the Barbarians, remaining an observer of their primitive superstitions only as long as she can stay detached from her Barbarian husband Jewel, a figure cloaked in medieval dress who speaks with a voice of the hippy sixties. "When I was a little girl" Marianne then complains, "we played at heroes and villains but now I don't know which is which any more, nor who is who, and what can I trust if not appearances?" What indeed: there is very little to hold on to in Angela Carter's visions, if not in a solid sense of self, or in a sensual tenderness she gives even her most sybaritic characters.

Not all the sex is tender however. Several of the short stories in *The Bloody Chamber* are extremely violent with a harsh extravagance intended, successfully, to shock. Perhaps the most remarkable in this collection of fables, retold with contemporary insight, is the title story, a reshaping of Bluebeard, in which she loses none of the terrifying magic of the original while filling out its characters with variations of her own. Her Beasts are fleshy and real.

Most even of the three books is *The Magic Toyshop*, written first, in 1967, though here too Angela Carter weaves fantasy and menace with total ordinariness. Melanie, a 15-year-old girl, recently orphaned, comes with her younger brother and sister to live with her toymaker uncle, a fiendish puppeteer who tyrannizes a dumb wife and her two loving red-haired brothers. The toy shop and its workrooms provide a perfect setting for the richness of Angela Carter's imagery.

In all her work, certain images occur. Often they are those of half-ruined mansions, eaten by ivy, sprouting trees, or immense castles, connected to the mainland only by a causeway that floods at *high tide*. Angela Carter is a Gothic writer of allegory and metaphor myth and symbolism, that *stops*, nearly always, precipitately short of pretentiousness, even when her words *spill* over each other to form vast pinnacled creations of descriptive prose.

She is always bold. Yet there is, in her writing, a reassuring sense of purpose, a sure-footedness, as if it were not at all hard — as it unquestionably is — to juxtapose make-believe with the colloquial, macabre with the commonplace.

Caroline Moorehead

Calvinist nightmare

The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner, by James Hogg. Edited with an introduction by John Carey. (Oxford, £1.95.)

Early in 1832 Carlyle went to a *Fraser's* dinner and Hogg was there, ". . . a little, red-skinned, stiff sack of a body, with quite the common air of an Ettrick Shepherd . . . clear little beads of blue or grey eyes that sparkle, if not with thought yet with animation . . . the mingled character of zany and raree-show. . . ". Carlyle enjoyed cutting people down a bit below size: certainly Hogg *was* something of a zany, but he did write the *Confessions*, which, with all its faults, remains a marvellous book to have written.

The late nineteenth century — Saintsbury and Andrew Lang particularly — thought it so good that there had to be doubt whether the Shepherd, all by himself, could have risen so high. Lockhart or Wilson, the detestable senior writers on *Blackwood's* must have picked the hayseeds out of this Scottish primitive's prose.

Mrs Garden, Hogg's daughter, said they were wrong and showed, in the *Athenaeum* (November 1895) that she had her father's MS still, unmarked and uncorrected by anyone. By itself this can't be considered final proof, but as Carey says: "The best antidote to Saintsbury's theory is Lockhart's own novels." And this is fair enough because Lockhart was no more capable of writing the Confessions than Ruby M. Ayres.

It is about the fierce Covenanters' exclusive notion of Justification by Faith. The Elect, the Predestined bask eternally in the approval of the Almighty while the rest cower howling in outer darkness; there can be no transfers, no crossings of the floor.

The grim violence arising from these doctrines is personalized in the Confessions by the story of the Colwans and the Wringhims. It is a three-part story. An "editor", 100 years on, gives Robert Colwan's story up to the time when he becomes master of the estate of Dalcastle and comes to dire torments thereafter. Is Robert the second son of the cavalierish Laird (the date is the 1680s) and his bigot wife, or is he the son of Wringhim, the Lady's spiritual adviser? At any rate he is baptised Robert Wringhim and is brought up as one of the Elect by the Lady's Calvin-Rasputin. When the two brothers (or half-brothers?) George and Robert meet as youths they violently dislike each other, and later, after a scuffle, George is killed and Robert succeeds to the property. Suspicions of Wringhim linger, but when the authorities move on him Wringhim has vanished for good. End of editor's narrative.

We then get the whole thing again in Robert's own confessional words. Robert has consorted with the Devil in the form and name of Gilmartin, has been urged to crimes by this enigmatic and terrifying figure who assures him that being of the Elect he can "sin" as much as he likes. But retribution stalks Robert; Beelzebub takes off his protection and subsidiary fiends claw Wringhim down. Finally the editor returns to tidy things up and to show by exhumation that it all must have happened exactly as Robert Wringhim said.

A nightmarish, doppelgangerish, uneven book, the Scots talk as vivid as Old Mortality's, the mandarin talk stiff as a cardboard poker, the authorial position deftly ambiguous. The other early Blackwoodians made a butt of Hogg, but in the Confessions the Ettrick Shepherd more than matches anything any of them — save De Quincey — ever did.

David Williams

Hibernian spasms

Selected Stories, by Mary Lavin (Penguin, £2.75). The Penguin Book of Irish Short Stories, edited by Benedict Kiely (Penguin, £1.95). Some Irish Loving — A Selection by Edna O'Brien (Penguin, £1.50)

Surely some academic (from Poughkeepsie or Great Falls, shall we say?) in search of a super-doctorate must soon develop the Geographico-Literary Thesis. Novels of American, Russian, Asian genesis should be vast and sweeping: English and French writers dwell more slimly on town and country — acreage orders theme and scope. Therefore include, inevitably, the Irish Short Story. And it is here that the notion loses some of its fancy. The great Irish writers have always drawn from the well, rather than from the lake. Inner, not outer, space fascinates.

Mary Lavin's characters, so unforgivably unknown in this country, inhabit small places. But their Ireland is made universal: the village does not require mapping, here are citizens of any environment. In this collection of stories the author has promoted one from each of the 11 volumes she has published since *Tales From Bective Bridge* appeared in 1942. These are stories of men and women — mostly women, in her wont — who live small lives, miniatures, pieces of lace.

The themes are love and death and the qualms of both, everybody travels the old Irish road between desire and guilt, between wantonness and duty and passion is a cross to be borne or escaped.

One of Mary Lavin's principal gifts is making murmurs into shouts: "Isabel tightened in every muscle. There! There was a point at which she could have made a stand. To think that she had said nothing when the wicker chairs were taken down from the bedrooms and brought into the kitchen to be warped and put out of shape by the heat and the damp".

Benedict Kiely's introduction to another new Penguin collection labels Mary Lavin as one of the four cornerstones of the Irish Short Story. The other three are Sean O'Faolain, Frank O'Connor and Liam O'Flaherty. All are sophisticated incarnations of the hereditary oral art; all are obelisks in a landscape first cultivated elsewhere in the early nineteenth century by Poe, then Maupassant and Chekhov.

The real pleasure of this anthology is the number and quality of their fellow-travellers who almost deserve peerage. Patrick Boyle's *Meles Vulgaris* weds a badger hunt to a facing-down of unacceptable carnality: "Her hand burrowed into the jacket of his pyjamas. 'Wouldn't we all act the same way with our back to the wall? Courage and ferocity!' she sniffed." Ita Daly's beginning is clenching: "Although it all happened over two years ago I still cannot think about Edith without pain". Neil Jordan's adolescent Faust does a deal with a naked tinker youth: "I'll give you half an hour with the donkey for half an hour with your sister". There are thirty-eight stories in Benedict Kiely's consideration and despite the insensitivity of the publisher's blurb — the word "blarney" is as inappropriate here as the word "lyric" in Bayreuth — there *is* deep satisfaction.

The third anthology in Penguin's Hibernian spasm is the least fortunate. Edna O'Brien has written at least two memorable novels and several short stories of formidable quality. *Some Irish Loving* contains too little of her — and too little of everybody whom she includes. The object of the exercise was to bottle some of the vapours released by Irish men and women invaded, visited even, by Love. This is a time spent too short in the company of beauty. A pity — and anyway Edna O'Brien writes too lambently to permit herself — and us — to be distracted by such unsatisfying random.

Frank Delaney

Home before Night, by Hugh Leonard (Penguin, £1.25); Wheels within Wheels, by Dervla Murphy (Penguin, £1.50)

Born Byrne, brought up Keyes, becoming Hugh Leonard from a character in a radio play, he is best known for his Tony Award wining play *Da*. He has the simplicity and genius of Dylan Thomas and Brendan Behan.

This book is dangerous to read in public. It is always good, and often magic, and can easily turn you into a giggling wreck.

The recollections of his childhood, as the adopted child of a soft Da and a wailing mother are described in the blurb as an Irish *Cider with Rosie* and for once they have under-estimated it. His gap-toothed uncle's confrontation with his Aunt Chris's intended, a baldy headed civil servant — "That's a fine head of skin you have there" to which he replied apologetically "Baldness doesn't run in our family you know — my hair simply fell out." He sighed and then added just as amicably "Like your teeth".

His mother loved him dearly, and on winning, very unusually, a scholarship to secondary school at Presentation College, when he languished in fourth year for three years, his mother would proclaim to the street at large "Isn't he great. Sure, weren't all the others shifted."

If you want to look at the South Dublin working class in the Thirties and Forties, here it is — a childhood that anyone would envy.

Dervla Murphy is a well-known travel writer, brought up in Lismore in Waterford where her intellectual father, a failed Joyce, was the County Librarian on £250 a year, and Dervla considered themselves very poor. Her mother became a complete invalid the year after Dervla was born, and they were not able to have any more children. Over a period of time they turned in on themselves, and sometimes away from each other. Dervla left school at the age of 14 to take care of her mother and it is a classic example of caring for those you love most under pressure giving a semblance of hate.

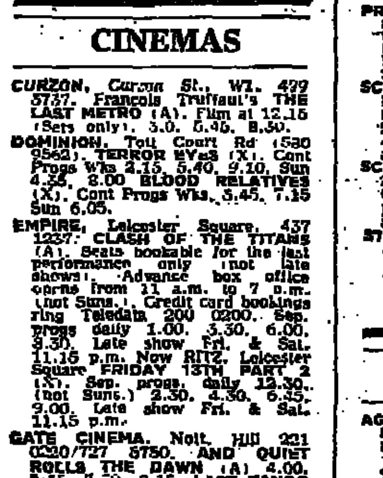
Although she says she is not an intellectual, on her first visit to Oxford "I found myself in a world where I naturally belonged." One feels that the first 30 years of her life were rather lonely, and her ambition to be independent and to travel was stronger that the first love of her life, Godfrey the Englishman scarred from the war.

Her father Fergus, a staunch Republican, spent some time in an English prison in 1921, and loved her at a distance, until the last few weeks before he died. Her mother died in 1962, and it was that for the first time in her life she felt free.

The emergence of the Irish bourgeoisie, which didn't exist before the Thirties (as distinct from the proletariat) with all its pretention and affectation comes across in this book. Although Dervla Murphy is no Hugh Leonard, she has acute observation, and is also a good writer.

Peter Langan

CINEMAS



CURZON, Curzon St., W1. 499 3737. Francois Truffaut's THE LAST METRO (A). Film at 12.15 (Sats only). 3.0. 5.45. 8.30.

DOMINION, Tott Court Rd (580 9562). TERROR EYES (X). Cont Progs Wks 2.15. 5.40. 9.10. Sun 4.35. 8.00 BLOOD RELATIVES (X). Cont Progs Wks. 3.45. 7.15 Sun 6.05.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. CLASH OF THE TITANS (A). Seats bookable for the last performance only (not late shows). Advance box office opens from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.). Credit card bookings ring Teledata 200 0200. Sep. progs daily 1.00. 3.30. 6.00. 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 p.m. Now RITZ, Leicester Square FRIDAY 13TH PART 2 (X). Sep. progs. daily 12.30. (not Suns.) 2.30. 4.30. 6.35. 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 p.m.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill 221 0220/727 5750. AND QUIET ROLLS THE DAWN (A) 4.00. 5.45. 7.30. 9.15. LAST TANGO IN PARIS (X) & QUIEMADA (AA) 11.15 pm.

GATE TWO CINEMA, 837 8402/1177. Russ. Sq. Tube. THE EUROPEANS (U). 4.00. 5.45. 7.30. 9.15. JULIA (A) & LA LUNA (X) 11.00pm. Lic'd bar.

GATE THREE CINEMA, 267 1201/485 2443. Camden Twn. Tb. PORTRAIT OF TERESA (A). 3.00. 5.00. 7.00. 9.00 LAST 5 DAYS Starts Thurs "ELVIS" LAST TANGO IN PARIS (X) & A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE (X) 11.00pm. Lic'd bar.

GATE MAYFAIR, 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St., Green Pk. Tb. KAGEMUSHA, (A). 5.30. 8.20 LAS 5 DAYS.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). S.O.B. (AA). Sep. progs dly. 2.00. 5.10. 8.20. Late night show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats bookable W/Ends.. Last Eve. Prog & Late Shows.

MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225/6. Franco Brusati's FORGET VENICE (X) (Italian dialogue—English subtitles) Daily: 3.00. 5.00. 7.00. 9.00. Extra perf. Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m. Ends Wed 1st July.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). CHARIOTS OF FIRE (A). Sep Progs Dly 2.25. 6.50. 8.55. Late night shows Sat 11.45.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) FOR YOUR EYES ONLY (A) Sep Progs Drs Open Dly 12.15. 3.45. 7.30. Late Night Show Tues-Sat Drs Open 11.15. Seats Bookable in Advance At Box Office Or By Post.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W.2. (723 2011/2) Walt Disney Productions' CONDORMAN (U) starring MICHAEL CRAWFORD. Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Dly 1.00. 4.00. 7.30. Late Night Show Sat. Drs. Open 11.15.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. APOCALYPSE NOW (X). For Info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. 12.30 (not Sun). 4.00. 7.30. Late Night Show Sat. 11.15.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire Leicester Square.
- * 1 ALL NIGHT LONG (AA) Sep. progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30. 6.00. 8.30. Late show Sat 11.15 p.m.
- * 2 A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A) Sep. progs. daily 12.30 (not Suns.) 4.00. 7.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 p.m.
- 3 NIGHTHAWKS (X) 1.00 (not Suns.) 3.30. 6.00. 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 p.m.
- 4 ORDINARY PEOPLE (AA) Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.) 3.30. 6.00. 8.40. Late show Sat. 11.15 p.m.
- * No smoking area.
- No smoking.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X)—Sep Perfs Dly (inc Sun) 1.30. 4.40. 7.80. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.05. Seats bkble. Lic'd bar

SCREEN ON THE HILL, 435 3366. Helma Sanders-Brahm's GERMANY, PALE MOTHER. (AA). 2.45. 4.50. 7.00. 9.10. Tel. 435 9787 after 5 p.m. for advance bookings

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN. 226 3520. Bill Forsyths Gregory's Girl 4.00. 5.45. 7.30. 9.30. Evg. perfs. bookable on 226 3791 after 4 p.m.

STUDIO 2 & 4 Oxford Circus. 437 3300. Lic'd. Bar. 2 SUPERMAN II (A). Progs 12.25. 2.45. 5.30. 8.15. Lte Show Fri. & Sat. 11.00. 4 EXCALIBUR (AA) Progs. 1.40. 4.45. 7.45. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.00.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. LIFE AND LANDSCAPE IN BRITAIN 1670-1870. Until 31 July. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7 p.m.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St., W.1. Robert Bevan/Richard Long. 629 1578.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in British Museum), TREASURES FOR THE NATION, until 4 Oct. TUDOR MAP-MAKING, until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BRITISH MUSEUM. THE GAULS: CELTIC ANTIQUITIES FROM FRANCE. Until 13 Sept. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DERBY, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. BRITISH & FRENCH PAINTINGS.

COLNAGHI ORIENTAL, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1. 01-491 7408. Gods, Gardens and Elephants. Until 17 July. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30.

COLNAGHI, 14 Old Bond St, W1. 01-491 7408. EXHIBITION: OBJECTS FOR A "WUNDERKAMMER". Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

COVENT GARDEN GALLERY, 20 Russell St., W.C.2. 836 1139. KNELLER TO EPSTEIN. Portrait and figure watercolours and drawings. From 17th to 20th century. Daily 10-6. Thurs. 7 pm. Sat. 12.30. Until July 8th.

DAVID CARRITT LTD & RICHARD NATHANSON, 15 Duke Street, St James's. SW1. ALFRED SISLEY. Until 11 July. Mon.-Sat., 10-5. 01-930 8733.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's. S.W.1. 839 3942. MICHAEL SANDLE — Recent Sculpture and Drawings. Until 7 August. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

HAZLITT, GOODEN & FOX, 38 Bury Street, St. James's, SW1. 01-930 6422. NINETEENTH CENTURY FRENCH DRAWINGS, Monday to Friday, 10-5.30, until July 10.

HOLSWORTHY GALLERY. Julian Trevelyan. June 17-July 10. Mon.-Fri. 10.00, 5.30 Wed. 10.30-8.00. 206 Kings Rd., London, S.W.6. Tel. 01-731 2212.

KENWOOD G.L.C. The Iveagh Bequest, Hampstead Lane, NW3. ANTHONY CARO. Recent Bronzes, 1976-81. Every day incl. Sunday 10-7 until 31st August.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5. Sats 10-1.

LEINSTER FINE ART, 9 Hereford Rd., W.2. 01-229 9985. Richard Ziegler drawings, pastels, graphics. Pierre Schumann sculpture. Tues.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 11-5.

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St., W1. Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980). Memorial Exhibition until 31 July. Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sat.: 10-12.30.

NATIONAL GALLERY. The Artists Eye: DAVID HOCKNEY "Looking at Pictures on a Screen". Sundays: 2 pm-6 pm. Wkdys: 10 am-6 pm. (Late Night Wed to 8 pm.) ADMISSION FREE.

NEW ART CENTRE, Gallery 1. JUDY CASSAB. Gallery II FRANCESCO COLACICCHI June 25 to July 18. weekdays 10-6. Sats 10-1. 41 Sloane St, SW1. 01-235 5844.

ROYAL ACADEMY

Piccadilly, W1. Summer Exhibition until 16th August. Adm. £1.80, concessionary rate £1.20. Exhibn open daily 10-6. Concessionary rate applies—OAPs, students, children and until 1.45 pm Sundays. Closed 29 July.

SERPENTINE GALLERY (Arts Council) Gardens, Kensington. W2. SUMMER SHOW 1. Mon-Fri 10-6. Sat, Sun 10-7. Free.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. TURNER'S FIRST VISIT TO ITALY, 1819: Watercolours. LANDSCAPE: The Print Maker's View. Adm. free. Wkdays 10-6. Suns., 2-6. Recorded information 01-821 7128.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W.8. 937 5883. Summer Exhibition of Paintings & Watercolours—Part I. Until 31 July.

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE GALLERIES are closed until Thursday 16 July 1981 for redecoration and the preparation of the forthcoming Princes Gate Collection Exhibition.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPOTLIGHT: Four Centuries of Ballet Costume. A Tribute to The Royal Ballet. Until 9 August. Adm. £1.50. OLD & MODERN MASTERS OF PHOTOGRAPHY. Until 4 Oct. Adm. free. Wkdys. 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

WHITECHAPEL GALLERY, Whitechapel High St. 377 0107. To Aug 16. GILBERT & GEORGE PHOTO-PIECES '71-80. 11-6 Sun-Fri. closed Sat. Free. Tube Aldgate E.

WILDENSTEIN: Consulat—Empire—Restauration. Art in early XIX Century France. From 17th June through July. Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-12.30. 147 New Bond Street, London, W.1. 01-629 0602.

New York/John Heilpern

Can London match a free show like this?



Henry Geldzahler, New York's Commissioner of Cultural Affairs: making the arts accessible to all

Each hot summer in New York, in the streets and squares and museum plazas, most of all in that hybrid of play-pen and war-zone known as Central Park, a wonderful open-air Arts Festival is declared for the people, and frequently by the people. Furthermore it is all free.

As I battle my way through experimental theatre groups and crazed performing fire-eaters along Fifth Avenue, Bach ensemble players and unstoppable flamenco dancers in Washington Square, street shamans and poets, puppeteers and clowns, jazz musicians and opera singers and intrepid jugglers on nine-foot stilts apparently everywhere, it is as if in this spectacular outpouring of fun and entertainment, New Yorkers themselves have become the best show in town.

The streets are full of performing artists — be advised. Outside the Lincoln Center, the first of 60 free *events throughout* a special three-week season is about to begin, and naturally the ubiquitous Mayor Koch is present to *open the proceedings.* A stage has been constructed in the forecourt and as many as a thousand enthusiastic members of the public have come to watch children — a troupe of "plucky youngsters", as they say — perform a new musical devised for them by Manhattan's leading young composer, Elizabeth Swados. The Mayor, much to his pleasure, is surrounded by television cameras and the press.

"Come on, you guys!" the *Mayor* is saying to them in characteristic fashion. "Let's forget our problems *for once.* where else in the *world* can you get a free show like this? That's right. *Nowhere.* The city of *New York pledges itself* to *support* free arts! So I say: 'Let's enjoy the show and three cheers for New York'!"

At which the gentlemen *of* the press, seduced by imminent pleasure, throw their hats into the air and say: "Hurrah, Let's enjoy *the show! You're right!* And while we're about it — three cheers for you too, Mr Mayor."

It is this atmosphere of civic pride and longed-for celebration of the arts, relieving one's daily cares, which is the essential *life-blood* of New York in summer. Last week, 200,000 New Yorkers flocked to Central Park to hear Placido Domingo and *Renata Scotto* in the Met's production of *Tosca.* The performance was free. To come are Zubin Mehta and the New York Philharmonic performing without admission charge on the Park's Great Lawn, and Joseph Papp's annual free Shakespeare production. Again, thousands and thousands of people, of all ages and backgrounds, will attend.

At the same time, yet more free cultural events, not only within Manhattan but throughout the surrounding boroughs, *include* travelling ballet companies, the Brooklyn Philharmonia, a film festival, and a five-day Caribbean festival. On a special evening several days ago, Fifth Avenue was closed to traffic permitting eight museums, *including the Guggenheim* and the Cooper-Hewitt, to declare open house for an eager public.

So throughout each summer, New York is transformed into a remarkable happening, which makes the arts accessible to all, *creates a sense of community*, educates the young and gives a great deal of pleasure to everyone. Why doesn't this *happen in Britain?*

Alas, I have heard it said that free symphony concerts or Royal Shakespeare productions *in Hyde Park can't happen* because of the unpredictable weather. Ah, we defeatist British! come rain or shine, Wimbledon flourishes each summer (and it isn't even free). All outdoor events in New York also have an alternative date, *should rain stop play.*

Then it must be money. You remember money: it used to be something to buy things with, and *now it's something you* owe. All the more reason, then, for free arts festivals in Britain.

Like Britain, the United States has its inflation and drastic cut-backs in the arts. Yet the city of New York still *raises finance somehow* for artists such as Placido Domingo to perform in the park — and it does so *as a matter of principle.* In the essentials, it is not a matter of money. It is more a case of the spirit and will of the artistic community and those who subsidize the arts — including, crucially, the big banks and industries as well as government — wishing to reach out directly to the people.

To be sure, cities and towns in Britain occasionally mount a free show in summer. But it would be welcome, I think, if special grants were created so that our own museums could declare open house (instead of closing on Bank holidays); or that the GLC, believing Covent Garden to be elitist, would not reduce its grant but, on the contrary, would seize the democratic initiative by trying to raise more finance so that free performances could be given for thousands more people; or that the RSC or the doomed Prospect Company be given a permanent summer home for free Shakespeare in the park; or, indeed, that free summer arts festivals be supported in every city and borough throughout the land. Why not?

Money? (For, despite the American precedent one cannot, as it were, help oneself). In which case, perhaps I may be of some assistance. Attending a party in Manhattan, I attempted, most soberly I assure you, to give a great deal of money for free arts to Mr Trevor Nunn of the Royal Shakespeare Company and to Sir Peter Hall of the National, who by happy coincidence, were present. My offer to them was as follows:

"I am the chairman of the National Westminster Bank, and I have good news. I should like to give you £250,000 each on one condition: that in order to cheer everyone up, the sum be used only for a free summer arts festival." Rest assured, dear readers, as Chairman I also have the regions uppermost in my mind and special grants have been set up for them, too.

Sir Peter accepted the gift before the ink was dry on the cheque, suggesting off the top of his head that he would throw open the doors of the National for a children's festival. Mr Nunn, who appeared to be stunned, accepted, too — thought not without certain traditionally English worries. Would the Arts Council, for example, now *reduce* his Royal Shakespeare Company subsidy in the face of my munificence?

So it was that I was able to reassure him that the Arts Council would do no such thing. In fact, so inspired is the Arts Council by my splendid initiative — as well as the Government, the regional council, private industry, and my friendly rivals in the banking world — that we are all at this moment vigorously cooperating in setting up a special fund for free arts festivals throughout Britain.

There is, of course, only one catch. I am not the Chairman of the National Westminster Bank. More's the pity. But what I am suggesting is essentially no different to what is happening in New York — and it is a *glorious achievement. Who will* take the initiative in Britain? Who would like to celebrate summer?

■ Two important events it is a pleasure to pay to see are the Metropolitan Museum's exhibition of 150 African sculptures from the Tishman Collection; and by happy coincidence, another exhibition at the excellent Brooklyn Museum that focuses entirely on the great functional beauty and simplicity of everyday African objects. Each show reflects a growing interest in the mysterious force of African art — though the term "art" presents a problem.

When I travelled through Central West Africa several years ago with Peter Brook's *experimental theatre group*, the earnest problem arose during the course of the long journey as to what exactly a play is. So I *asked one of the actors.* "A play", he replied in the tones of an oracle, "is anything with me in it". What, therefore, is art? *And I think the answer is:* anything in a museum.

On the other hand, what is now termed African art was — and *still is* — created as a living element in certain rituals and cults, as magical embodiments of spirits and gods, sometimes *disquieting to western eyes* that fear the heart of darkness, at other times bursting from the centre with the most tender and *natural* creativity. But for Africans, their fine sculptures and objects are not art — destined, as it were, for the museum or living room. In fact, the word "art" does not exist in the Hausa or Yoruba languages, for Art with a capital A does not in itself exist.

Hence the dilemma, particularly for the well-meaning European art collector who recognizes great art when he sees it. Matisse and Derain were among the first artists to collect traditional African art — to be followed significantly by Picasso. Though Picasso capriciously denied the influence of the African sculptures he saw at the Palais du Trocadero in Paris in 1907, two months later he completed his masterpiece, *Les Demoiselles D'Avignon*, the starting point of Cubism.

"Unlike any other painting by Picasso", writes the critic John Berger, *Les Demoiselles* offers no evidence of *skill.* In a crucial sense, it is a raw and primitive fury of a painting. But it is this precious quality of sheer force and truth that also goes to the heart of African art. At its finest, it exists in a sublime state of *artlessness.*

And museum exhibitions? It was, in fact, at the Brooklyn Museum that Stewart Culin, then curator, mounted the first African Exhibition in 1922 to be shown in America not as ethnographic material but as objects existing in their own right, beautifully made. He took Africa away from anthropology towards art. Judging by the popularity and *scholarship of* the current exhibitions, he was right.

Chess/Harry Golombek

Stop this pretence

It looks as though Fridrik Olafsson's gallant, if belated, attempt to secure equal *conditions* for the two contestants in the *October* World Championship match at Merano, Italy, is going to meet *with* a dusty answer, if any answer at all, from the Soviet authorities. For the June 22 issue of *Sovietsky Sport* contains *a protest* by the Soviet Chess Federation against the decision by the FIDE President to postpone the start of the match by a month in order to give the Soviet authorities time to answer his request that Victor Korchnoi's family be allowed to leave the USSR and join the challenger for the title in Switzerland.

The protest, couched in brusque, almost *brutal, terms* claims that Olafsson has clearly exceeded his mandate and says that he uses arguments tinged *with political motives to justify* his decision about the deferment of the match by a month.

We should do away with the hypocritical pretence that this is a protest made by the Soviet Chess Federation. It must have been made by that federation at the behest of some official in the Kremlin who betrays at every turn in the argument his *ignorance* of the true state of world chess affairs.

Poor Olafsson, he is very much the child in *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* who is in danger of being torn in two by rival claimants, though here we have the Soviet Government on the one side and Korchnoi himself on the other.

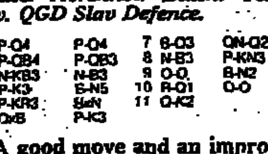
I am amused by the Kremlin man's remark that both players *signed the document giving* the regulations of the match. This must surely mean, if the said gentleman is at all logical, that *Olafsson's action in postponing* the match to give the Soviet officials time to get permission for the emigration of *Korchnoi's family could* have been justified only if the regulations contained a clause to the effect that both contestants guarantee that *if their* country holds captive the family of either contestant, they will see to it that the family is released. Quod est absurdum.

Finally, the Soviet Chess Federation asks for an extraordinary meeting of the FIDE Executive Council (once known as the FIDE Bureau) to rescind this illegal decision. Again, this shows some ignorance. The FIDE Bureau was instituted to give the President advice. The General Assembly has the power of making decisions and, in between congresses, the President possesses that power *of making* decisions. So it seems Korchnoi will have to play the match with the handicap of knowing that his *family is* still *immured* in the Soviet Union.

The tyranny exerted by the gentlemen in the Kremlin is a sorry act in such a civilized pursuit as chess. Nevertheless, it does not augur well for Anatoly Karpov's chances in the match; when one realizes that Ivan Grozny, who was a keen chess-player, collapsed and died just as he was about to commence a game of chess

I believe that the world championship match will indeed take place in Merano this year, but *bedevilled by* all sorts of under, over and middle political tones. Yet the chess should be really good because both contestants are in magnificent form. Here, for instance, is how Korchnoi beat one of the best of the younger Soviet grandmasters at this year's Lone Pine tournament in California.

White: Korchnoi. Black: Yusupov. QGD Slav Defence.



1	P-Q4	P-Q4	7	B-Q3	QN-Q2
2	P-QB4	P-QB3	8	N-B3	P-KN3
3	N-KB3	N-B3	9	O-O	B-N2
4	P-K3	B-N5	10	R-Q1	O-O
5	P-KR3	BxN	11	Q-K2	
6	QxB	P-K3			

A good move and an improvement on 11. B-B1 as Korchnoi played in a match-game against Petrosian last year.

11		Q-B2	14	B-K1	KR-K1
12	B-Q2	QR-Q1	15	Q-B2	R-QB1
13	QR-B1	Q-N1	16	P-QN4	P-K4

This complete opening of the centre favours the side with the two Bishops; preferable was 16.., PxP; 17. BxBP, N-Q4.

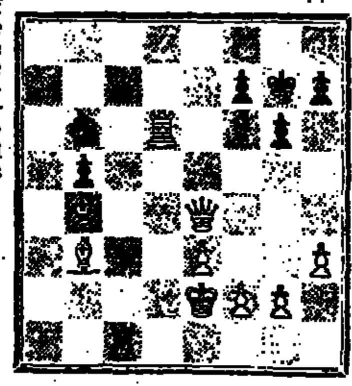
17	QPxP	NxP	19	B-K2
18	PxP	NxP		

Sacrificing a pawn, temporarily at any rate, in order to retain his two powerful Bishops.

19		NxNP	20	Q-N3	N-Q4

Oddly enough, if 20.., N-R3; 21. P-B4 wins the other Knight.

21	NxN	PxN	29	P-QR4	B-B3
22	QxQP	RxR	30	Q-K4	N-B5
23	RxR	R-QB1	31	PxP	PxP
24	R-Q1	N-B3	32	R-Q5	R-R1
25	B-B4	Q-B2	33	K-B1	R-R8
26	Q-K4	N-K4	34	K-K2	K-N2
27	B-N3	P-QN4	35	B-N4	N-N3
28	Q-Q5	P-QR3	36	R-Q6	R-QB8



(Position after 36..., R-QB8)

37 RxB

A brilliant finish with which, says *Schakend Nederland*, Korchnoi ensures the publication of the game over the whole world, except in the USSR.

37		KxR	39	B-K7	ch resigns
38	B-Q4 ch	K-N4			

For if 39..., QxB; 40. Q-B4 ch, K-R4; 41. P-N4 ch, K-R5; 42. Q-R6 mate.

Travel/edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Policy perils for the touring driver

If you are taking your own car to Europe, hiring a car on holiday or booking a fly/drive package, look closely at your insurance cover. You could be dangerously unprotected if you cause more than the simplest of accidents.

It is bad enough that each country should have different levels of obligatory cover for third-party risk: the amount you must be insured for in the event of being sued for the death or injury of other people, or causing damage to their property.

Yet no fewer than nine countries on the Continent actually have laws which exclude members of the family from the scope of this basic compulsory insurance cover. If you caused a crash which injured your wife, children, or other immediate relatives in France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Turkey, Austria and Luxembourg, and you were insured only to the minimum required, they would hardly be likely to sue for compensation because you would not be indemnified against their claim. You would be left to foot the bill personally for whatever sum might be awarded against you, whereas in Britain your insurance company would meet any such claim.

The danger could come principally when dealing with local car hire firms in situ: perhaps a sudden decision on the part of the family to rent a car at their resort for a day or so during their holiday. Equally risky is unquestioned trust in the fly/drive tour operator's ability to negotiate better-than-minimum cover with the hire firm which he has sub-contracted.

However, anyone imprudent enough to take the family car to Europe without the benefit of an insurance Green Card, which strengthens one's rights abroad to the level of cover at home, is also liable to fall into the same trap.

These days, you can tour the EEC countries plus Finland, Norway, Sweden, Austria and parts of eastern Europe with nothing more than a GB plate and your basic British insurance policy. But you are insured only to the statutory minimum decreed by the various states in respect of bodily injury, material damage, or sometimes for a limit set per accident.

It is some of these set limits which are causing concern in insurance circles as well as the exclusion of families from third-party rights, apparently for fear of collusion in any claim.

Nor is it any comfort to be told by a hire company's reservations clerk that you can be "fully covered" on payment of further premiums for personal accident insurance or collision damage. If the rental firm offers the basic level of cover required by the laws of that country, and no more, you are most certainly not fully covered in the sense assumed by most British motorists.

The major international car hire companies do, in fact, have global insurance provisions that override any local quirks and limitations. Yet none of the literature from Hertz, Avis or Europcar that I have studied goes beyond stating that insurance is provided "in accordance with the laws of the country of rental", and I have found a curious reluctance on their part to discuss the subject in any detail.

Furthermore, these laws vary enormously between countries. For instance, they could mean the difference between £5m and £14.50 in respect of property damage cover (Sweden v Turkey). Turkey excludes "family members living in the same house as the insured". In Portugal, all passengers are excluded; in Greece, you would be indemnified only if a passenger had paid for the ride; and in Switzerland you would be covered if the family sued you for personal injury but not for damage to their belongings.

Whereas in Britain, third-party insurance covers you for any number of claims for an unlimited amount, in Italy there is a limit that the insurance companies need pay of 50m lire per accident: about £21,250. The limit for each injured person need be no more than 20m lire (say £8,500), or 5m lire (£2,125) for property damage. Even without the worry of your family being excluded from your policy, were you so unfortunate to cause an accident involving several fatalities, it is anyone's guess where it could end.

In Greece, where British visitors now out-number all other tourists, there is no limit set per accident but a car driver need only be insured for third-party public liability purposes to £3,600 for bodily injury and £1,800 for property damage.

Turkey is another area with what one underwriter calls "diabolical" limits: an amazing £360 basic, per accident; £120 per person for bodily injury; and that ridiculous £14.50 for property — quite apart from the intriguing possibilities raised by the convoluted family exclusions already mentioned. Uniquely, too, as far as Europe is concerned anyway, nor need you be covered in respect of uninsured or hit-and-run vehicles.

Closer to home, things are not much saner. Go touring in Ireland, for instance, and the minimum cover required by law when it comes to property damage is a paltry £1,000 (about £800). If you take your own car to Spain you must have a Green Card, but if you decide to rent a car there the minimum cover a hire company need provide would be about £4,000 for the death of a third party or £3,250 to £5,500 for bodily injury, according to degree of disability.

Indeed a grisly scale of the price of human suffering emerges if you examine the minima set for bodily injury cover elsewhere: Austria £250,000; Denmark £714,250; France £182,000; Germany £108,500 (£163,000 if several injured); Iceland £1.25m; The Netherlands £192,300; Sweden £5m. (All conversions approximate).

The EEC is trying to straighten out some of the kinks within the community: its second directive on motor insurance, subject of a House of Lords report last month, aims to abolish the "family" exclusion, for instance.

Neither *do* insurance experts I have spoken to believe that the majority of limits of liability need reexamining. "They are quite responsible in the main and it has to be a very exceptional case which imposes on the user of a vehicle a liability beyond these kind of figures," an official of the Motor Insurers' Bureau, which acts as secretariat to the body controlling the Green Card system, said.

But the tangled web of law and limitation is posing headaches elsewhere. An RAC spokesman responsible for insurance advice to members told me: "I have even had telephone calls from Strasbourg, when EEC officials have asked me the same questions you are asking now. It is clear they are uncertain about the situation, and I think that is rather alarming."

An underwriter with the Guardian Royal Exchange group explained why anyone seeking a contingency policy to top-up the cover offered to him when hiring a car abroad would fail. "What we would want is some certainty that the underlying cover would operate", he said. "We would not know who was providing the basic cover, and if it were sound. Furthermore, if we wrote this contingency policy it might negate any local guarantee funds which could pick up the risk." The company would put any inquirer in touch with its local agent in the country in question, however.

So it all comes back to the major car hire firms. The general lack of knowledge at official level augurs ill for the driver who is starting his business trip or holiday at the car rental desk at home or abroad. Unless you are forwarned to be inquisitive, is it likely that the clerk will inform you about the deficiencies of cover? Or even know about them?

A Hertz executive told me: "It is a difficult area and it is hard to communicate the problem to our customers. On the one hand we don't want to frighten them off, because too much can be made of it. On the other, there has to be a certain responsibility to make people aware if there is a substantial difference." Shortly afterwards another Hertz official phoned to say: "We have worldwide umbrella insurances and whatever the limitations might be in the country concerned, Hertz will meet any claim." Both Avis and Europcar also said they offer "far more than the minimum legal requirements." In Avis's case, however, the figure is about £50,000 per person and £150,000 per accident with provision for £12,500 property damage. "No one will guarantee unlimited cover," a spokesman said.

The only safe conclusion to be drawn, therefore, is that one should rent with the major operators of the business wherever possible, even if it means ignoring cheaper deals available locally.

I just find it curious that, as they seldom seem to miss a trick in any other respect, these corporate Goliaths have not capitalized on this advantage in their fight against the street-corner Davids before now. Could it be that they are shy about revealing the nature of these private arrangements, which after all exist for the peace of mind of their customers, for fear of attracting punitive lawsuits — especially in America?

Anything involving costly litigation would probably result in their having to pay higher insurance premiums for this super-cover and, inevitably, our having to pay more for the pleasure of renting their cars in the first place.

Tony Rocca

What's the FRENCH for "I'm only insured for the statutory minimum but please accept a photo of The ROYAL COUPLE as part compensation.." ?

GB

CRUNCH!

Calman

Dan van der Vat

In the wake of Odysseus

As one of the world's less active holidaymakers who has never hitherto gone beyond leisurely contemplation of the sea, the scenery or other people's cultural treasures, I approached my first taste of an "activity" holiday on a small boat in Greek waters with more than a little scepticism in my luggage.

I also took an illustrated copy of Homer's *Odyssey* as an aide-memoire of a mostly forgotten classical education, for we were to sail among the Ionian Islands, including Ithaca, of which Odysseus was king; and which it took him nine years to find again after the Trojan War.

Having reached Gatwick in time to catch the distressingly early charter flight to Corfu (the reward was the finest hot British breakfast I have had in the air, supplied by Air Europe), we reached that northernmost island of the Ionian chain off the north-west coast of Greece in time for an alfresco lunch for which the menu invited us to "rise with meat".

From there we went on by ferry and coach to Nidri on the east coast of the island of Levkas, where we spent our last night ashore in a clean and simple room in a villa after nearly 12 hours en route and an encouragingly cheap but lavish meal.

The next day we took to the boat, a 28-foot Cobra sailing cruiser with four berths, two sails and a diesel engine, a solid, modern British craft built with safety in mind and capable of being handled by one person who knows boats if, as with us, the other three are tyros. We soon began to learn that on an activity holiday, the activity *is* the holiday in the same way as the medium is the message. There was always something to be done.

We were to sleep on the *Zephyros*, as she was named. Living in a caravan is good training for this except that you cannot leave the boat for a walk before bed, and caravans do not usually rock you to sleep. The complicated but clean lavatory is seldom occupied for long because the fiendish designer ensured that most adults cannot stand up in it at full height or turn round in it without opening the door. Shaving under way induced curvature of the spine, bruised elbows and lumps on the skull: a self-powered shaver would have been useful to bring.

Tied up for the night in Cephalonia.

After some splendid swimming off a blazing hot mainland beach (it was only the end of May and in the 80s Fahrenheit), where we met a flotilla of dinghies crewed by enthusiastic learners, we made for our anchorage off the small island of Meganisi. Here a cultural experience unlike any other in decades of travel lay in store.

We went ashore to join some 30 other dinghy or cruiser holidaymakers for supper at what must be one of the world's most eccentric restaurants. It is run by a man who introduces himself as "Bill the Greek", a former seaman with a magnificent *idée fixe*: that all tourists, especially the British, like one food.

A notice of singular accuracy proclaims in English: "Live music and dead chickens (obviously)." The choice *is* between a whole chicken, half a chicken, a quarter-chicken or eggs. If these run out you may get Spam. But there are the usual delicious side dishes the Greeks produce to accompany any meal, and reserves of wine can always be fetched from the neighbouring "Bill's the Chicken Liquor Store" (sic). It turned into an inexpensive, gentle riot around an endless trestle table laid out along the village street of Spartohori, on top of a hill. The liquor and the finger-lickin' chicken were rather good.

The next day we sailed on, to Sivota at the southern extremity of Levkas, with a close look at the Onassis private island of Skorpios on the way, complete with its fake beach of imported sand. I shall remember Sibota for its donkeys which brayed in agony or ecstasy across an echoing bay all night. As usual, there were no mooring problems or fees, and as usual someone fell in when making the tricky transition from rubber dinghy to yacht on the way back from a waterside taverna.

The following day took us to Ithaca in a stiff afternoon breeze when the sturdy Zephyros proved she could sail. We went ashore at Port Vathi to face up to the great decision of the day: whether to honour the Odysseus café or the neighbouring Penelope (his queen) restaurant with our custom. We chose the latter and had a magnificent meal for £4 a head, all in.

Sadly, the next day was our last and took us sailing down to Sami in Cephalonia, a town completely rebuilt after the 1953 earthquake disaster in the area, a farewell lunch (one of the main activities of this first activity holiday of mine happily took in a lot of first-hand research in tavernas) and a taxi to the brand-new Argostoli airport for the return to Gatwick.

These holidays are run jointly by Falcon Holidays and an enterprising outfit called Dinghy Sailing in Greece, the brainchild of Jim Baerselman, a 45-year-old former RAF fighter pilot from Salcombe, Devon, who has always had a passion for sailing and now lives by showing others the ropes. The two companies are to formalize their partnership next year under the name Seven Islands Sailing Club.

They offer dinghy sailing, cruiser-based holidays, or purely shore-based holidays with just a taste of messing about in boats. They pay close attention to detailed instruction, something Baerselman is meticulous about. They are among the pioneers in this form of "learn and do" sailing holiday, and they have chosen a wonderful environment for it, safe and beautiful, with skilled sailors on flotilla lead-boats always near by, radios on the cruisers and two bases, Nidri and Paxos.

A two-week package including return flight, accommodation, sailing (and windsurfing), instruction and local transport to base costs from £220 to £389 this year, depending on season. "Our other brochure" fairly sums up the ins and outs of sailing, Greek life and the danger of rapidly acquiring a deep tan. Further information from either Falcon Holidays, 260 Fulham Road, London SW10 9EL) or Dinghy Sailing in Greece (same address).

A good catch at Boulogne

Boulogne, the first breath of French air for many British holidaymakers is a place most tourists drive through as fast as possible on the way somewhere else. The docks are all most of us know of the place except the route out of town. It does have other attractions, of course, as those who have stopped to shop or eat have discovered for themselves.

It also has a little known seasonal attraction, the annual *fête du poisson*. Being a fishing port, Boulogne makes quite a thing of its fish festival at which up to 900 people sit down to a fish dinner in the Casino. It is a novel spectacle which occurs nightly for two weeks and anyone can join in.

Boulogne's casino is not one of those old-fashioned gilt and red plush places. It is postwar modern, bleak and cavernous. For the fish festival the main salon is packed with trestle tables and forms reminiscent of school. It is an unlikely setting for the raucously noisy proceedings which follow.

Just imagine the clatter of those hundreds of diners drowned by an amplified cabaret of singers, incomprehensibly fast comedians, and audience participation acts of the mildly suggestive kind that parents think they may be going to be worried by any minute. It is a very French and local occasion.

The meal is very fishy of course — *soupe de poisson*, followed by *entrée de poisson*, and then *plat principal de poisson garni*. After that there is cheese and pudding. An aperitif and half a bottle of wine complete the menu, served promptly as the tables fill up.

This year the fish festival begins next Saturday and runs until the 26th, except Monday, the 20th when the Casino will be shut. Dinner is served from 7 pm nightly. Tickets cost 50 francs (about £4.50), 30 francs for children under 12. They can be bought at the door or booked in advance and picked up at the door of the Casino on the Boulevard Ste. Beuve, near the beach. To reserve tickets write to Monsieur Jean Caron, Hotel de Ville, 62321 Boulogne sur mer.

S.C.P.

London Fire Brigade's headquarters in Southwark Bridge Road, March 1909.

Exhibition/Ben Weinreb

Homes of the old brigade

The history of the handsome and impressive fire stations erected throughout London in Victorian times is vividly told in contemporary photographs and drawings in an exhibition which opened this week at The Heinz Gallery of the Royal Institute of British Architects. It has been assembled by Andrew Saint, one of the editors of the great GLC *Survey of London*.

The story begins in 1833 when the insurance company brigades and the "parish" engines were merged into the London Fire Engine Establishment. The need for rationalization was reinforced the following year when the Houses of Parliament were burnt down. Carlyle saw the fire and wrote in a letter *"The crowd was rather pleased than otherwise; whew'd and whistled when the breeze came as if to encourage it. 'There goes their hacts (acts)'"*, they called, *"a man sorry I did not anywhere see"*. and he concludes, *"it may produce consequences not generally foreseen yet"*.

But growth was slow until the disastrous Tooley Street fire of 1861 jolted the insurance companies, the Government and the Metropolitan Board of Works into action. The Government report of 1866 resulted in the establishment of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The first commander was a Captain Shaw. "An Irish protestant army officer of aristocratic background, Shaw raised the prestige of the Brigade to great heights. Forceful, independent, tireless, bold, loyal to his men yet at ease in society, irrepressibly frank and a formidable disciplinarian", says the highly informative guide to the exhibition.

He also caught the romantic imagination of the public. *"O Captain Shaw! Could thy Brigade with cold cascade Quench my great love I wonder"*, sang the Queen of the Fairies in *Iolanthe*. To ensure physical strength, endurance and a head for heights Shaw insisted that all new firemen should be ex-seamen. They had to live at the fire station under almost fo'c'sle conditions — a common dormitory, a mess room and meagre washing facilities, with a flat roof for drying clothes. Married quarters consisted of two rooms. There was also a watch room and stabling for the horses.

Twenty-six new stations were built between 1867 and 1871. They were designed by Edward Cresy, who called himself "Architect to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade". His buildings were in "a solid, sober and functional style, with facings of malm bricks relieved with red bands, Minton tiles and Portland dressings". He was followed in 1870 by Alfred Mott who changed to "secular gothic". His buildings vied with those of the London School Board, raising their imposing roofs like mini cathedrals above the flat acres of two-storey back-to-back workmen's housing.

Equipment and conditions improved over the years: hand pumps were replaced by steam and in 1889 the London County Council took over from the Board of Works. Fabians and radicals agitated for better terms of service including pensions, compensation for death or injuries and some relaxation of Captain Shaw's rigid and autocratic control. In 1891 he had had enough and resigned.

It was not until 1922, however, that firemen ceased to live in and that a shift system became fully operative. By then horse-drawn engines had given way to motors and the other equipment kept pace with current invention. All these changes are themselves reflected in the changing shape and size of fire stations.

The exhibition also touches upon building regulations, which begin with an Act for Rebuilding the City of London after the fire of 1666. *"That no building or house for habitation whatsoever be hereafter erected. . .but with such materials as are hereinafter particularly appointed. . .that all the outsides of buildings be henceforth made of brick or stone. . ."* This and other acts were consolidated into one of 1774 which strove to ensure that houses were soundly constructed and properly separated.

Out of it has grown the building inspectorate which advises and controls every structure from the Nat. West Tower to a garden shed. So experienced and sensible are their regulations that one wonders how even a modest fire could have the temerity to raise its flame.

If statistics did not prove otherwise, fires might now be regarded as an endangered species and a group of serious and historically-minded preservationists band together for their protection. Desist, the devil is not in danger and fire fighters, though their appearance belies it, are on the side of the angels.

The Times Diary Quiz

Our regular teasers for the weekend. As usual, the questions get progressively more difficult. As before answers in Monday's Diary.



Another bottle of champagne for the reader who sends the funniest caption to this picture, which appeared in The Times earlier this week. Entries, on a postcard please, should be sent to : Peter Watson, Diary Quiz, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, and should arrive by first post next Thursday.



Runner-up in last week's competition was Mr John Murr of Bangor in co Down (who won the week before) for "Coup de Brass". The winner was Mr David de Berker of Guildford in Surrey for: "Well, he never used to wear nail lacquer...."

1. How old was Ayatollah Beheshti?
2. Complete the series: New York, London, South Shields, ——.
3. Tenerife and Nailstone, Leicestershire, were grimly linked this week: how?
4. What is usually red or black but sometimes yellow, green, purple, orange and brown?
5. Barbara Barts and Sybil Sheridan should be less familiar than most with the answer to the last question. Explain.
6. Last week was a second shorter than the one before: why?
7. Something else was 30 seconds too long, according to some people. What was it?
8. Who was the link between Whitehouse and Warehouse?
9. The Dalai Lama was in London, *en route* for the USA. How many others before him have borne his title?
10. Who appears to be more welcome at the Reform Club than at El Vino's wine bar?
11. Who is "barrister by training, an economist by profession, a statistician by instinct and a journalist by inclination"?
12. Why was Harvest Festival in the news at this time of the year?
13. What will Lady Diana Spencer not do that both the Queen and Princess Anne did?
14. It costs each man, woman and child how much each week to support the Civil Service?
15. Who burned a groove on a grand piano with his cigarette and, when his host complained, said: "It doesn't affect the tone."

Teleview/Elkan Allan

The great tape parade

The launch *last Monday* of BBC Video marks the start of a whole new phase in British viewing. *Up to this point, it had* been possible to dismiss video cassette recorders as a rich family's plaything, suitable only for making off-air programmes *more* accessible, hastening the death of the local cinema, and taking pornography off the streets.

Now, under the impetus of the royal wedding, which apparently a sizable section of the population wishes to record *and* keep, a sudden boom in sales and rentals will mean — according to the best estimate — *that a million British homes* will have players by September. So great is the demand that one importer had five cargo planes in the air one recent day, all filled with Japanese players. You can even buy fancy souvenir boxes for your tape of the wedding at £16.

The imprimatur of the BBC's entry into the specialty goes beyond respectability. Now, for the first time, video-owners can buy a wide range of instructional tapes of a high quality which not only can stand the repeated viewings that their price requires, but positively demand that repetition.

These first 20 tapes have been *mostly* re-edited from past television series, but given a new pace. The best-seller will almost certainly be *Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way* (£37.95 for 104 minutes), and is *much easier to* follow than the original series. Now the viewer can decide where to stop and *start*, not the producer and scheduler.

Mr Smith's *Garden* series, *Delia Smith's Home Baking and* how to ride, play golf and tennis are certainly worth having. *Whether highlights from Seapower, Trooping the Colour, Great Moments of Sport*, and the *Edinburgh Tattoo are equally* worth £37.95 is a question only their various enthusiasts can answer. But *I doubt if* musicians *Deep Purple, Toyah Wilcox* and *Dave Brubeck* are *bargains* at *£34.95; and £29.95 is* too much to pay for 55 minutes of *Bagpuss, Ivor the engine* and *Clangers*.

They should, however, provide a great fillip to the small General Interest section of the 2,000 or so tapes now on offer from 70 publishers. Three-quarters of their present catalogue are feature films, of which only a handful of the good ones have not already been seen on television. Those that could have been recorded, albeit illegally (was there ever a copyright more continually flouted?), on tape costing a quarter of the price of these unwipeable tapes. Actually, most viewing of taped films probably comes from renting them — at £3 up — for a few days from video shops and rental outlets.

At least half their transactions involve what are *listed* as "adult", of which there are some 300 tapes publicly advertised in the video monthly magazines — themselves a minor boom industry. Never a *man to flinch from duty*, I borrowed two of them. *Red Tape* is a magazine closely resembling one of the soft-porn *Playboy* derivatives, with strippers interspersed with comedians and racing car crashes. I found myself bored, and nipped through on the Fast Forward button.

Altogether stronger were tapes offered by Taboo, a Berwick Street shop run by Mr "Chuck" Sloman, *who is frankly* unsure whether they are legal. "Some courts say they are, others say they aren't; I only wish we had the Australian system of categorizing tapes so that we would know whether we could show them, whether we could sell them, and who to." He lent me some of his productions which leave nothing to the imagination — unfortunately. Mr Sloman is proud that all his filmed and taped sex acts are legal. "Definitely no animals or minors", he claims virtuously — and it is certainly evident that his naughty schoolgirls left school a long time ago.

What is missing, so far, from the BBC's first catalogue, which is intended ultimately to include 100 tapes, are plays. The only drama on the first 20 cassettes is *Culloden*, Peter Watkins's stunning reconstruction of the battle. Those with long memories may remember the fuss made Equity back in 1964, when Watkins insisted on using local non-actors. But because no union members were involved, it is available now on cassette: all the rest of the Corporation's *classic* drama archives must await the outcome of negotiations with the several talent unions, which have been going on for four years.

However, the ITV companies have made a deal with the unions and Thames's associated company, Thorn EMI Video, is already offering *The Naked Civil Servant*, selected items from *The Kenny Everett, Morecambe & Wise*, and *Benny Hill* shows as well as the first play in Ayckbourn's Norman Conquests, *Table Manners*, all at £39.50. Coming soon: *Edward and Mrs Simpson*.

You may wonder whether there is likely to be much *demand* for old television programmes, but if old films can sell more than 10,000, as *The Stud* and *The Bitch* have done, there must be a market out there somewhere. Indeed, *one mail order company*, Carnaby Video, headlines its double-page ads in the various video mags, "*Now enjoy* on video cassette the films you loved on general release", not "the films you missed on *general release*". And when *The Railway Children* and *Murder on the Orient Express*, both in the Thorn EMI Video catalogue, were shown on television, sales went up, not down, although anyone with a video-recorder could have taped them (even if out of the house) for a quarter the cost of the recorded tapes.

While all but one of the first batch of BBC tapes are re-edits of programmes already televised (the exception: *British Garden Birds*, culled from the BBC natural history archives), Thorn *EMI* has given the distinguished producer Peter Morley £2.3m to commission new material. First fruits of this investment will not appear before the end of next year, by which time more than one in 10 British households will have players. By then, *also, the* various competing video disc players may have sorted themselves out.

Discs cost only a third of *tapes*, have much better sound quality with stereo and the ability to zip immediately to a *pre-indexed spot*, so they will certainly replace tapes for pre-recorded material sooner or later.

Indeed, the whole burgeoning software industry is aware that pre-recorded tapes are *only an* interim medium. "Every home that now has a colour television will eventually have *both tape* and disc-players", Morley forecasts. "Tape to record from the four *channels — plus cable*, satellite and whatever else if providing input by then. Discs will carry evergreen movies and classic TV programes, and what we are beginning to call non-*linear programmes — that is* instructional or reference material on disc that is not made to sit through at *one session*."

Until then, it is certainly worth having a video machine if you can afford it. I would plump for one in the VHS system: while Philips machines will play twice as long and Sony-betamax gives a slightly better picture, VHS has cornered *some* 70 per cent of the market, and there are more pre-recorded tapes available in their format.

As for tapes, you shouldn't *have to pay more than £8.75 for* a blank three hours. If you want a little added entertainment, *go for Rewind, at £10.75*: this is a three-hour reusable tape with an hour's quite sophisticated cabaret already recorded, which you can keep or wipe off. John Wells doing Denis Thatcher, John Bird sending up soap operas — that kind of thing. A lively young outfit called Catalyst have sold 35,000 of these so far, and are planning to put advertisements in future issues. They also have hopes for specialized editions, such as wipeable magazines for children and gourmets.

With no major technical developments in the offing, this is a good time to take the plunge into video. The sheer *relief of not having to watch a* programme or movie at the behest of a BBC or ITV *scheduler is amazingly* liberating. You could try asking for the latest rumoured attachment that records programmes you don't want to watch and then replays them while you are out.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Bermuda pentangle

The twenty-fifth world championship for the Bermuda Bowl will take place in October at the Rye Hilton, 30 miles from New York. If the decision of the World Bridge Federation is ratified, it will be the last time the competition for the Bermuda Bowl is held in North America. The Council of the WBF has decided that all future pairs and teams Olympiads will be held in Europe or the United States, but that after 1983 when Sweden will be the hosts, the Bermuda Bowl will be allocated to one of the other five zones.

In April, the newly formed Asia and Middle Eastern zone held its first zonal championship in Bangalore. In an exciting final, Pakistan overcame a deficit of 46 IMPs with 12 boards to play, to win by 22 IMPs. Pakistan has already made its mark on world bridge. In Valkenburg, the fearless *bidding and* scintillating card play of Salim Masood and Zia Mahmood were a feature of Pakistan's victory *over* the United States.

The Americans, the current holders of the Bermuda Bowl, will be represented by a young team whose names will be unfamiliar to many players in Europe. In the American trials, Jeff Meckstroth, Eric Rodwell, *Bobby Levin, Russ Arnold*, John Solodar, and Bud Rheinhold defeated four strong American teams, including the Aces, to earn the automatic right of selection. In the trials, Rodwell and Meckstroth, *who* are only 23 and 24 respectively, gave a convincing demon*stration of their stamina* by playing 248 of the 264 deals. No doubt European hopes of recapturing the trophy will be raised by the absence of the big names, but I am warned that it would be foolish to underestimate this bright young team.

The European Championships, which take place in Birmingham this month, will, for the first time, provide two qualifiers for the Bermuda Bowl instead of one. Britain's chance of success *appeared* brighter when one of our two men's teams won the teams *championship in the Common* Market Championships by a convincing margin. Unhappily, the winning team contained none of the players who will represent us later this month. Our other team, which did contain one pair of our international team, were sadly out of form.

Although the final of the Bermuda Bowl has been dominated by the super-powers, Italy and the United States, the other countries have often provided some stern resistance in the Round Robin stage. With only four short matches left to play in Rio de Janeiro 1979, Australia were lying second behind Italy with the United States a close third. This hand is from the crucial match in the third and final Round Robin.

US v Australia. Love all. Dealer West.

North: ♠A 10 7 4 3 ♥10 9 6 2 ♦6 5 ♣K Q

West: ♠J 9 6 ♥Q J 5 4 ♦J 9 7 ♣10 7 5

East: ♠Q 2 ♥— ♦A Q 8 4 3 2 ♣J 9 8 6 4

South: ♠K 8 5 ♥A K 8 7 3 ♦K 10 ♣A 3 2

This was the bidding in the Closed room, with Australia North-South.

West Soloway	North Richman	East Goldman	South Reiner
—	—	4 diamonds	4 hearts
No	No	No	—

Opening lead ♦7.

Goldman's bid of four diamonds may not appear in some text books, but it is a reasonable *gambit. East* took the ♦A and returned the suit, which Reiner won with the ♦K. *Reiner continued with the* ♥A, noting the unkind distribution. He released dummy's ♣KQ, cashed the ♠A and the ♠K, then the ♣A, and put West on play with the third round of spades. West did his best by exiting with a diamond, but Reiner ruffed in hand and played a trump, end-playing West in trumps. A well-played hand, which encouraged the Australian supporters to hope for a gain.

This was the *bidding in the* Open room.

West Seres	North Kantar	East Cummings	South Eisenberg
—	—	3 diamonds	3 hearts
No	4 hearts	No	No
No	—	—	—

Opening lead ♦7.

The play to the first three tricks was the same as in the other room. Eisenberg continued with the ♣K and the ♣Q, which he overtook with the ♣A. He ruffed a club in hand and put West on play with a heart. West switched to the ♠9 which was covered by the ♠10 and the ♠Q. Eisenberg returned a spade, successfully finessing the ♠7. Possibly West would have done better to choose the ♠J, but that does not detract from the quality of dummy play in both rooms. At the other three tables, where four hearts was the final contract, no declarer succeeded in making more than nine tricks.

In the same round, Brazil defeated Italy 13-7. But for an Italian rally in the last few boards, the margin would have *been even greater*.

This was board 22. Italy v Brazil North South Vulnerable. Dealer South.

North: ♠K 7 4 ♥K Q J 5 ♦A 10 9 4 ♣6 3

West: ♠9 8 5 ♥9 2 ♦Q J 8 5 2 ♣Q 9 8

East: ♠Q J 3 2 ♥10 ♦7 3 ♣K J 10 7 4 2

South: ♠A 10 6 ♥A 8 7 6 4 3 ♦K 6 ♣A 5

In the Closed room, Franco and De Falco had bid and made six hearts, which appeared a sound result for Italy. This was the bidding in the Open room, with Brazil North-South.

West Garrozzo	North Barbosa	East Lauria	South Mello
—	—	—	1 spade
No	2 diamonds	No	2 hearts
No	4 hearts	No	4 No trump
No	5 diamonds	No	5 spades
No	7 hearts	No	No
No	—	—	—

Opening lead ♦5.

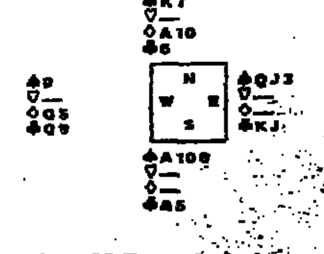
Although it is usual to make safe leads against Grand slams, South's exaggerated Canape one spade opening bid made the search for a safe lead a difficult *one. When* the ♦9 held the first trick, Mello drew six rounds of trumps, discarding a club and a *spade* from dummy, and cashed the ♦K. This left this five-card ending:

North: ♠K 7 ♥— ♦A 10 ♣6

West: ♠9 ♥— ♦Q 5 ♣Q 9

East: ♠Q J 3 ♥— ♦— ♣K J

South: ♠A 10 6 ♥— ♦— ♣A 5



When Mello cashed the ♠A and ♠K, West was forced to disgorge a club. The play of dummy's ♦A completed the defence's discomfiture as East could not keep both the ♠Q and the guard in clubs.

Souvenir Shoparound

with Beryl Downing

What a way to treat a boom

The three weeks before any major Royal event is the boom selling time for souvenirs. So what did the Potteries do last week? They shut down for their annual holiday, leaving orders outstanding and retailers making forays to Stoke to pick up armfuls of whatever they could find marked CD — even if it stood for Christian Dior.

When one suggests mildly that perhaps an industry which was almost on its last legs before the wedding boom might have considered putting off the holiday, the answer is that the workers had arranged their holidays long before the engagement was announced. Yet the total value of the bonanza is estimated at around £400m. Wouldn't a little compensation for those willing to re-arrange plans have been in order?

John Chown, managing director of Caverswall China, one of the few companies with 50 per cent of its workforce still producing during this fortnight, is forthright in expressing his disappointment at the entrenched attitude of the "big boys".

"We all started designing for the wedding a couple of years ago, yet it seems we were the only company to have taken designs to the proofing stage so that we could go to the retailers with illustrated brochures as soon as the announcement was made, and we had actual wares in the shops one week after the announcement. The longer goods are in the shops, the longer there is to sell and the more likelihood of re-orders.

"The whole industry was just about getting into gear when it had to shut down, which means two or three days run down to the holiday and the same afterwards. It is throwing many man hours of work away, which gives the workers a raw deal."

So when the shops eventually get the goods will they sell them all, or will you find them languishing in the January sales? What price a wedding leftover? Indeed, when so many millions of souvenirs are made, is there any value to them at all?

"Probably not," says David Battie, director Sothebys, Belgravia. "Commemoratives are not any different from any other work of art. If you produce a lot of anything the chances of it becoming valuable are immediately reduced.

"In 1897 the country went mad over the diamond jubilee and almost as many commemoratives were produced for that as for this year's wedding. The result is that you can pick up a Diamond Jubilee piece today for as little as £5.

"If you are thinking of buying a modern commemorative as an investment you are talking about 150 to 200 years before you see the return on your money. That applies even to limited editions, because if you put together 500 different editions, each of 1,000, that's the same as producing an edition of 50,000 — you are swamping the market.

"If you are looking for a modern piece you hope will eventually have value you must look for quality, for something that fits into a collecting category (not a freaky object like a wooden fountain), something decorative (and nowadays of small size because people have less space) and something unusual rather than mass produced. Even so you are buying for your children if not your grandchildren."

Stephen Jackson, secretary of the Commemorative Collectors' Society, is slightly more optimistic. His estimate of some sort of return on your money is more generous — 10 years on average — but he, too, is sceptical about the investment angle. "People should not be misled into thinking that within six months or a year they are going to see a fat return on their money. You just can't tell what future generations of collectors will want to buy."

Unlike many collectors, he does not stop at ceramics, but looks for all sorts of items that will give a complete picture of the occasion — tins, textiles, special newspaper editions, lapel badges. "I do have a bit of difficulty with the lollipops — I have to preserve them in acrylic — but they are just as much part of social history as the rest."

On the other hand, John May, antique commemorative specialist and author of Commemorative China (Heinemann £12.50) concentrates on rare and valuable museum pieces in his shop at 40 Kensington Church Street, London W8. But his view of commemoratives as investments is unequivocal.

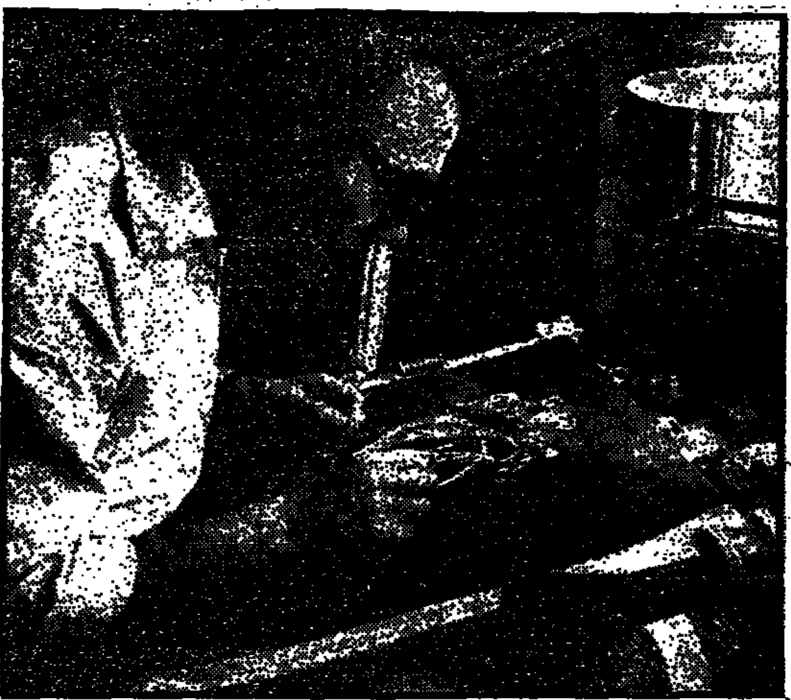
"A lot of rubbish has been talked about commemoratives — they have suddenly become respectable, but in fact they have always been a part of commerce. They were made cheaply for ordinary people to buy as souvenirs — gentlemen didn't buy them. The idea that you were making an investment was never considered.

"The so-called limited edition I am quite sure is a very bad gamble indeed. There are one or two which are good, but many more which represent money thrown down the drain. Most early commemoratives have more than kept pace with inflation, but your modern asset has to increase very steadily to be worth while and you have to be able to sell it readily when you want to realize on it.

"The commemorative collectors' market is limited and you may have to wait many months before your item can be put up at a major auction. Even then you will have no guarantee that you will get the price you want.

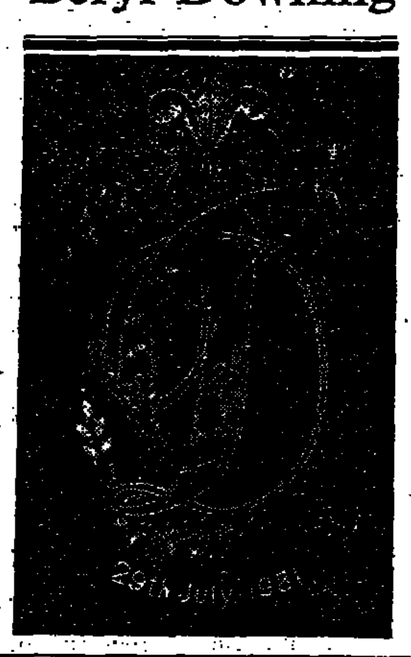
"In the past eight years since Princess Anne's marriage a collector of royal commemoratives, which are the most popular, might have bought, say, 12 mugs. One each for her wedding, the occasion she was supposed to have been "saved from assassination", the birth of her two babies, others for the Queen's silver wedding, the bicentennial visit to America, the jubilee, the Queen Mother's birthday, Princess Margaret's divorce, the deaths of Princess Alice and Lord Mountbatten and the marriage of Prince Charles and Lady Diana.

"They might have spent, say, £50. They won't now have £50 of mugs, but they will have £50 worth of fun. They are jolly and delightful things and, like any collection, when you put them all together they look good. From the jubilee of Queen Victoria, anyone can build up a decorative and intelligently composed collection. It's amazing how quickly you can get history on you kitchen dresser."



Anthony Moore at work on his unique royal souvenir. Photograph by Barbara Fisk.





A royal cipher in gold

This is the tale of the souvenir that never was — the memento of the royal wedding that everyone wanted and no-one can have — simply because its creator tried to abide by the Lord Chamberlain's rules.

Anthony Moore is an illustrator, fashion designer and lecturer in dressmaking at Marlborough school adult education institute, London SW3.

His early training as a theatrical costumier brought him plenty of experience of what he calls the "world of satin and sequins", but until he took a course in embroidery recently he knew nothing about handling gold thread.

From his very first sampler it was clear that he had found the perfect expression for an unusual talent. He studied the techniques used on church embroideries in the V & A and began to develop his own interpretations, designing a complete alphabet in embroidery — each letter a picture in itself.

It was then a friend suggested a royal cipher for the wedding. Once the idea was born he worked at it day and night for two weeks. He swirled and couched the gold thread on crimson silk and interspersed it with clusters of beads and leaves of gold kid to add light-catching texture. It was going to be the blue print for a gift card fit for a king.

But no. The Lord Chamberlain's rules said the Prince of Wales' feathers could only be used on textiles or ceramics, not on paper. Someone suggested place mats — the design would be magnificent as a table setting — but that counts as paper, too. While other cowboys defied the regulations and got busy milking the occasion for whatever they could make, Anthony played by the rules — and lost time.

Eventually, it was decided to show the powers-that-be just what the public was missing. The embroidery was taken to St James' Palace and so impressed the Lord Chamberlain that he said "anyone would be honoured to have it hanging on the wall" — and bent his own rule to give permission for it to be reproduced in any way on any material, including paper.

But by that time it was too late. Manufacturers loved the design but the machinery of mass production and marketing was too cumbersome and while the Design Council lamented and rejected 1,685 out of 1,800 offerings on the grounds of "tattiness", one of the most beautiful pieces of handwork was allowed to get away.

Who to blame? A craftsman for not being a businessman? The Lord Chamberlain for making restrictive rules that can't even be enforced? A country that can produce books on sieges and disasters within weeks of the events but can't pull out the stops to make commercial sense out of artistic sensibility?

I can only show you the design in black and white, but if I ran a store or a museum or a craft centre I would make that embroidery the centrepiece of my festive window this month, so that as many people as possible could enjoy it. Maybe it's not too late.

Have you a taste for fun?

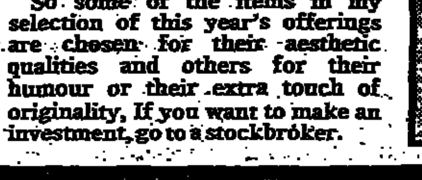
Who's afraid of bad design for the royal wedding? Does anyone apart from the Design Council care that there are hideous tea towels and vacuum flasks and kites and jigsaws and plastic bags? I don't! We can all do with a little respite from gloom without being told how to enjoy ourselves tastefully.

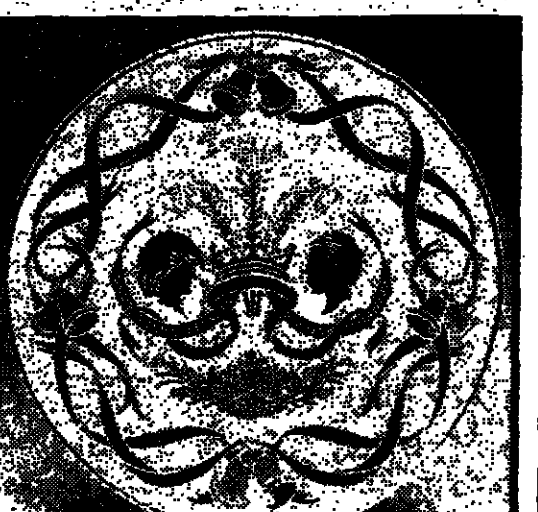
Perhaps there are some sharp operators trying to turn July 29 into a long running series called Bandwaggoners Walk, but those who complain about them should remember that there is plenty of precedence.

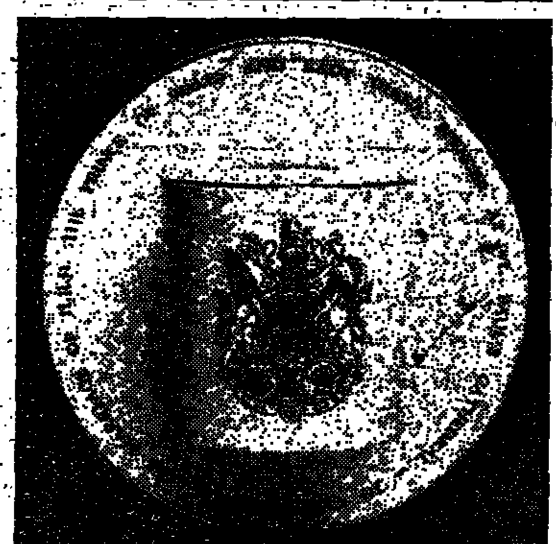
Victorian children in the first state schools were a captive audience for jubilee mugs given by their town and these often sported a picture of their (hopefully-to-be-reelected) mayor as well as of the Queen. Even before mass production, commemorative souvenirs were designed to be cheap if not always cheerful.

So some of the items in my selection of this year's offerings are chosen for their aesthetic qualities and others for their humour or their extra touch of originality. If you want to make an investment, go to a stockbroker.



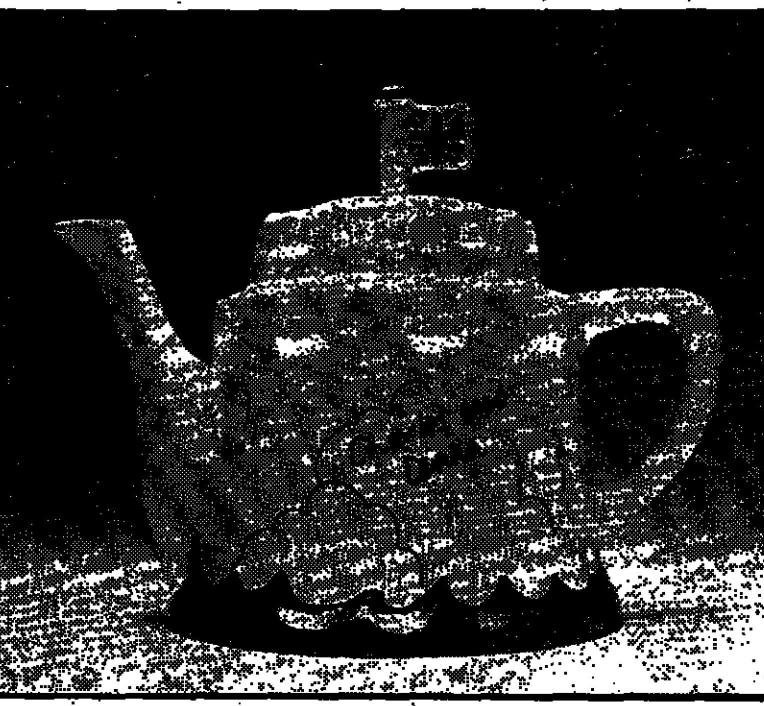


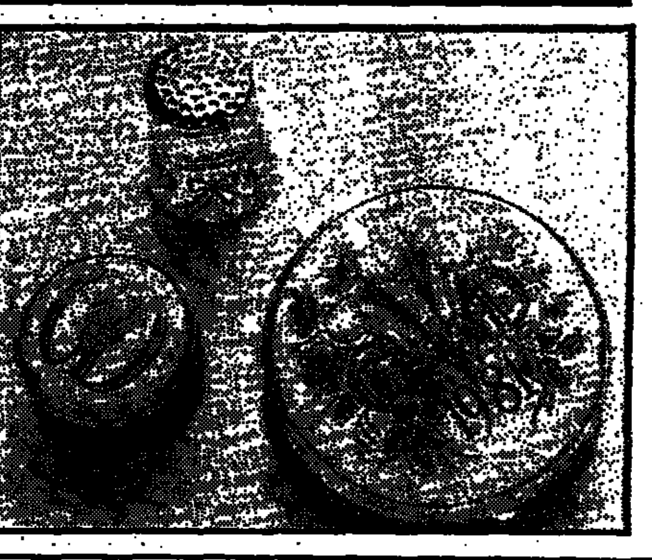




Souvenir hunters are advised to telephone the stockists mentioned before making a special journey. Stocks are low but orders can be placed.

Above: Prince Charles mug by Marc for Cartonware, £1.50 plus 75p p & p from Design Centre shops in London, Glasgow, Cardiff. Hornsea mug designed by Anna Maria Reid aged 7 and Stephen Winder, 8, £1.75 exclusive to Debenham stores. Queen's ware mug designed by Carl Toms with Lord Snowdon for Wedgwood, £12.50 plus £1 p & p; and Queen's ware plate with silhouettes by Richard Guyatt for Wedgwood, £8.50 plus £1 p & p, both from Gered, 173 Piccadilly, London, W1. Right: Heraldic coffee cup and saucer in gold on white by Royal Worcester, £9.95 from Royal Worcester Spode rooms at Harrods and throughout the country.





Above left, kitsch teapot topped with the Union Jack, £13.95 from Presents, 129 Sloane Street, London, SW1 and to order. Loyal mice, 3½in high in red felt, £2.75 each from Heals, Tottenham Court Road, W1. Left: Enamel box with initials, ⅝in diameter, £12.35, enamel box with plumes and crown, 1⅝in diameter, edition of 750, £27, thimble with feathers and initials, £12.35, plus 75p p & p on each, all by Crummles, at Peter Knight, 45 London End, Beaconsfield, and 5 High Street, Esher. Larger box also at Harrods and Mappin & Webb.

■ Which souvenirs would the experts choose for themselves?

"If you absolutely insist on my making a choice I would say look for a famous designer plus a famous name in ceramics — a mug by Professor Richard Guyatt for Wedgwood."

John May, author of Commemorative China.

"The biggest stumbling block is the handling of portraiture. I am not convinced that you can just take a snap and turn it into a design appropriate for a mug. I think the heraldic designs are the most successful."

Lord David Queensberry, professor of ceramics at the Royal College of Art and member of the Design Council's selection committee for royal souvenirs.

"Look for something a little different, like a cream churn I found with the usual happy couple picture but made specially Cornish with the words 'to celebrate the wedding of Prince Charles, Duke of Cornwall'." Stephen Jackson, secretary, Commemorative Collectors' Society.

"The one I would pick for myself is the Prince Charles cartoon mug by Marc. All the rest look exactly alike — the Staffordshire manufacturers' versions of half tone photos surrounded by gold lines with letters and the date. The one with the ear has clearly been designed by someone who has considered the face and made something out of it." David Battie, director of Sotheby's, Belgravia.

And if you want to opt out of making any decisions at all, in favour of looking at someone else's selection, Sothebys Belgravia have an exhibition at the end of this month called Happily Ever After. It includes examples of royal wedding pottery from Charles II to the present day, all from the James Blewitt collection of commemorative ceramics and souvenirs.

The exhibition is open at 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1, from 9.30 am to 4.30 pm from July 27 to August 28. They are also having a sale of commemorative ware, including pieces from the reigns of William IV and Victoria, on the opening day only.

The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

Strawberry delights

Strawberries are an all or nothing, feast or famine fruit. Though small quantities are available all year round, imported from the far corners of the globe, now there is an abundance of home-grown strawberries. And whether you buy them or pick your own on a fruit farm, this is the only season when they cost a small fortune as opposed to a large one.

For a few short weeks there are enough strawberries to make jams and jellies and other strawberry treats which do not require prizewinning specimens. The pick of the crop, we are all agreed, must be served with cream.

Jam calls for small berries, ripe, but only just, which will keep their shape during cooking. Jelly needs fully ripe strawberries, but the good bits of bruised fruit serve as well as perfect berries. Ice cream and other iced strawberry desserts and fools can be made with imperfect fruit, too so long as it is ripe and any damaged parts are discarded.

Everyone knows that strawberries make splendid jam, and jam makers know their reputation as a tricky fruit for this purpose. They do not have a great deal of the pectin which is necessary for a good set. Prolonged boiling after the sugar has been added will eventually produce a set but at some cost to the colour and flavour of the jam as well as to the texture of the fruit. For this reason a preserving pan with its broad base, large capacity and sloping sides, is the ideal pot.



This traditional shape is designed to encourage rapid evaporation. It also permits quite large quantities of jam to be boiled very fast without boiling over.

Strawberry jam
Makes about six jars

1.8 kg (4lb) small, just ripe strawberries
1.6 kg (3½ lb) granulated sugar
Six tablespoons fresh lemon juice

Hull and rinse the strawberries. Crush a handful of the berries and put them in the bottom of a preserving pan. Add the whole fruit, sugar and lemon juice.

Heat slowly, stirring occasionally, until the sugar has melted completely. This is important, because if the sugar is boiled before it has dissolved, it may revert to its crystal form in the finished jam and make it unpleasantly gritty.

As soon as the sugar has dissolved, bring the mixture quickly to the boil and boil it, as rapidly as possible, until setting point is reached. To test whether the jam will set when cold, drop a small spoonful on to a chilled plate. If it thickens and begins to form a skin it will set. A sugar thermometer will register about 220° when the jam reaches setting point.

Remove the pan from the heat, and skim off the frothy pink scum. Set the jam aside until a skin begins to form on the surface, then stir it to distribute the fruit evenly and pour it into hot, very clean jars, filling them almost to the brim. Seal the jars immediately with transparent jam pot covers. When they are cold, label the jam and store it in a cool dark place.

Strawberries and gooseberries ripen at about the same time which makes them ideal partners in a ravishingly pretty jelly. The high pectin content of the gooseberries ensures a good set, and the strawberries give the jelly its lovely flavour and colour. Use it to glaze strawberry or peach tarts or flans, or serve it as a summery accompaniment to cold meats like chicken, duck or pork.

Strawberry jelly
Makes about four jars

900 g (2 lb) ripe gooseberries
300 ml (½ pint) water
900 g (2 lb) ripe strawberries
Juice of two large lemons
Preserving or granulated sugar (for amount see method)

Do not bother to top and tail the gooseberries. Just wash them and put them into a preserving pan with the water. Bring to the boil, reduce the heat, and simmer the fruit until it is pulpy. Add the hulled strawberries and continue simmering until the strawberries too are mushy.

Tip the pulp into a scalded jelly bag and leave it to drip overnight. (To improvise a jelly bag, line a large sieve with a well boiled and still damp tea towel. Tip in the pulp, then gather up and knot the corners.)

Next measure the strawberry and gooseberry juice and the lemon juice and put it in the preserving pan. Add 450 g (1lb) sugar for every 600 ml (1 pint) of juice. Heat gently, stirring until the sugar has completely dissolved, then boil as rapidly as possible to obtain a set. (See jam recipe on testing for setting.) It is not necessary to skim the jelly as it boils, but when it is ready, strain it quickly through a sieve lined with muslin.

Pour the jelly immediately into hot, very clean jars, filling them almost to the brim. Fit a waxed paper disc, wax side down, on the surface of the jelly, and when it is quite cold, seal the jars with transparent jam pot covers. Label and store the pots in a cool, dark place.

Redcurrants are another fruit which combines well with strawberries in jelly. Gooseberries also make an excellent jelly on their own, or flavoured with herbs— mint, tarragon, or thyme.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Welcome, sweet violets

It is interesting how plants go out of fashion and then for no apparent compelling reason come to the fore again. Ferns and aspidistras are examples and interest in fuchsias and pelargoniums has greatly increased in recent years. Old roses, of course, have been increasing in popularity for many years.

Not so long ago millions of bunches of violets were sold annually in Britain and they grew in countless gardens.

In the 1930s there were flower sellers in Piccadilly Circus and all over London offering bunches of sweetly scented Parma violets. When I proudly gave my mother my first week's wage packet (18 shillings) I also gave her a bunch of violets which I bought with the coppers I had saved from my father's subsidy by walking to work all that week.

In the past 10 to 15 years violet growing has declined, although cloches and modern cold frames have been produced in vast quantities. There may be various reasons for this; violets do suffer somewhat from pests but not more so than many other plants and we now have far better insecticides than were available even 10 years ago. Roy E. Coombs in his excellent book *Violets* (Croom Helm £6.95) says that violet growing, presumably commercial production, has previously expanded during periods of high unemployment and it will be interesting to see if this happens during our present period of unemployment.

It appears that violets are particularly susceptible to the sulphurous atmosphere of industrial areas and around London where there used to be thriving violet nurseries these disappeared when polluting industries were set up near them. Now, with clean air zones being designated in many areas perhaps violet growing will once more provide employment.

Many nursery firms that used to sell violet plants no longer do so but C. W. Groves & Son, West Bay Road, Bridport, Dorset, offer five varieties including the double-scented Parma violets "Marie Louise" and "Duchesse de Parme".

Other sources of violet plants include The Rock Garden Nursery, Balbithian House, Kintore, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire; Jean Arnot, Windward, Windward Lane, Dawlish, Devon; and St Bridget Nurseries, Old Rydon Lane, Exeter, EX2 7JY.

Much as I love the genus *Iris* I wish the varieties of bearded irises and the various forms of *Iris sibirica* did not need lifting and dividing every three years or so. Last year we had superb clumps of *Iris sibirica* varieties laden with flowers, but this year they are carrying only one or two blooms. They will have to be lifted and divided soon as will some clumps of the bearded irises.

Incidentally I met my old friend Frank Knight the other day and he said none of his bearded irises — varieties of *I germanica* — had flowered this year and he was quite baffled by this extraordinary behaviour. If any readers' irises have failed to flower this year I would be grateful if they would let me know and say when the plants were last divided.

I have often bemoaned the virtual disappearance of pea sticks which were so useful for supporting so many herbaceous plants — poppies, paeonies, erigerons, aquilegias and many more. When the dwarfer delphiniums appeared — varieties that grow to about four feet — the pea sticks provided quite adequate support and I was really very pleased because majestic and beautiful though they are, the tall delphiniums that will reach seven or eight feet pose a mighty difficult problem.

So the dwarfer varieties I welcomed with open arms and we can now raise these from seed offered by the leading seedsmen. We have quite a few in bloom now. The spikes are about four feet high, good and fat and the double flowers come in a fine range of blue shades. We have provided wire supports and in some cases bamboo canes but if only we could buy the good old bundles of six foot-long pea sticks how happy we would be.

Jobs for July

Try to keep up with dead heading of herbaceous and other plants, cut down flower stems of lupins, delphiniums, poppies, paeonies and aquilegias after the flowers are over.

Lift and divide irises and pyrethrums after flowering if they have not been divided in the past three years.

Take and root cuttings of semi-hard shoots of shrubs such as philadelphus, weigela, diervilla, escallonia, pyracantha and cotoneaster.

The general who runs Pakistan like a barracks

Trevor Fishlock assesses President Zia's four years as an Islamic dictator

President Zia Ul-Haq of Pakistan has emerged as one of the world's political barnacles, perhaps even to his own surprise.

Few thought of him as a long-distance dictator when he took power four years ago. He seemed another unpopular cardboard cut-out general. He vacillated, talked a lot and issued such a confusing stream of edicts that people joked that CMLAO (chief martial law administrator's office) stood for cancel my last order.

His name soon became associated with the numerous arrests, floggings and repression of a military regime seeking to obliterate dissent. Even his appearance counted against him: his moustache and sinister eyes made him look like one of those villains in silent pictures who tied girls to railway lines.

But his toughness, belief in the virtues of discipline, quickly-learnt political adroitness and remarkable luck have enabled him to tighten his grip.

When the Americans embarked on their recent arms talks with Pakistan they assessed the President's position and gave him a high durability rating. They concluded he is good for some years yet, barring the unexpected.

He keeps his political opponents' powder wet by confining them in prisons or their homes, banishing them from certain parts of the country, keeping their lines of communication severed and having a blanket ban on political activity. In the early part of his rule he ruthlessly intimidated minor party workers.

He defuses student trouble by closing colleges and sending students back to their parents. He has become adept at cat and mouse, and he has carefully allowed some political pressure to be vented through local councils.

He was strengthened by the Russian occupation of Afghanistan, with its possible underlying threat to Pakistan. The American arms and aid package improves his security and has made the generals happy.

It is his good fortune that the economy is in fair shape. The three latest harvests have been excellent. Remittances from Pakistanis working abroad, a key part of the economy, continue to increase.



Photograph by Judah Passow/Network

President Zia : adept at cat and mouse.

He was dealt a lucky hand by Murtaza Bhutto, son of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The hijacking of a Pakistan airliner in March, and the murder that was part of it, gave the President the opportunity to round up more people and to heap contumely on all politicians, especially the banned Pakistan People's Party, Bhutto's vehicle.

For the time being President Zia has rendered Pakistan politically inert. Democracy is not a burning issue.

"The General is despised but accepted. Everyone knows that if he were removed another would take his place", a lawyer in Lahore said.

"There is, for a while, apathy and resignation. The middle classes seek solace in their video recorders."

The President does not like the term dictator. He regards himself as humane, doing his best to make Pakistan secure and Islamic. He arrived on the scene to prevent bloodshed. He has done so.

Under his Raj the country has enjoyed four stable years. His defenders ask: "Isn't order better than disorder?"

On a personal level people find him affable and charming, receptive to ideas, loquacious and given to thinking aloud (which has led to confusion among his jumpier subordinates). Even his foes have never suggested he is corrupt. He is 57, a father of five children and devoted to his young subnormal daughter. His devotion to Islam is well known.

He runs the country as he would a barracks. He is ruthless with troublemakers, actual and potential, but he is by no means in the top league of tyrants.

He has none of the special camps that Mr Bhutto had. There is no reliable evidence of torture in his prisons. It is unlikely there could be systematic torture in Pakistan without word of it emerging.

As far as one can tell, there are about 300 to 400 political prisoners in jail or under house arrest. Confinement in a Pakistan jail, especially at this time of the year, is an ordeal, but a number of political detainees are in category A and can have food brought in; books and perhaps other comforts like the services of a servant.

The Government says, and there is no evidence to contradict, that Mr Bhutto's widow, Nusrat, and his daughter, Benazir, jailed flag carriers of the PPP, are confined in category A.

Their detention, which started in March, has just been extended for three months. There have been stories of ill-treatment, but no trustworthy report of it. Being in jail is hard enough for such women, but General Zia would not profit from harming them. Apart from anything else it would betray his Muslim commitment to protect women.

Pakistan flogs and hangs criminals. But the notorious spectacle of flogging before a huge crowd has not, so far, been repeated. The possibility of amputation for theft exists under Islamic law (and a leading Mullah suggested to me that such an event might be televised for maximum effect), but no one has suffered this or any other "Islamic punishment".

Nor has anyone been killed by soldiers. When he was Mr Bhutto's army chief, General Zia made it clear he would not

The President regards himself as humane, doing his best to make Pakistan secure and Islamic. He appeared on the scene to prevent bloodshed. He has done so.

keep order by gunfire, believing an army is meant to fight a country's enemies, not its people. Mobs in Pakistan are dispersed by police lathis and teargas. The game would be up for the President if turning the army on the people became a likely option.

He says disarmingly that soldiers have no credentials for running a country, that he is merely a caretaker, an instrument of Allah's will. But his dilemma, and Pakistan's, is that he does not know how to relinquish power. He does not know how to set Pakistan on to a course both stable and in keeping with national aspirations.

Parts of Pakistan's torment is that its institutions, which would give it a sense of nationhood, direction and pride, have never been stronger than people and events. They were undermined by the brilliant, flawed and feudal Mr Bhutto; and President Zia has continued the process of their destruction.

The Press has atrophied, the independence of the judiciary has been broken, the democratic impulse smothered. Religion has become a matter of political diktat as well as personal belief. The country abounds with rumour. Censorship has created staleness. Hope is being suffocated. A certain vitality is vanishing.

The General, as much a victim of his country's history and corrupted politics as any Pakistani, believes electoral politics will lead to chaos. Even those who despise him agree that at the moment politicians offer only a grisly alternative.

Few people ever believed the promises he made about elections and no one, perhaps not even he, has any clear idea of what he means by Islamic democracy. His Islamization programme impresses few. It is becoming resented by those who believe faith is between man and God and that the state should not commandeer it.

Whipping people for drinking, and arresting shopkeepers for charging too much for Coca Cola, are street theatre and no substitute for genuine leadership.

Pakistan knows what it is to be excited by democratic notions. Mr Bhutto, who did so much damage to his country, was dynamic and idolized. If there were an election tomorrow his name would win it; and it may be that his name, like Peron's in Argentina, will haunt and tantalize Pakistan down the years.

The political tide has gone out in Pakistan. But tides turn and little is being done to prepare for that time. President Zia is not nurturing institutions. He is not planting seeds that will flourish. Certainly he has not the vision and the broader ideas of his former countryman, the late President Zia Ur-Rahman of Bangladesh. The instrument of Allah's will is keeping order, but he seems to be leaving the future to look after itself.



Max Robertson and Christine Janes at work at Wimbledon.

Game, set and Max

It was the second day of Wimbledon 1981 and Bob Howe had been called on to describe the disappointment of Panatta's supporters when he failed to appear for his first match. "Yes", he said, "the Fanatta pins ... the Finatta pans ... oh, come back to me in a couple of minutes". Howe's words may have jumped too eagerly from his mouth, but at least he swallowed his pride as well as the spoonerisms with a pinch of humour.

To listen to tennis on Radio 2—sadly, unlike the way the game itself is sometimes played—is fun.

In 1975 the BBC gave birth to an idea which has become so successful that it rivals even the popularity of the FA Cup Final. The audience, stretching around the globe, can reach 25 million and the response is often touching. In a recent letter a blind Lancastrian, one of many to write in, thanked the crew and enclosed "a couple of pounds to buy yourselves some strawberries and cream".

The old recipe, with only the two main courts as ingredients, could not compete with the wider lens of television. But cameras with all their accompanying equipment are limited, and the BBC decided to add spice to the radio programme, particularly during the hectic first week, by shortening the commentaries, extending the general coverage and introducing celebrity guests to lighten the pastry.

All is controlled from a small, air-conditioned room, tucked away beneath the Centre and Number One courts. In an enclosed space, little bigger than the service area, lies a studio and a bewildering array of £20,000 worth of machines, each dressed in red lights and colourful switches and buttons.

From this powerful heart beats the Wimbledon radio pulse. With antennae stretching out to all 17 green handkerchiefs scattered across the All England Club, and with microphones sitting obediently at the foot of each umpire's chair, every point, whether it be a penalty, break or match point, can be picked up either live or recorded for later use.

Gerald Williams, as tennis correspondent, is seeded top of the five commentators because he follows the game throughout the world. But even he can be guilty of unforced errors. He was heard to say recently: "Hana Mandlikova, a charming girl who speaks fluent broken English".

The voice of experience, though, belongs to Max Robertson. When he says: "Never have I seen such scenes before on the Centre Court" (as he did during John McEnroe's semi-final) he is looking back over 36 years. John Motson and Desmond Lynam find it a relaxation from painting pictures of the much faster moments in football and Grandstand respectively. Norman Cuddiford enjoys the two weeks away from his City insurance office. Tony Adamson is the newcomer.

Their commentary positions, however, can be unusual. Court 5 is the most awkward, being almost a blind spot, and for Joanne Durie's triumph there last week, Motson had to clamber out on to a balcony and cling to the ivy with a small mobile studio on his back to give a brief sketch of the closing moments.

Fred Perry, singles champion three times, heads the illustrious cast of five experts. With Howe, a former doubles champion ("McEnroe hasn't got a chip on his shoulder. Its a Dutch elm"), Christine Janes, who reached the women's final as Christine Truman, Joyce Hume, a former Wightman Cup player, and David Lloyd, a member of the present Davis Cup squad, they act as doubles partners, filling in the gaps in the play and in the practical knowledge of the commentators.

The link in the chain of ten is Peter Jones, a solitary figure imprisoned in the tiny studio from 2 to 7 pm and sometimes later. Like a mole, he is blind to the events above and around (except, ironically, for what he sees on two television screens). But he is fed with a meagre diet of information.

"Cue. No 1. Okker arguing, Desmond", the note may say. Within seconds the listener is lifted gently away from the Centre Court and lowered on to Court No 1, where, indeed, Okker can be heard disputing a call.

Jones also welcomes the guests, tennis enthusiasts usually chosen from a list of those present in the Royal Box. Last year they included Peter Ustinov, Charlton Heston and Larry Adler. The star this year was Ginger Rogers, who wrapped her charm around the women's semi-final day.

I particularly enjoyed the interview with Derek Nimmo, which started off on McEnroe's behaviour.

"Well, I know it cannot be condoned," Nimmo responded in that delightfully cheeky manner, "but, theatrically, I think it's rather nice to have a villain. It makes it so much more interesting. As for those cushions being thrown the other night, I wouldn't dream of it. I mean, those wooden seats are so hard. What's the Test score, by the way?"

Nimmo wandered on, doubting the merits of playing cricket on a matted cow dung in India along the way, before closing with a comment as significant as it was unexpected. "To all of you people out there", he said, "go home and watch this match (Borg v Connors) on the television, turn down the sound and listen to the radio. That's what I always do during the cricket. You don't want those TV gloomies. It's so much more fun on the radio."

Stuart Jones

Where have all the spellbinders gone?

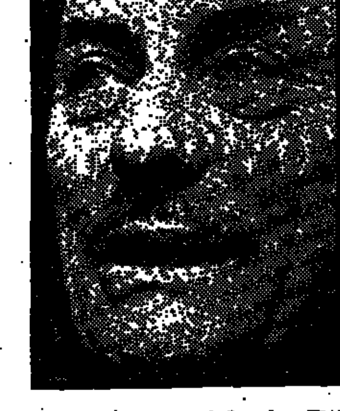
When was the last memorable political speech delivered in this country? This is a particularly dramatic time in British politics. A new party just born, one of the major established parties tearing itself apart, and a Government more divided than any Conservative administration for a long time. Yet what oratory has it all sparked off?

The emergence of the Social Democrats was foreshadowed by Mr Roy Jenkins' Dimbleby Lecture in November, 1979: reasoned and thoughtful, but not something likely to make us enthuse to our grandchildren. His speech to the parliamentary press gallery last June is remembered principally for the not altogether fortunate image of an aircraft whose conduct at the end of a runway was not to be taken for granted. Apart from that, the leading Social Democrats have been attracting large audiences and a good deal of enthusiasm with speeches that are not likely to find their way into the anthologies.

Twenty-one years ago, when the Labour Party was riven with similar internal disputes, Hugh Gaitskell made a speech that is even now remembered with emotion—and would still be recalled even had he lost the battle within the party. I have managed to get hold of a tape recording of that famous "Fight, fight, fight and fight again" speech to the Scarborough conference; and, listening to it, it is possible even today to appreciate the excitement of the occasion and he skill with which he mounted his counter-attack. Like all the great political speeches it depended for its effect upon the blend of passion and reasoned argument. Brick by brick the case was made, until an initially hostile audience was swept along.

Gaitskell's campaign against the unilateralists then is remembered now principally for that speech. By what speech will Mr Healey's campaign against the left today be remembered, whether he wins or loses? He has displayed once again his vigour and his continuing membership of the "sock it to 'em" school, but not much more than that.





Compelling orators from both sides of the Atlantic: Hubert Humphrey, Enoch Powell, Iain Macleod, Hugh Gaitskell.

On the other side of the contest, Mr Tony Benn was speaking before his illness with wit and a certain seductive persuasiveness; but his campaign will none the less be noted more for the number of speeches he managed to deliver in such a relatively short time rather than for the brilliance of any one of them.

Nor has the present Government produced any great orator. Indeed, I do not believe there has been one in the Conservative ranks since the death of Iain Macleod and the departure of Enoch Powell. I remember Macleod disclosing to a delighted Conservative conference in the late 1960s the details of the tax reforms he had been preparing as

Geoffrey Smith

Shadow Chancellor. "Only Iain", a left-wing journalist said ruefully to me afterwards, "could get a standing ovation for VAT." When Macleod died, Sir Keith Joseph remarked: "We have lost our trumpeter." He was right, and the Tories have yet to find another. They have suffered from the lack.

In 1970 I attended an eve of poll rally addressed by Mr Powell. There were several hundred Tory faithful, mostly middle class and many of them housewives, eager to hear him speak of the evils of the EEC or the iniquities of immigrants—or both. He held them spellbound with a disquisition on ... the virtues of a floating exchange rate. Then as always there was a hypnotic quality to his performance: shoulders hunched, eyes gleaming, the deliberate enunciation of every word as he carefully constructed a reasoned case.

It is not only on this side of the Atlantic that the art of political oratory is not what it was. Indeed, the decline has gone further in the United States. Throughout the whole of the Watergate saga there was not one speech deserving a place in history. The most memorable event in the Vietnam convulsion was no individual speech but the hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. There are exceptions, it is true. Nobody who listened to Senator Edward Kennedy's speech to the Democratic Convention in New York last August could believe that the gift of rhetoric had been lost in the United States. But Mr Kennedy's other efforts during the campaign won less respect; and for the most part it is to an older generation, the products of a different political culture, that one must look for oratorical style.

In November, 1979, I was in the press gallery when Hubert Humphrey made his emotional return to the Senate after operations for the cancer which killed him within a matter of weeks. Every member of the Senate was in his place to greet him as he made his way round the floor. He was so emaciated that when he entered I did not immediately recognize him. Yet his speech that day, ill as he was, was in a different class from that of any of the other Senate luminaries.

It might seem natural to draw the conclusion that politicians these days are not of the same quality as their predecessors: "there were giants in the land in those days". But that would be too facile. Politicians, like the rest of us, respond to needs and opportunities. There is a different order of priorities in today's conditions.

These days it is usually more important for a politician to be able to shine in a television interview or a press conference, or to have the technical mastery of his subject to impress in a small committee, than to capture the attention of an audience for more than half an hour with a sustained argument. The change may well be inevitable—the media may have made it so—but it does represent a loss to the quality of political life.

In the eyes of the public it emphasizes the game of politics, rather than the substance. It may quicken interest at the cost of losing respect. It may also increase the danger of politics being conducted at two almost disconnected levels. One is the world of the television studio, where the capacity to create a pleasing personal impression matters more than the ability to propound a case in any depth. The other is the world of the select committee, where the real business of government is discussed in all its esoteric detail.

This distinction has gone farthest in the United States, where what one might term public politics has become largely a popularity contest. At the same time, through its numerous committees, Congress is enmeshed in the detailed operations of government. But the public political debate, on the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and in the country at large, has suffered.

In Britain we are only in the early stages of developing a proper committee system—the House of Commons. It is a very necessary process if Parliament is to be more than an ornament. But politics is about more than the multifarious decisions of government, and certainly about more than personalities.

It is concerned with communicating to the general public the broad choices facing this country, with the reasons for preferring particular courses. It will be a sad day if British politics is conducted in such a fashion as not to be able to perform this function.

Time to clear the air for the enthusiasts on two wheels

Today is the last day of National Ride-A-Bike-Week and the penultimate day of the Seventh International Festival of Cycling at Harrogate (open today from 10-6; tomorrow from 10-5 at the Harrogate Exhibition Centre). Phillip Hodson reports.

Though I don't think you should should try it on the open road, it might surprise you to learn that the world speed record for a bicycle is 127¼ miles an hour, set by a Frenchman in 1962. This compares very favourably with the world speed record for a steam train, established by an engine called Mallard in July, 1938, which only managed 126 mph.

Of course, it takes a special kind of bike sheltering behind a racing car to do speeds like this, but quite ordinary cyclists like Lord Hailsham are still capable of outstripping the London traffic. The average journey speed for cars across the capital is now down to eight miles an hour. Any judicious pedaller on a bike should be capable of over 10 mph.

In fact, the pedal bike with somebody on it is the most efficient means of movement ever invented. If we are to believe the columns of Scientific American (and who would dare not?) "man on a bicycle ranks first in efficiency among travelling animals and machines in terms of energy consumed in moving a certain distance as a function of body weight" (March, 1973). In plain English, this means that on your bike you are going farther with less effort than a salmon through water, a horse, a jet aeroplane, a man walking, a pigeon, a rabbit, a locust, a fly or even a startled mouse.

Dr R. E. Williams, a Knightsbridge GP, is no startled mouse because he has for years been visiting the sick by bicycle through the murderous hordes of buses and cabbies outside Harrods and along that suicide-strasse better known as Sloane Street. This has reduced his work-time by 30-60 minutes over the equivalent route covered by car.

He has also calculated that by driving his car at 30 mph the engine burns up the total daily oxygen output of a fair-sized London plane-tree in less than 10 minutes, almost exactly 50 times the amount of oxygen needed by his lungs to propel a trusty cycle the same distance at 15 miles an hour. Nor does a GP, unlike a BMW, emit 50 litres of carbon monoxide, lead, hydrocarbons and some unattractive oxides of nitrogen from his moving parts in the same process.

The moral for the medical profession at least is obvious. "Physician, wheel thyself?", says Dr Williams.

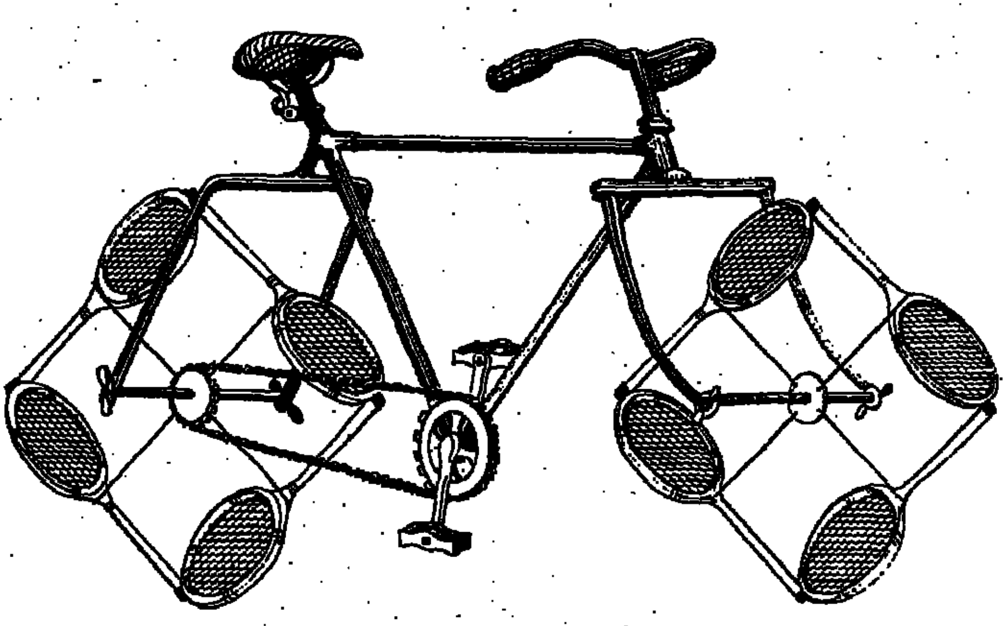
This is so patently the age of the bike that it is baffling to understand why cyclists get such a rough ride. Norman Fowler, the Minister of Transport, is an enthusiastic supporter of cycling but not to the extent of so far committing major sums of money to this "prototype of the personal transport of the future".

Two out of three collisions between bikes and cars are the motorists' fault. The attitude of unhealthy motorists to healthy cyclists is well summed up by the driver who complained: "You can't trust cyclists. I knocked down two last year and neither of them was insured!"

Despite some changes of heart, the Ministry still has the view that cycling is dangerous and must be endorsed with caution, whereas it is obviously cars that are dangerous. Of the 28,369 casualties of all kinds on Britain's roads last November, only 1,811 were pedal cyclists, two thirds of whom, I repeat, were blameless ... and 60 per cent of the rest were children or teenagers.

Is this really a good reason not to spend heavily on disentangling our traffic and protecting one endangered species of road user? The fact remains that this country could save over 1,000 million gallons of petrol annually if those commuters who now travel an average of only 2.6 miles to work by car could be persuaded to propel themselves on two wheels instead. This would revive our cities, clear the air and get Britain into OPEC.

Some bells are ringing in the ministry. Last month a cautious Consultative Paper on Cycling appeared. It reiterated that the "needs of cycling should be taken into account" but would not, for example, go so far (sections 33-4) as to recommend a removal of the "ban on cycle indicator lights". The ostensible reason for this is that no effective integral lighting system is available on the market. But no prizes are offered to investors to come up with one.



A German bicycle custom-designed for snowy weather or Wimbledon fanatics.

In order to steer Mr Fowler with fewer wobbles down the cycling path, the formidable pedal lobby has designated this as "National-Ride-a-Bike Week". The aim is to get as many people, MPs and even intellectuals on to bikes as possible in a "national celebration of the bicycle".

A variety of fun rides and 10 major 25-mile charity runs in aid of the British Heart Foundation have been organized. Over 1.56 million bicycles were sold into the wholesale trade last year and if all their subsequent owners could be persuaded to mount them simultaneously, the authorities would have to think twice about dragging their feet.

For example, there are only 11 local authority schemes to foster cycling throughout the British Isles. One of the most imaginative is in Avon where the disused railway line from Bitton to Bath has been concreted over cyclists. As a result, more than 1,000 commuters enjoy its gentle gradients every single working day. It is obvious that more such opportunities will occur throughout the 1980s, but will they be taken?

Alan Rushton, the Promotions' Director of this week's International Cycling Festival at Harrogate, is looking both to Government and the manufacturers to give a lead. But although 139 manufacturers are represented at Harrogate, including United States and European producers, Tube Investments Raleigh, the giant British market leader, has declined to take part.

"Sadly, there have also been a number of Japanese gentlemen with cameras circulating at the stands," says Mr Rushton. "I can't help feeling that Raleigh have got to stay in better touch with the cycling movement. For example, they failed to back the Bicycle Moto Cross bikes with the knobbly tyres that all the kids now want to buy. It would be a pity if we finally won the freedom of the road, only to find everyone was sitting on a Japanese machine, wouldn't it?"

For the record, the Japanese had two per cent of the United Kingdom market in 1969. They had 32 per cent in 1979 and now hold over 40 per cent. Does it sound familiar?

هكذا من الأصل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

NO MASTER'S VOICE

One of the qualities of United States foreign policy for which its allies look most eagerly is consistency of purpose and practice. Consistency has been evident in one theme that has been present, though sometimes rather too simplistically, in all the Reagan Administration's thinking on international affairs: a determination to be tough towards the Soviet Union. Against that must be set more than the expected quota of confusion in action, and a number of areas where anything worthy of the name of a foreign policy has still to be developed.

The administration has been especially uncertain in its response to the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor. The State Department's initial strong criticism was followed by the President's more sympathetic comments. There was the mixup over whether or not to go ahead with the planned sale of the F16s to Israel; and the press reports of criticism from the Secretary of State's aides for the way in which Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the head of the American delegation to the United Nations, had handled the Security Council negotiations on the vote condemning Israel.

This whole episode was bound to cause difficulties for the United States Government, which was inevitably caught between the conflicting pressures of international opinion and the Jewish Community at home. But the way in which it handled those pressures was evidence of an administration in which the making of foreign policy is not properly coordinated. That impression is confirmed by the inability to produce an adequate policy at all in such critical areas as Africa and the Middle East. Nor is there confidence or clarity about American intentions in Europe.

Part of the trouble may be ascribed to the shooting of the President at the end of March. The process of formulating policy at home and abroad was bound to be slowed down during his recovery. But that is only a small part of the explanation. Mr Reagan is not a deep thinker on foreign policy matters. If the administration is not to flounder in its conduct of international affairs there has to be a dominating figure, other than the President, with the authority to coordinate policy in this field.

There have been two ways in which previous administrations have met such a need. The role can be filled by the Secretary of State, as in the case of Dulles under Eisenhower, or Dr Kissinger in the second Nixon administration and under President Ford. Alternatively, there can be a dominant National Security Adviser, as with Dr Kissinger in the first Nixon administration. The worst of all worlds is to have an unresolved battle for power between the Secretary of State and the National Security Adviser, as occurred between Mr Brzezinski and Mr Cyrus Vance almost throughout President Carter's term of office.

Mr Reagan's preferred solution was for this function to be performed by the Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig. This followed the example of the Eisenhower years and was in accordance with Mr Reagan's own declared belief in Cabinet government. But Mr Haig overplayed his hand. There was his attempt to secure control over crisis management himself, rather than quietly accept the President's wish that this task should be given to Vice-President Bush. Then there was Mr Haig's maladroit performance on television shortly after the President was shot when he gave the impression of grabbing the limelight for himself.

Mr Haig found himself as a consequence in conflict not with the National Security Adviser, Mr Richard Allen — who has been playing a subsidiary role in accordance with Mr Reagan's wishes — but with the triumvirate of principal advisers in the White House: Mr Edwin Meese, Mr James Baker and Mr Michael Deaver. Mr Haig's power has been cut to the point where he is an influential voice among others, but not the dominating figure in formulating foreign policy. The triumvirate have made this the best run White House for some time. But their expertise and experience do not lie in international affairs. They cannot themselves, for the time being at least, be the principal creators of foreign policy.

This means that the misfortunes of Mr Haig have left a vacuum in the very place where it is most disconcerting for America's allies. Nobody is dominant in making foreign policy at the moment. Individual decisions depend upon the balance of influence on particular occasions between the Secretary of State; the Secretary of Defence, Mr Weinberger, who is close to Mr Reagan; the triumvirate; and Mr Allen. It is by no means an ideal arrangement, but it is one with which the allies may have to live for some time to come.

COMING TO THE RESCUE

That most spectacular, and most expensive, of commercial actions, Burmah Oil's suit against the Bank of England for taking "unfair and unconscionable" advantage of the company in the state rescue operation of 1974-5, ended in the High Court yesterday with the judgment that was always most likely. The thousands of small shareholders that made up Burmah may have felt harshly treated by the price at which their 32 per cent holding in BP was taken from them by the Bank. Only a few months later the share price, depressed partly by government threats of nationalizing the North Sea, had more than tripled in value.

But, as the judge pointed out, the hard facts of the case were that a company long-renowned for a Scottish sense of prudence had gone amuck in the heady days of the early seventies, had overstretched its resources in purchasing companies and tankers, and had been caught out by the energy crisis. It was a commercial company taking commercial risks. Without a government rescue, the shareholders would have ended up with a company in liquidation and no return to themselves at all.

As it is, Burmah has survived, albeit in truncated form; and it has prospered. It would be surprising now if the board, which has always taken a reluctant attitude to the shareholders action group which forced them to take action, pursued the case into Appeal and the Lords in the face of so total a rejection by the High Court. Yet a sense of "unfairness" has always hung over the affair. It partly stems from the divisions between the Bank of England and the Treasury which became apparent during the rescue operation. The Bank would have preferred a more gentlemanly approach. It offered in the early days of negotiation to share any of the profits made on subsequent sales of Burmah's shareholding in BP. It seemed, at least from some of the evidence, to have kept Burmah as undamaged as possible by the affair.

The Labour Government of the day, on the other hand, saw more political opportunities. Pledged to nationalize the North Sea, anxious not to appear in the guise yet again of the saviour of bankrupt private companies, and eager to give a boost to its fledgling state oil concern, it seized the opportunity not only to exact a harsh bargain on the price paid for the BP shares but to exact the promise of state participation in Burmah's North Sea production and, later, to purchase most of its North Sea assets.

That is why the Conservatives, in opposition, declared some support for Burmah and why ministers such as Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, remain so embarrassed by the action now. Yet the moral that can be brought is not exactly what they might wish. Once again the Bank of England is divided in its views from the Government — indeed relations between the Governor of the Bank and the Treasury and the Prime Minister have never been worse. And once again it is the Bank of England that is seeking more assistance and a less rigorous economic climate for British manufacturing companies.

The politics of oil have long since changed. Burmah is a better, leaner company today as a medium-sized corporation with middling ambitions compared to the heady hopes of becoming the eighth major oil company in the world that so siezed some of its management a decade ago. But the problem of industrial rescues remains. What Burmah showed was that immediate commercial circumstances, so dire at one moment, can improve dramatically within a short space of time. Whatever the precise motivations of the Government and Treasury at the time, a concern for the company as such and its future role in the economy soon slipped to the background. The fear now must be that another similar collapse — and several major companies are close to it if the recession continues — would bring no better coordinated or reasoned response.

THE HIGH-SPEED KIPPER

Perhaps today's schoolchildren are less clear than yesterday's about how many fives there may be in 40, but they all know as well as ever what it is that has teeth, fins and travels overland at 100 miles an hour. It is a British Railways kipper, as it has been (give or take a GWR or an LNER) for as long as there have been trains and kippers to serve in them. There is more satisfaction to be had from a joke that has been well broken in than from striving to exploit the similar possibilities latent in the rollmops served aboard Concorde. Trains and kippers go naturally together (it is to do with the smoke), and the joke may well endure long after the real connexion is severed.

For the connexion is under threat. BR is puzzled to find that its cooked breakfast (on offer now at a mere £5.45) is becoming less and less popular. Other cooked meals are in still smaller demand. Today nearly half of all rail breakfasters make do with a continental breakfast, while only 15 per cent did so ten years ago. The search for economies impels BR to ask whether the next generation of carriages need to be equipped for serious cookery at all. Natural wastage among chefs and rolling stock would do the rest.

Public pressure may still affect the outcome. Ten years ago, Lord Olivier almost singlehandedly saved the kipper on the *Brighton Belle*, that elegant last survivor from the Pullman era. He was Director of the National Theatre at the time, and he and his wife, Joan Plowright, were daily commuters together between London and Brighton, silently leering, scowling and mouthing unrelated lines from plays on rehearsal, to the alarm of fellow travellers. They were sustained in this strenuous routine by kippers in scrambled egg. When BR dropped it from the menu, Lord Olivier stirred up a chorus from theatre lovers and kipper lovers everywhere. The railway gave in, but soon afterwards got its own back by withdrawing the Brighton Belle itself, kippers and all. Similar tactics may be expected next time also.

In the ideal railway that exists only in the imagination, where the engines pour out smoke that somehow never leaves a smut on the coachwork, and baleful spinster companions out of Agatha Christie sit brooding over cyanide in one compartment, while some bedraggled secret agent out of Graham Greene passes the time in self-doubt in the next, it is always kippers for breakfast in the dining car furnished in brass, inlaid walnut, moquette and lincrusta, where the white-jacketed old retainer of the railway leans deferentially over the traveller to assure him that all kippers served on the train are cured in the flues of their own locomotives — a process imparting a special aromatic quality, the firebox being fuelled largely with the butts of last night's Havana cigars from the smoking-car.

Perhaps there never was such a train. Even the old Oriental Express, with its legendary cuisine (which reduced our own Correspondent, de Blowitz, to rhapsodies on the inaugural service in 1883) seems often to have been a patchy experience. Many travellers found that the French cooking was left behind at the Alps, that the Italian was less good, the Yugoslav less good again, and that there might be no food at all from Bulgaria onwards. Johnny Morris, travelling in the 1950s, was grateful to fall on a meal of bread, potato peelings, dried peas and scourings from a saucepan which sizzled publicly on an ancient kitchen range at one end of the compartment, at the other end of which was a bunk with blankets for the waiter to doss down on between orders. It was primitive, but at least it was a square meal. The time may come when we yearn wistfully for railway cookery even on those terms.

Community service

From Mr Michael Meacher, MP for Oldham West (Labour)

Sir, I welcome your report (June 29) on the early-day motion which 50 of my colleagues and I have tabled in the Commons in favour of a voluntary national scheme of community service, but it is misleading on two counts.

Firstly, it gives the impression that the prime aim of the scheme is to combat youth unemployment. It is not. That can only be effected by an alternative economic strategy based on a steady and sustained expansion of the British economy. The scheme we propose would quite deliberately *not* be confined to the unemployed, but would be available to persons within the 16-25 age range irrespective of job situation, class, sex, colour or academic attainment, and would thus embrace the middle-class high-flyer as much as the working-class jobless.

Secondly, whatever the German system of compulsion by making unemployment benefit dependent on accepting a job opportunities or training place, and however much Mr Prior may approve of such a system, there can be no question whatever of the signatories of this EDM agreeing to compulsion of such a kind. What we are proposing has nothing to do with forcing people to do anything, nor with conscription, nor with reintroducing military service, nor with taking away jobs. It is specifically about what it says it is about, voluntary community service.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL MEACHER,
House of Commons, SW1.
July 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Role of the forensic scientist

From Professor S. S. Kind

Sir, The recent appeal case in Edinburgh, which cast doubts on the integrity of my colleague, Dr Alan Clift (report, June 20) highlights the difficult position of the forensic scientist after he leaves the witness box. Unlike his medical colleagues, who may comment to the press as freely as they wish, the forensic scientist is a civil servant and is subject to the rule which says he should not make comment to the press on any controversial subject of interest to his department.

This sensible rule was promulgated because of the possibility that the views of an individual could be taken to represent the official view, but its working has been to the disadvantage of forensic science and of no perceptible value to the Home Office.

The increasing rôle of the forensic scientist, both in the detection of crime and decisions of the courts, requires public discussion by, inter alia, forensic scientists themselves on many subjects, including whether or not they *should* be civil servants.

Unhappily, at the present time, this view can only be publicly voiced by those forensic scientists who believe, *probably* unwisely, that their position is sufficiently well established for them to ignore the rules.

Yours etc.,
STUART KIND,
President, the International Association of Forensic Sciences,
Herods' Gate,
62 London Road,
Andover,
Hampshire: SP10 2PR
June 28.

Status of Tibet

From Mr J. Billington

Sir, The presence of the Dalai Lama in London this week is a reminder of a problem that the world has shelved but not solved. China's military occupation of Tibet, like the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan, saw the sacrifice of a small and economically unimportant nation to the strategic demands of a great power.

Tibet does not share, and never has shared, a common culture with China; Tibetans do not think of themselves as owing any allegiance to China; Tibetans both inside and outside Tibet recognize only one government as representing them — the government of the Dalai Lama which has been in exile in India since 1959.

Despite the rosy propaganda presented by China and its sympathizers the truth is that after 31 years of Chinese rule the demand by Tibetans for total independence is now stronger than ever. China itself has admitted that it "has made mistakes" in Tibet and that there is "widespread and serious unrest" among the Tibetan population.

China is a great nation and a great culture but its record in Tibet has not been that of a civilized people: it has been barbaric, destructive and intolorant in the extreme. The culture of Tibet has been almost erased, the country's wealth systematically looted, and its natural resources exploited for the benefit not of Tibetans but of Tibet's gigantic neighbour.

Britain is the only country in Europe to have had diplomatic relations with this remote people, whose leader's quiet voice and non-violent stance on the international scene may allow us to forget that a deeply religious race has long opposed totalitarianism in Asia, and fought for the right to determine its own destiny, as heroically and tenaciously as Poland is now doing in Europe.

In the interests of the restoration of fundamental human rights and of long-term peace in central Asia, may we hope that moral pressure will be applied to China by both Britain and India, at every opportunity, to restore Tibet to its former status as an independent buffer state separating China from Russia and India. Only then will the Dalai Lama be able to return to where his people want him, in Lhasa.

Yours faithfully,
J. BILLINGTON,
10 Burton Road,
Repton,
Derbyshire.
June 29.

Pretty pass

From Mr L. R. Jebb

Sir, Why all this fuss about passports (report, June 23)? Nearly 200 years ago a young graduate, later to become Bishop of Limerick, had to put up with all this and worse, as witness the following:

County of the City of Dublin to Wit: John Jebb of the City of Dublin Gentleman came this day before me and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he is a Scholar of the House of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin and that he has taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and is resident in the said College, Saith that he intends taking a Tour on foot thro' parts of England and Wales for the purpose of Information and Amusement in Company with John William Reid Gent. and Hugh George Macklin Gent. both Scholars and Bachelors in the said College and that he makes this Affidavit to Avoid the Danger of any Suspicions that might arise against him. John Jebb.

Sworn before me at the Mansion House Dublin this 1st day of July 1796 — Wm Worthington.

The following is a Description of the above-named John Jebb, He is about 20 years of Age, of the height of 5 feet 8 Inches, is very lank, has a small head, sharp face, Prominent lips, Stoops very much is round in the Shoulders turns out his Toes very remarkably and wears his own Hair cut Short. All of which I the Right Honorable William Worthington, Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin Do Certify.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office this 1st day of July 1796. Wm Worthington Lord Mayor City Dublin.

The later envelope in which this was stored was marked "Tramp's Passport". It would be interesting to know when it ceased to be necessary for prudent travellers in this country to carry such a document.

Yours faithfully,
L. R. JEBB,
The Lyth,
Ellesmere,
Shropshire.
June 29.

Ownership of 'The Observer'

From Mr David Astor

Sir, If the Government agrees to Lonrho acquiring *The Observer* it is hard to see how that paper can avoid either being dead or unrecognizable within three years. Lonrho ownership will tend to alienate *The Observer's* present readers, who are politically liberal and addicted to culture. And these readers will not be easy to replace. *The Sunday Times* and *Sunday Telegraph* know very well how to hold on to theirs. So, if a Lonrho-owned *Observer* became desperate, it would be driven towards the *Sunday Express's* market, where it would either be transformed or die.

The "safeguards" against the paper's debasement proposed by the Monopolies Commission and now, apparently, by the Secretary of State for Trade are little more than a farce. This is known to every publisher and editor in Fleet Street (none of whom have been consulted either by the Commission or by the Department of Trade).

The suggestion of "independent" directors, paid by the proprietor, is modelled on a device invented by Lord Shawcross, which was described by the Monopolies Commission itself at an earlier date as "window-dressing". This system would only cease to be a pretence if there were recourse to a genuinely independent outside arbitrator.

So, why did the commission recommend this arrangement and why is the Secretary of State, in the main (report, June 30), accepting it? Perhaps because it has seemed the easiest way out. But not because there was no alternative: an alternative ownership was made known to the commission, the Department of Trade and to Atlantic Richfield during the commission's hearings: a partnership between one of Australia's best newspapers (*The Melbourne Age*, edited by former *Observer* deputy editor, Michael Davie) and the Aga Khan's East African group (directed by former *News Chronicle* editor, Michael Curtis). This team would have the expertise and the liberal outlook that Lonrho lacks, and just as many resources.

The decision whether to let Lonrho have *The Observer* now rests solely with the Secretary of State for Trade, who has unfortunately been too busy to talk. It nevertheless is necessary to give a warning that the transfer, as proposed, seems likely to be the doom of the paper.

DAVID ASTOR,
39 Cavendish Avenue, NW8
July 3.

Road or rail

From Mr John Nearstead

Sir, It has never been in question that it is technically possible to convert railways into roads, as Mr Nigel Seymer's letter (June 30) seems to suppose. It is cripplingly expensive, but there have indeed been cases where railway trackbeds have been so converted, with the loss to the nation of the potential to rebuild our rail network when it is needed.

What the railway converters have so far signally failed to show is why it is desirable to emasculate or destroy the only large-scale transportation system this country possesses which could be made invulnerable to the depletion, or interruption, of oil supplies. Might I venture to suggest that the existence of such a system, both here and in other countries, is at least as vital a way of preventing a war over the scramble for the world's dwindling petroleum reserves as is the stockpiling of sophisticated nuclear weapon systems, and that the cost of one Trident submarine would better be spent, in the strategic interests of this country, on electrifying the bulk of the British Rail network?

Lord Duncan-Sandys (June 30) says that the prevention of war is the primary objective of our defence policy. Surely obviating the causes of war is at least as important as arming ourselves to the teeth? There are more ways than one of not killing a cat.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN NEARSTEAD,
37 Raynham Road, W6.

From Brigadier T. I. Lloyd

Sir, In doubting whether railway conversion can be a business proposition Mr Posner (June 17) shows himself ignorant of the huge financial success scored by a group of businessmen named the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission. They bought an old railroad and turned it into a toll motorway. Out of their profits they paid off their bondholders years ahead of the obligatory time.

The turnpike should then have passed to the state; but the latter preferred to leave it with the commission, under whom it grew into the present extensive motorway network that makes Pennsylvania arguably the best motorwayed state (or commonwealth) in the world. It provides a classic example of doing best by leaving things to private enterprise.

To come nearer home, I mention that even a modest two-track railway converted into an unluxurious road at cost, say, £100,000 a mile, carrying the typical rural trunk road flow of 6,850 vehicles per day, would obtain annual revenue £25,000 a year per mile from a fuel tax refund of 1p per vehicle-mile, and a businessman would be a very poor bargainer if he could not extract from the Government very much more than 1p per vehicle-mile in respect of each vehicle offloaded from the public roads.

Yours faithfully,
T. I. LLOYD,
24 Grove Road,
Guildford,
Surrey.
June 30.

From Mr Anthony Everson

Sir, The letters you have published from the vociferous lobby which wishes to convert our railways into roads are all curiously silent on one highly relevant point — safety. Every year thousands of people are killed or injured in accidents on our roads. It would be reasonable to predict that an increase in road milage would lead to a corresponding increase in casualties.

However many laws are enacted to ensure safety on the roads, these laws still have to be enforced — and even so many unpredictable elements remain. This is inevitable with a transport system which relies on millions of different operators possessing varying degrees of skills (only tested once in their lifetime, if that), using *millions* of different units, many of them in dubious states of roadworthiness.

Perhaps the pro-road lobby could suggest some really effective method of reducing the dreadful number of casualties on roads before they deprive us of what is left of our safe railway system.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY EVERSON,
16 Westbourne Close,
Worcester.
June 30.

Belvoir coalfield

From Dr H. S. Torrens

Sir, In the debate over the future of the Vale of Belvoir coalfield one aspect had been strangely forgotten. When the official inquiry opened the present Duke of Rutland, who has been vociferous in his opposition to NCB plans for the vale, spoke of the "new ghost at Belvoir Castle who would haunt the philistines of the Coal Board for ever" if they were to succeed in mining for coal in the area.

One might well ask if the Duke is not simply suffering from sour grapes eaten by his ancestor? For it seems certain the new ghost will have to join those of John third Duke of Rutland (1696-1779) and his band of coalminers. It was he who organized and paid for frantic and expensive attempts to find coal in the same Vale of Belvoir over 200 years ago. One attempt "caused the earth to bored to a depth of 213 feet" while the other only two miles away, reached an enthusiastic depth of 470 feet, using all the technology then available.

It seems a pity such ducal resolves have not been maintained into these more energy-hungry days.

Yours faithfully,
H. S. TORRENS,
University of Keele,
Keele, Staffordshire.

U and non-U turns

From Mrs S. Smith

Sir, It is doubtful whether the three "intelligent, lively, beautiful, talented and happy young girls" (Modern morality, July 1) who live with Mr and Mrs Watson can "very well see for themselves" anything much at all, when their minds and hearts have so evidently been moulded in the shape of Mrs Watson's design.

How interesting it would be to see in your columns in 20 years' time a letter from one (or all) of the girls who, remembering the philosophy in their childhood and teenage home which (if Mrs Watson's letter is at all indicative of her demeanour) had "not allowed" as its motto and the oppressive principle that children are owned by adults as its linchpin, felt compelled to tell us what *she* had found to be the way to a happy and rich life.

Yours faithfully,
SANDY SMITH,
6 The Green,
Tadworth,
Surrey.
July 1.

From Commander M. H. J. Peters, RN.

Sir, Your recent review of the new *Debrett* (June 25) and more particularly the paragraph in the Diary (June 26) concerning the practice of referring to married couples by the wife's name when she is considered the more important partner, galvanized me into seeking a copy in an effort to solve my personal etiquette problem.

My wife, who has been in the Women's Royal Naval Reserve for some years, was promoted to Superintendent WRNR (Captain RN equivalent) on April 1 this year. When we were both "Commander equivalent" — she a Chief Officer six months senior to me — the difference in our seniorities was insignificant, but now that she is so obviously my senior I am in a quandary as to how we should be addressed: the variations of Superintendent, Commander, Wendy, Michael, RN and WRNR are considerable.

Debrett did not help. Can any of your readers offer any advice please?

Yours faithfully,
M. H. J. PETERS,
HMS Osprey,
Portland, Dorset.

From the Managing Director of 'Debrett'

Sir, Mrs Catharine Watson (July 1) and other readers are incensed about *Debrett* recommending that unmarried couples be given the same bedroom at a house party, etc. These observers have *my* wholehearted support and sympathy. Like Mrs Watson I *have* daughters of about the same age who, because of their common sense, their parents, and their church, have every intention of retaining their virginity.

Debrett documents royal and noble families, etiquette and protocol: it does not make policy, only observes. When people like Mrs Watson and I once again represent the majority, as we did in the past, *Debrett* will document that good manners dictate that unmarried house guests require separate bedrooms.

Yours faithfully,
H. B. BROOKS-BAKER,
Managing Director, *Debrett*
73 Britannia Road, SW6

From the Bishop of Thetford

Sir, What your writer (June 25) called "the standard British code of practice for correct social behaviour" clearly means only, in morality if not in manners, "what is now fashionable in some circles".

All honours then to Mrs Katharine Watson for reminding those who value traditional Christian moral standards that "you are not at all alone".

If good manners and good morality part company much further we shall soon be told it is modern etiquette for a guest to pocket the spoons.

Yours faithfully
TIMOTHY THETFORD,
Rectory Meadow,
Bramerton, Norwich.

Resting place for General Sikorski

From Mr Zbigniew Leszczynski

Sir, The decision of the Home Secretary not to allow the remains of General Wladyslaw Sikorski to be returned to Poland (report July 1) is difficult to understand by a Pole, like myself, who came to this country as a member of the Polish Army in 1940 and has remained here since.

The overwhelming reason for honouring the General in his own country at present is that it would further promote unity of the Polish people in Poland. Present achievements there are due to the striving for unity on the part of the Communist Government and the rest of the population, who are by no means communist. Since the present Polish Government is making a conciliatory gesture by asking for the General's remains to be sent back to Poland, and is supported in this request by the Catholic Church, who benefits from this request not being granted?

Winston Churchill is quoted as saying that this decision ". . . is warmly welcomed by tens of thousands of Poles in this country and the ex-combatants' association". Is he aware that only a very small proportion of "Sikorski's soldiers" belong to this association? And how does he know that "tens of thousands" of other Poles want the remains to be kept here? Was there any reliable sounding of opinion made?

With equal accuracy one can claim that "tens of thousands" are against the decision of the Home Secretary. It is certainly a fact that thousands of Polish soldiers, soon after the war ended, returned to Poland. Is it not appropriate that General Sikorski's remains be returned there, too, and be also welcomed by some 35 million other Poles?

Yours faithfully,
ZBIGNIEW LESZCZYNSKI,
36 Miller Street,
Innerleithen,
Peeblesshire.
July 1.

From Mr A. W. P. Lesniowski

Sir, The decision by the Home Secretary last Tuesday (June 30) to refuse the request of the Polish Government for the removal of the late General Sikorski's ashes to Poland brings months of anxiety and concern to a welcome conclusion.

Father and daughter (the late Mrs Zosia Lesniowska), who died together at Gibraltar 38 years ago today, will continue to share common soil within an English graveyard, whilst on his tombstone rests the dim, but as yet unextinguished, flame of hope for a free and independent Poland, unfettered by the Russian yoke.

General Sikorski remains with us, within reach of his family and of all Poles who can speak truthfully and proudly of his deeds, triumphs and hopes for postwar Poland at the height of the struggle for survival during World War II.

And now the matter should rest: rest until the victory he fought for be finally realized.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. P. Lesniowski.
6 Bafford Approach,
Charlton Kings,
Cheltenham.
July 2

Marginal importance

From Mrs F. L. Yorke

Sir, It has become fashionable for the farmer to be held responsible for the "theft of the countryside". However, I should like to propose a new candidate as the villain of the piece: the local highway authority. After all, surely they are the custodian of the road verges?

Here in Hampshire they not only saw fit to mow the cow parsley just as it was coming into full flower, but they have now sprayed all the verges and ditches with some fungicide. Whilst the stronger "weeds" will recover in time, there remains little doubt that the few remaining more unusual flowers we have left will succumb to such cavalier treatment. Undoubtedly the council desire a neat uniform verge of docks and nettles, preferably in rows?

Yours faithfully,
FREDDIE YORKE,
Three Halves,
Lower Wield,
Alresford,
Hampshire.
July 1.

The old brigade

From Mr H. S. Robinson

Sir, I am a 74-year-old hostage of a group of terrorist civil servants who have seized a computer at Crawley.

Their intention is to cause me increasing hardship and, ultimately, to force me to beg for aid from their militant colleagues who, if their utterances are to be believed, are unlikely to be either merciful or generous.

Their aim is to force her Majesty's Government to ransom my co-hostages and me for a monstrous sum. I beg the Government not to give way this blackmail.

I cannot speak for all my fellow hostages, many of whom are too old, feeble or ill even to protest, but I would ask those who are not too doddery on their pins and who feel as I do to stand up and be counted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. S. ROBINSON,
9 Tor-o-Moor Road,
Woodhall Spa,
Lincolnshire.
June 30

Consoling thought

From Mr J. F. C. Ducker

Sir, Wednesday's ITN "News at Ten" offered an intriguing glimpse of the preparations going forward at St Paul's Cathedral for the royal wedding which included the choir's rehearsal of the hymn "Christ is made the sure foundation".

May I leave your readers to speculate as I do on this occasion on the politics governing this choice of hymn. Reference to most hymnals will identify the tune under the title "Westminster Abbey".

Yours faithfully.
JOHN F. C. DUCKER,
32 Kent Gardens,
Ealing,
W.13.
July 1.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 3: Mr Justice McCowan had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

Mr Justice McCullough had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

His Excellency Señor Jorge Bolaños and Señora Queral were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Cuba to the Court of St James's.

The Prince of Wales, Chairman, The Prince of Wales' Committee, visited environmental projects in South Wales today.

This evening His Royal Highness, Chancellor, the University of Wales, attended a Dinner to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Welsh *National School of Medicine at the* City Hall, Cardiff.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr Francis Cornish, travelled in the Royal Train.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 3: The Duchess of Gloucester was present this afternoon at the All England Lawn Tennis Club Championship Meeting at Wimbledon. The Hon Mrs Munro was in *attendance.*

YORK HOUSE
St JAMES'S PALACE
July 3: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn *Tennis Club, accompanied by The* Duchess of Kent, was present this afternoon at the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon and presented challenge trophies to the winners.

Captain Mark Bullough and Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 3: Princess Alexandra was *present this evening at a Reception* given to herald the first Romantics Festival, of which Her Royal Highness is Patron, at the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges, Seymour Mews, London.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The King of Tonga is 63 today. Prince Michael of Kent is 39 today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. A. J. Dobie and Miss J. A. Godlee
The engagement is announced between James, third son of Mr and Mrs J. J. Dobie, of Abbey St Bathans, Duns, Berwickshire, and Joy, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. C. L. Godlee, West Farm, Langthorne, Bedale, North Yorkshire.

Mr I. G. Hacking and Mrs M. G. Holthouser
The engagement is announced between Iain Hacking, of Hurlingham, London, and Mary Georgia Holthouser, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr M. D. Keogh and Miss J. E. Carney
The engagement is announced between Michael Dominic, the second son of Mr and Mrs A. Patrick Keogh, of Muswell Hill, N10, and Jane Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. J. Carney, of Rickmansworth, Watford.

Mr D. R. Milsom and Miss M. K. Lowis
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mrs J. Milsom, of East Bergholt, Suffolk, and Mr G. M. W. Milsom, of Le Talbooth, Dedham, Essex, and Melinda Kilgour, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G. R. I. Lowis, of Houston, Texas, United States.

Mr S. P. Warwick and Miss J. C. Crawshaw
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs F. R. Warwick, of Boston Spa, West Yorkshire, and Jill, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. A. Crawshaw, of Harrogate, North *Yorkshire.*

Marriages

Mr S. Clowes and Miss N. Wallace
The marriage took place on June 26, at St Michael's, Chester Square, between Mr Simon Clowes, eldest son of Mr and Mrs William Clowes, of Wappenham, Towcester, and Miss Nicola Wallace, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Wallace, of Lochryan, Stranraer. The Rev E. G. H. Saunders officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Harriet Hindley and Andrew Watson. Mr Thomas Cooper was best man.

A reception was held at the Basil Street Hotel and the *honeymoon is being spent abroad.*

***Mr B. Boothroyd* and Mrs J. E. L. Mortimer**
The marriage took place on *Friday, July 3, at Holy Trinity,* Cuckfield, Sussex, between Mr Basil Boothroyd and Mrs June Mortimer.

Mr A. G. Foulkes *and Miss A. E. Courtenay*
The marriage took place at All Saints Church, Cleadon Village, Sunderland, on Saturday, June 27, between Mr Andrew Geoffrey Foulkes, son of Mr and Mrs G. Foulkes, and Miss Amanda Elizabeth Courtenay, only daughter of Dr and Mrs H. L. Courtenay.

Mr R. Liddiatt and Miss A. Matthews
The marriage took place on June 19, in Hartford, Connecticut, between Mr Russell Liddiatt, of Newport, Gwent, and Miss Amanda Matthews, only daughter *of Mr and Mrs S. Matthews, of* Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire.

Mr S. A. Schuman and Miss S. R. Hall
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 20, in Oxford, of Mr Stephen Schuman, son of Mrs Eola Schuman, of Willoughby, Ohio, to Miss Stephanie Hall, daughter of Mr and Mrs Desmond Hall, of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire.

Latest wills

Sir Jules Thorn leaves £8m

Sir Jules Thorn, of St Pancras, president of Thorn Electrical Industries, left estate valued at £8,037,865 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Arblaster, Mr Douglas Harry, of *Barton under Needwood, Staffordshire,* farmer £237,132

Colvin, Brenda Mary Adela, of Chelsea £217,866

Goddard, Mr Gordon, of Ashford, Kent £257,273

Martin, Mr James William, of Torrington, Devon .. £260,786

O'Kane, Mr John Bernard, of Drogheda, co Louth, estate in England, Wales and Ireland £554,787

Sjurseth, Mr Alf, of Newcastle upon Tyne, company director £630,497

Thatcher, Winifred Mabel, of Hampton Hill, Middlesex £200,333



The golden calf of our standard of living

It's often said that we live in a "post-Christian" society nowadays: no doubt we do, to some extent at least. Some welcome this development and some deplore it. But one aspect of it gets curiously little attention, even, so far as public utterances are concerned, from our religious leaders. This is not just a matter of imperfection, of our failing to live up to the *ideals of Jesus: it is a matter* of our going flat out in the opposite direction.

We are often reminded of our duty to the Third World and the poor in general. But it's seldom suggested that our current attitudes to wealth might be un-Christian in them*selves, and would still be so,* even if there weren't any poorer people with whom we needed to share.

This is a curious omission or silence. If the Christian has been told anything at all, he has been told not to worry about economics and his "standard of living": he should leave all that kind of thing to the people who don't know about God (Matt vi 24-34; and of course Christianity is not the only religion that gives us such advice). But we take it for granted that getting richer is the main business of life, so that anxiety and agitation and bitterness about standards of living are perfectly normal and natural states of mind and no kind of sin. Such feelings, acted out in one way or another, pervade the news-reports: there is little to suggest that they are weaker among Christians.

They would be understandable among really poor people. The strange thing is that they don't seem to get weaker as people get richer. There is much more wealth about than there was fifty years ago, but there seems to be much more anxiety and agitation and bitterness about it as well, even among people who, by world standards, or by the historical standards of this country, are doing very well indeed.

This calls for diagnosis. Could it be a pathological development, a kind of madness? It certainly makes many of us talk wildly. People's standard of living is, after all, only the rate at which they consume goods and services; and whatever other factors come into the picture, that rate is limited absolutely by the rate at which the goods and services are produced. Yet it has become normal to talk as though high rates of consumption could be claimed and taken as by right, no matter what the corresponding rates of production may be, as though it were not merely possible but a matter of entitlement to get a regular and guaranteed quart out of every pint pot. We hear endless nonsense in exactly that sense, with obvious consequences for inflation and unemployment.

What is so great about a high standard of living, anyway? It does not seem to make people particularly happy or good: once you get securely above a certain level of physical hardship (malnutrition, rags, cold, unremitting drudgery), economic circumstances alone have very little to do *with personal happiness* and even less to do with the natural or Christian virtues. And, of course, a high standard of living can seriously damage your *health.*

I want to suggest that any overvaluation of it will be a religious phenomenon, not simply a matter of morals or economics. As the words of Jesus suggest, people would not worship this golden calf if they had anything better to worship, any better object for their hope.

Life has to have *some* meaning or point or purpose; and I suspect that for many in this post-Christian society, its only meaning and point and purpose lies in the prospect of steady economic advancement, of an ever-rising standard of living. *We don't* value this for its own sake, so much as for the fact that it gives us something to live for: it gives us hope, it is something for life to be all about.

But what shall we be living for if that prospect disappears? For an unendurable nothing-at-all, perhaps, and therefore in despair, a much worse condition than relative poverty. So (we tell ourselves, as though in terror) that prospect simply cannot and must not disappear; and the politicians take the hint and lie most bravely, swearing that if we give them enough money and power, they will somehow make the freakish expansionism of the last few decades into a permanent thing.

Well, they almost certainly can't — and the danger that therefore threatens is one of the many that lie beyond their kind of treatment. Hence, the stupendous irrelevance of the political bickerings that fill the headlines. There is no point in seeking political and economic answers to questions that are partly psychological (a *matter of preferred* illusion) but mostly moral and above all religious.

The false gods always break their worshippers' hearts. A *high standard of living, when* taken too seriously, fills you with envious bitterness if you don't secure it, with boredom if you do, and (if it then threatens to go away) with the existential nightmare of a life that has lost its *raison d'être.*

Haven't our religious leaders got something better to offer? Something which, if fully grasped, would cause the golden calf of the supermarkets and the colour supplements to be revealed as the tedious thing it is? If so, they have a humanitarian duty of talking about it, loudly and clearly. They might even harp on those words of Jesus. We are not *threatened by real* economic disaster, only by an epidemic of despair.

Christopher Derrick

Luncheon

HM Government
Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of *State, Civil Service Department* was host at a luncheon held yesterday at Trinity House in honour of a group of senior German civil servants who have just completed a two-week Civil Service College course under exchange training arrangements between the British and Federal Republic of Germany Governments.

Dinners

HM Government
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was host yesterday at a dinner at 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, for *the editorial committee of the* Scottish Daily Newspaper Society.

Lord Underhill
Lord Underhill entertained members and guests of the International Cultural Exchange at dinner in the House of Lords yesterday. There were present:
The High Commissioner for Fiji and Mrs Toganivalu, the High Commissioner for Malawi and Mrs Mkona and Dr R U Hingorani, chairman.

British Association of Dermatologists
Dr J. S. Pegum, President of the British Association of Dermatologists, accompanied by Mrs Pegum, presided at the annual dinner of the association held yesterday at Grosvenor House. Among the guests were Sir John and Lady Ellis and delegates from EEC countries.

Latest appointments

The following Prison Service appointments have been announ*ced*:

Mr M. Brown, governor of Norwich prison, to be governor of Gartree, Leicestershire; Mr E. Skelton, deputy governor of Wandsworth, to be governor of Dartmoor; Mr K. Taylor, principal of the Prison Officers Training School, Wakefield, to be governor of Preston; Mr E. Martin, governor of Whatton Detention Centre, Nottingham, to be governor of Sudbury; Mr D. McCall, deputy governor of Risley Remand Centre, to be governor of Reading; Mr G. Shore, deputy governor of Liverpool, to be principal of the Prison Officer Training School, Wakefield; Mr J. Penson, governor in Prison Department headquarters, to be governor of Chelmsford; Mr K. Owen, assistant governor at Usk Borstal, to be war*den of Campsfield House Detention* Centre, Oxfordshire; Miss J. Fowler, deputy governor of Onley, Warwickshire, to be governor of Whatton Detention Centre.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, July 4, 1956

Poland in ferment

From Our Special Correspondent

While the Poznan riots were set off by discontent over living conditions nevertheless they are also an expression of the political and intellectual ferment in Poland which has been gathering force since Stalin's death. Doomed to failure like so many tragic Polish risings, this rising has succeeded in what was undoubtedly *one of its main* purposes: to advertise to the outside world that resistance whether to Communism or to Russia still exists. Moreover, it has forced the government to admit the country's grave economic plight as typified by the acute shortage of food of clothing and of other necessities of life. Neither can the promised remedies be provided without a drastic reversal of present econo*mic policy.* As is well known these shortages are directly due to the fact that successive five-year plans have concentrated on the expansion of heavy industry. This has had an adverse effect on food production and has reduced the manufacture of consumer goods to a minimum.



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother with Walter Borosa after his sister, Jacqueline, had presented a bouquet to her after her arrival at Toronto during her six-day visit to Canada.

50p bazaar bargain is resold for £7,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Every bargain hunter's dream was realized at Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday when a glass vase bought by a housewife at a bazaar for 50p was resold for £7,000. Sotheby's would not name the woman yesterday and merely stated that the bazaar had taken place in the south of England.

The vase is sufficiently ugly to slip by unnoticed in most bazaars, a primitively modelled, brightly coloured, Gallé marqueterie sur verre piece dating from about 1900. The woman bought it because the colours matched her curtains; it was only when she got it home and noticed the incised "Gallé" mark that she decided to inquire further. It was bought at Sotheby's by Art Nouveau, a Paris dealer.

The Belgravia decorative arts sale totalled £135,436 with only 5 per cent unsold. An iron firefront designed in 1904 by Charles Rennie Mackintosh brought the top price at £8,000 (estimate £2,500 to £4,000), selling to a foreign private collector. A German dealer paid £3,600 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) for a chunky Maurice Marinot glass vase of about 1930 with air bubbles and streaks of blue and green.

Early twentieth century Scottish painters are being increasingly recognized by collectors as making an original contribution to the British avant-garde; that was underlined by Christie's sale of important Scottish paintings in Edinburgh on Thursday, totalling £167,780, with 12 per cent unsold.

The Fine Art Society in London paid most of the top prices in the sale. It paid £8,500 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) for Francis Campbell Boileau Cadell's painting of about 1914-15 depicting a lady studying her reflection in a mirror in intimiste style; it paid £6,500 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) *for a Samuel* John Peploe still life of about 1908 and £6,400 (estimate £2,000 to £4,000) for George Leslie Hunter's "Still life with a basket of vegetables on a table".

An evening sale was devoted to the contents of the studio of Sir William MacTaggart, a former President of the Royal Scottish Academy, who died earlier this year. Every one of the 173 lots was sold, bringing a total of £47,393; most of the purchases were made by private collectors. The highest prices included a beach scene, "The Croisette, Cannes" at £1,800 (estimate £500 to £1,000) and a harvest landscape, "Lasswade Road, Stacks" at £1,600 (estimate £300 to £500).

In London Christie's held the last of their series of Impressionist and modern art sales, totalling £295,810, with 13 per cent unsold. It included "Le Gouter sur la Terrasse" by Henri Lebasque at £30,000 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000) and a Rodin bronze "Venus kissing Adonis" at £20,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000).

Services tomorrow: Third Sunday after Trinity

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Jub: Howells (Collegium Regale); HC, 11.00 Mozart (Missa Brevis in D), Communion Anthem: Ave verum corpus (Mozart), Canon Collins; E, 3.15 Mag & Nunc dimittis S S Wesley in E; A: My Soul there is a country (Parry), Rev R G Lunt.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; M, ... [illegible]

... I say unto you (Tallis); E, 3.30 Hooper Short Service; A, Sing unto the Lord (Tye).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist, 11; Rev P K Parochus.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: LM, 8 and 5.15; HM, 11, Rev A W M Weekes, Missa Brevis in B flat (Mozart); Solemn Evensong, 6.00 Rev J W Holden; Walmisley in D Minor.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Messe basse (Fauré), O salutaris hostia (Franck), Rev Dr A W Marks.

HOLY TRINITY, Brompton: HC, 8; ... [illegible]

ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square: HC, 8.15; Family Mattins, 11; E, 6.30 Canon K de Berry.

ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8 and 9, Solemn Eucharist, 11, Darke in E minor, Rev Preb N McCurty.

ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC 8, 12.15; MP, 11; EP, 6.30, Rev O R Clarke.

ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM 8, 9; HM, 11, Missa a 4 (Heredia) Rev D Priest, E & B, 6, Rev R Browne.

ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11, Canon Hirench-Beytagh, Missa Brevis (Walker) Come my way, my truth, my life (Vaughan Williams).

... [illegible]

Celebrating with a sea of roses

By Our Horticulture Correspondent

Rose 81, the festival of the rose staged by the Royal National Rose Society at its national garden, Chiswell Green, St Albans, is linked this year with the centenary of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen and illustrates the scene, The Rose and the Sea.

The superb central display in the main marquee is staged by the Rose Growers' Association with help from floral artists, and 60,000 cut roses are complemented by fishing gear and other accoutrements of deep sea fishing.

Special features of Rose 81 include a living catalogue of all the varieties used in the central display, and stands organized by leading growers. Visitors may see and discuss the cream of new rose varieties as well as older favourites.

Complementing the show in the main marquee are adjoining tents housing the competitive rose exhibits of more than 200 leading amateur growers, demonstrations of various crafts and floral arrangements, stands of gardening accessories, bands, morris dancing and Punch and Judy for the children, all set within the spacious gardens with 30,000 rose plants.

Rose 81 will be officially opened today at 11am by Mr James Mason, the actor, accompanied by his wife, Clarissa, in whose honour a new yellow floribunda rose is to be named.

The festival, sponsored by Pan Britannica Industries, the Rose Growers' Association and Burton McCall, is open today from 10am *to 7pm and tomorrow from 9am to* 6pm.

Birthdays today

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the miners' union, who is 64 tomorrow.

Lord Barber, 61; Mr Alec and Mr Eric Bedser, 63; Mr Brian W. Downs, 88; *Sir* Ronald Garvey, 78; the Rev Dr R J Hammer, 61; Lord Hankey, 76; Mr Roy Henderson, 82; Miss Gina Lollobrigida, 54; Sir Leslie Pott, 78; Major-General Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones, 85; Professor Sir Michael Stoker, 63; the Right Rev A. J. Trillo, 66; Mr Colin Welland, 47.

TOMORROW: Sir Harold Acton, 77; Mr Mark Cox, 38; Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker, 72; Mr Michael Hamilton, MP, 63; Dr Gordon Jacob, 86; Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, 87; Mr G. A. R. Lock, 52; Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, 79; Mr Philip Madoc, 47; *Lieutenant-General Sir* Euan Miller, 84; Mr O. G. Morgan, 92; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edmund Neville, 84; Mr Stanford Robinson, 77.

British Academy

The British Academy has awarded the following medals and prizes for 1981:
Burkitt Medal for Biblical Studies: Professor G B Caird; Derek Allen Prize: M Jean-Baptiste Colbert de Beaulieu; Sir Israel Gollancz Prize: Mr A J Aitken; Kenyon Medal for Classical Studies: Professor A D Momigliano; Rose Mary Crawshay Prize: Dr Helen Peters; Serena Medal: Professor Giulio Einaudi.

Mr Clive Jenkins

In Miles Kington's column yesterday, a joking reference was made to Mr Clive Jenkins in connexion with Welsh nationalism. We are sorry that this reference was made and has caused him distress and we apologise to Mr Jenkins.

In a statement to *The Times* last night, Mr Jenkins said:

"I am totally opposed to such an 'apology' and I reject it. This issue has nothing to do with Welsh nationalism and seeks to avoid the point that this so-called joke was an incitement to arson. Can you not say that even your editor admitted distress and you are at fault by printing this outrageous jest in a violent world?"

OBITUARY

SIR JOHN IMRIE

Wide contributions to public life in Scotland

Mr A. E. L. Parnis writes:

The recent death of Sir John Imrie, CBE, in his ninetieth year ends a life of outstanding public service to Edinburgh, to Scotland and in wide and diverse fields elsewhere.

After graduating from Edinburgh University with the highest honours Imrie entered local government finance, and rose rapidly to be appointed City Chamberlain at the early age of 45 — an office which he held for a quarter of a century, until his retirement in 1951.

During that period he became a leading authority on local government finance, developed the consolidated loan fund which became standard practice for local government in England and Scotland, and served on numerous committees in both countries, including the *committees on rating* and valuation and on water rating in Scotland, the Committee on Scottish Trade and Financial Statistics, the Hospital Endowments Commission and the Gowers Committee on houses of outstanding historic and architectural interest.

During this period also Imrie organized the many large appeals sponsored by various Lord Provosts, which raised over £1m for charity, and played a leading part in the organization of the Edinburgh Festival, of which he was honorary finance officer from its inception in 1945 until his retirement.

This, it will be recalled, was the first major European Festival to be started after the Second World War, and no one in Edinburgh realized what it would entail in the way of administration and accommo*dation for* the performances, the rehearsals, the artists and the visitors.

It was Imrie who, with flair and imagination, helped to solve these problems, including the turning over to festival duties of many of the staff of the City Chambers — thus giving them a welcome change from their ordinary work. And after each festival it was Imrie who successfully tapped local businesses which had done well out of it for the money needed to meet the inevitable deficit.

During this time, too, he became a Fellow and subsequently president of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, a Fellow and subsequently president of the Institute of Public Administration, examined for Edinburgh and Manchester Universities, and served on the council of the Administrative Staff College.

After retiring from the City Chambers he spent two years as First Local Government Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago, reorganizing local government finance in those colonies and establishing a comprehensive local government service; and he also visited and advised on local government reorganization in Nigeria and Malta.

Back home he continued to serve on numerous committees, including the Committee on Economic and Financial Prob*lems of Old Age;* was for four years a member of the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland and the South of Scotland Electricity Board; and served for ten years as a Public Works Loan Commissioner. He also had various directorships and almost until his death owned and directed the Edinburgh Bookshop in George Street — well known to residents and visitors alike.

In himself Imrie was a modest and unassuming man, with much quiet humour and *immense powers of persuasion.* On committees he spoke little, but his advice was invariably sound and well-considered. And like many busy people he always seemed to have time in hand.

Too busy, he said, to marry while at work, he did so in 1953 after his retirement, and was then able, with his wife, Rae, who survives him, to devote some 20 years to enjoying himself on the estate which they bought in Glenlyon, and on which he was active right up to his death. Few can have led so full, varied and useful a life.

DR GRAEME HALDANE

Dr Graeme Haldane who has died at the age of 83, was an authority on electrical power supply systems.

He was born in Edinburgh on December 14, 1897, the son of Sir William Haldane, and the nephew of Viscount Haldane, sometime Lord Chancellor. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and at the Royal Naval Colleges of Osborne and Dartmouth.

At the outbreak of the First World War he was posted to the cruiser H.M.S. Doris, subsequently serving in H.M.S. Valiant and H.M.S. Tiger, and was present at the Battle of Jutland. After the war he retired from the Navy to enter Trinity College, Cambridge, and was promoted lieutenant-commander, (retired).

He left Cambridge in 1923 after taking an honours degree *in physics, and having spent* a year at the Cavendish Laboratory under Lord Rutherford, and then served an apprenticeship with C. A. Parsons in Newcastle. In 1925 he joined Messrs. Merz and McLellan, consulting engineers, becoming a partner in 1941.

He retired from the partnership in 1957, but remained a consultant to *the firm until* 1972, when he finally retired having devoted nealy half a century to furthering the design, construction and application of power supply systems throughout the world. In 1973, on the basis of a variety of papers he had written during his career, he was awarded a D.Sc by Cambridge University.

During his early days at Merz and McLellan, Haldane was closely concerned with the passage of the 1926 Act which established the first stage *(132kV) of the National Grid.* In 1949, in a paper presented to the British Electric Power Convention he advocated the establishment of the second stage (275kV) of the Grid, a suggestion which was not put into practice until many years later.

Much of his subsequent work was connected with the design and the management of construction for which his firm took responsibility as a result of the 1926 and subsequent Electricity Acts. Later he had a *similar interest in water power* development in the north of Scotland under the 1943 Act, and became a strong advocate of pumped storage.

In 1938 he visited the United States and had the privilege of staying at Hyde Park and discussing power systems with President Franklin Roosevelt.

He was president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in 1948 and chairman of various I.E.E. committees.

In 1929 Haldane was awarded the Kelvin Premium for a paper on the heat pump; in 1955, jointly with Mr P. L. Blackstone, he received the James Watt gold medal, and in 1962, jointly with Mr H. C. H. Armstead, the *Thomas Hawkesley gold medal.* This last award represented years of work developing the geothermal resources of New Zealand, which culminated in the generating station at Wairakei.

In many ways Haldane was ahead of his times. His interest in the thermodynamics led to his installing, in 1927, a heat *pump at his home in* Perthshire, the first practical use of the system designed by Lord Kelvin in 1852. In 1951 he presented a paper to the British Association advocating the electrical interconnexion of France and England — one of the earliest recommendations that this should be done.

Graeme Haldane was an unassuming man, who talked little of his success. His interests lay in intellectual ideas, and the practical achievement of them. He was much inerested in social welfare and its implications and in all matters of progress — a word which to him was synonymous with evolution, a driving force behind all he did.

He loved country pursuits, particularly walking and fishing, and when he retired to his estate in Perthshire in 1956, he applied the same ideals as had ruled his engineering career. He had a strong social conscience, and he devoted his life to repaying to his country the benefits of birth and intellect with which she and nature had endowed him. This he achieved.

After nearly 40 years of marriage he leaves a devoted family, a wife, son and daughter and six grandchildren.

WINIFRED GERIN

Joanna Richardson writes:

May I add to your obituary of July 1 on Winifred Gérin?

I still remember the evening, fourteen years ago, when I first read one of her books. I was then a member of a *literary* prize committee, and I turned, somewhat reluctantly, to yet another life of Charlotte Brontë. In the small hours of the morning, I was still admiring the dedicated scholarship, the lucid style, the acute perception; I was enthralled by Charlotte Brontë, and I was well aware that this was not only a prize book, but a classic.

Winifred was one of the most distinguished biographers of her day. She had not only a literary gift, but also an inflexible regard for academic standards (she was, to her lasting pleasure, an Associate of Newnham, her old college at Cambridge).

She also knew — and this is not so common among women — how to combine sense and sensibility. Her emotions ran deep, but they did not sway her *judgment. She was objective, as* far as a lover of literature can be so; she had absolute integrity.

At the monthly council *meetings of the Royal Society* of Literature, Winifred would speak with warm conviction, but she was always dispassionate and wise. She had recently been made a vice-president of the society, and the distinction delighted her.

I stayed with her, once, at what she called her "Richard III cottage", not far from Oxford. It was a literary weekend, but it revealed a less familiar side of her life. She told me, for the first time, something about her experiences in the Second World War. She recalled the morning when the Germans invaded Belgium. She and her husband, living in Brussels, had gone to the British Embassy and helped to burn the confidential papers.

They had been offered a passage home on a British ship, but Eugène Gérin had elected to stay in his own country, and Winifred had chosen to stay with him. After escaping to unoccupied France they had helped to smuggle refugees into Spain, and had had no illusions about the penalty if they had been discovered.

Many of us will miss Winifred, for her literary excellence, and her generosity, integrity and courage.

Major-General George Newsam Tuck, CB, OBE, who died on July 1 at the age of 79, was Engineer-in-Chief, War Office, 1952-54, and Deputy Controller of Munitions, Ministry of Supply, 1954-57. He was a former Colonel Commandant, *Corps of Royal Engineers.*

Mr William Graham, CB, OBE, who died on July 1 at the age of 86, was acting Secretary-General of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) from 1961-63. Earlier he had been Under Secretary at the Ministry of *Transport.*

هكذا من الأصل

Business News

THE TIMES July 4 1981

Personal investment and finance, pages 16 and 17

Stock markets
FT Index 548.0 up 2.1
FT Gilts 65.51 unchanged

Sterling
$1.8935 up 95 points
Index 92.5 up 0.4

Dollar
Index 109.8 up 0.4
DM 4.5725 up 250 points

Gold
$414 down 50 cents

Money
3 mth Euro $ 18⅜-18½
6 mth Euro $ 17⅞-17⅝

IN BRIEF

Biffen plea on trade with Japan

Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, has predicted a slow recovery for British industry—providing Japanese output is kept under control.

Speaking in Gloucester, he said the recession had reached its lowest point and there were now signs of recovery.

But he warned of the Japanese threat. Because of their new import restriction agreement with the United States, the Japanese would seek other outlets for their narrow range of products, he said.

Osprey charge denied

British Shipbuilders was yesterday ordered by the High Court to make disclosures relating to confidential information about the patrol craft built by Osprey, naval architects and designers of Guernsey. Osprey alleges infringement of design copyright, while BS denies the charge. A hearing of the case is scheduled for the autumn.

Scots 'too modest'

Scottish companies were in danger of losing business and jobs because they were too modest about their achievements and sold themselves short, Mr Robin Duthie, chairman of the Scottish Development Agency said yesterday at the opening of workshops at the site of the former Singer factory at Clydebank, near Glasgow.

Rally for the pound

The pound managed a small rally on the foreign exchange markets yesterday, although it ended below the best levels of the day. It closed at $1.8935, with a net rise of 95 points. Against a basket of currencies, the pound's index rose 0.4 to 92.5. The dollar was also firmer.

Estimates revised

The Government's revised spending estimates and summer supplementary estimates, laid before Parliament yesterday by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, seek approval for net additional spending of £218m.

Boussac reprieve

The French Government has told union officials it will keep the Boussac Saint Frères textile group functioning for the next three months while a solution to the company's financial difficulties is found.

Bourse order revoked

Consob, the Italian Bourse supervisory commission, has revoked the order imposed on June 16 limiting dealing to cash transactions only, to halt panic selling in Milan.

Car chiefs' plea

A team of motor executives flew to Japan yesterday for talks in which they will again call for the slowing down of Japanese vehicle exports to Britain.

Steel quotas approval

Italy has given its formal written approval to the three part package of measures intended to phase out state aids to the EEC steel industry and restore its profitability.

Nypro jobs to go

Nypro (UK) is to make 240 out of 380 workers redundant at its Flixborough, Humberside, plant, which makes caprolactam, an ingredient for synthetic fabrics.

Mexico oil orders lost

Five foreign buyers have suspended or cancelled purchases of Mexican crude oil because of a proposed price increase.

Wall Street

There was no trading yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange because of the Independence Day holiday.

Unit trust prices

Unit trust prices will in future appear in Business News on Wednesdays and Saturdays. They are published on page 21 today.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Bassett G.	8p to 70p	Glaxo	18p to 386p
Berkeley Ham	16p to 288p	Hambro Life	11p to 405p
De La Rue	28p to 740p	Pearl	12p to 426p
Eagle Star	10p to 327p	Schroders	18p to 440p
GEC	17p to 760p	Sun Alliance	13p to 929p

Falls

Dass	8p to 231p	GKN	5p to 142p
BP	6p to 310p	Greenall	5p to 152p
Chesterfield	5p to 350p	Husky Oil	20p to 705p
Collins W.	5p to 228p	NCC Energy	7p to 123p
Daily Mail Tst	8p to 438p	Whitbread 'A'	6p to 171p

£1,000m gilts issue to cover strike deficit

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The cost of the Civil Service strike in delayed tax revenue has gone up to between £4,000m and £4,500m, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told the Commons yesterday. Government interest payments to cover the extra borrowing have now cost an extra £70m to £80m in interest charges.

The latest stage in the Government's operations to fund its deficit was announced by the Bank of England yesterday afternoon. Another £1,000m of indexed gilts will be sold to pension funds next Wednesday. Their value and the interest paid on them will be set at 2 per cent over the Retail Price Index, calculated every six months effectively seven months in arrears.

The new stock is the second thousand million pound issue to the pension funds, who are the only people allowed to buy it apart from a few small buyers who have pension liabilities to finance. It will be repayable in 25 years, much later than the previous issue which is to be redeemed in 1996 because pension funds have to plan so far ahead.

The Treasury and the Bank will be watching bids anxiously next Wednesday to see how highly the market prizes the stock. Among other efforts which have been made to ensure it is attractive, the Bank of England will allow funds to bid in nominee names, though it is taking powers to make sure it can check that the stock is actually bought by pension funds rather than going to private hands. Minimum bids will be for £5,000.

The first issue of indexed stock has tended to drift down with other gilts through the early summer. This has puzzled analysts because gilts have been weak and there are fears that inflation may go up again. This ought to make a stock which is specifically protected against inflation more attractive, but the indexed gilt so far seems to have been overshadowed by other Government stocks.

The new stock will mean a steady stream of money flowing in to the Government throughout the summer. The first 30 per cent of the price is due next Wednesday, a second 30 per cent on August 14 and the rest in September.

But these sums will not be enough to avoid further increases in the money supply throughout the summer months as the Government borrows from the banks to cover its deficit. The official view is that the present money supply figures are "distorted" by the Civil Service strike and that the money will come back into the Government coffers once the strike is over, allowing it to bring money supply back into the 6 to 10 per cent guideline.

There are, however, doubts about just how fast the money will come back. Roughly, three quarters of the delayed revenue is unpaid income tax and the rest is indirect taxes, mostly VAT.

This money is providing a boost to the economy at the moment, easing the cash positions of individuals and companies.

Even when the strike is over there may be problems getting it back, particularly if the civil servants feel resentful about the outcome of the dispute. That could lead to higher output late this year and in early 1982, followed by a renewed slowdown as taxes are finally paid up.

Developing countries' deficits must be cut, IMF chief says

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 3

The balance of payments deficits of oil - importing developing nations had to be reduced if the international financial system was to remain sound, Mr Jacques de Larosière, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said.

The deficit of these nations would approach $100,000m this year, after more than doubling last year to a record total of $82,000m. IMF projections suggest only a moderate improvement between now and 1985 in real terms, although in nominal terms the deficit totals will continue to rise.

The industrial nations must increase their aid and the volume of concessional loans to developing nations significantly, while the poorer countries must embark on comprehensive adjustment programmes. The global economic picture was sombre today, but there were some encouraging signs, Mr de Larosière said in an address to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in Geneva. A copy of the address was released in Washington.

The IMF chief went out of his way to praise the Reagan



Mr de Larosière: Industrial nations must increase aid

Administration's policies and warned all industrial nations that, despite recession pressures, they must guard against protectionism, restrain public spending and secure tight money policies.

He said that the industrial countries had a special responsibility in fighting inflation and that we must applaud, in this regard, the determination of the United States

The Fund's payments projections suggested that the payments deficits of oil importing developing countries would fall this year from the equivalent of 21 per cent of exports to 18 per cent of total exports by 1985. This improvement made the problem manageable so long as the deficit nations made domestic policy adjustments and more aid was forthcoming.

The IMF and the World Bank would continue to play an expanding role in securing growth in developing nations and meaningful adjustment, he said.

He noted that efforts to help the developing countries in adjustment were urgent because payments imbalances of the present magnitudes could not be sustained. The debt resulting from their financing was becoming increasingly burdensome and, in some cases, intolerable.

Mr de Larosière did not mention the aid policies of the United States, but these are now causing international concern as the Reagan Administration strives to make cuts in aid flows.

Collins goes to full Panel on NI deal

By Philip Robinson

The full 13-man Takeover Panel will meet next week to decide whether the 9.5 per cent of William Collins & Sons (Holdings) bought by Mr Ruper Murdoch's News International from Mr Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Press was connected with other deals made between the two.

The executive committee of the Panel decided late on Thursday that it was not. But last night Collins, which has consistently rejected NI's £25m bid, appealed to the full Panel.

The appeals procedure was widely used soon after the Panel was set up 10 years ago and the rules on takeovers were being formulated. Recently it has been used only once a year. The last appeal was heard eight months ago in the Spillers/Dalgety bid battle.

Both Mr Maxwell and Mr Murdoch said the share deal took place after a meeting at which a dispute over the printing of *The Sunday Times* colour magazine was resolved and agreement was reached to merge an NI offshoot into a new *subsidiary* of BPC, where Mr Maxwell is chief executive.

In a revised offer document yesterday, Mr Murdoch says the price at which Pergamon Press eventually agreed to sell its shares was negotiated at arm's length and without any dependence on other arrangements with NI.

NI now owns 42 per cent of Collins, the majority of which was obtained from part of the Collins family, 9.5 per cent from Pergamon and around 1 per cent from Mr Jacob Rothschild's RIT.

A spokesman for J. Henry Scroder Wagg, Collins's advisers, said: "We will write to shareholders again, once the Panel has made its decision."

Telecom proposals defended

By Bill Johnstone

Professor Michael Beesley, author of the Government study recommending that the private sector be allowed to provide telecommunications services in Britain, yesterday defended his conclusions in public for the first time.

At a meeting in London attended by 90 delegates representing the different sectors of the British telecommunications industry, the professor attacked those who suggested that such competition would be destructive.

British Telecom has threatened that a full implementation of the Beesley findings would require the corporation to raise a further £450m from residential customers and £135m from kiosks.

The professor had a number of supporters at the meeting, among them the Computing Services Association (CSA), whose members each year generate over £400m of business.

The CSA is the trade association which represents the interests of the companies who would be involved in the provision of the services

Under the provisions of the Telecommunications Bill, which is expected to receive Royal Assent this month and would also allow the implementation of the Beesley study, the private sector will be allowed to provide telecommunications equipment for use on the network.

£1,000m claim against Bank

Burmah case dismissed

By Rosemary Unsworth, Financial Staff

Burmah Oil's £1,000m case against the Bank of England over its 1975 BP shares deal was dismissed yesterday by a High Court judge.

The claim, believed to be the largest civil case brought in the United Kingdom, was that the Bank's purchase of Burmah's 20 per cent holding in BP for £179m took unfair advantage of the company's financial plight six years ago.

Rejecting the claim, Mr Justice Walton said he felt great sympathy for Burmah's shareholders, particularly those who had thought that buying shares in Burmah was a cheap way of buying into BP. They had every right to feel aggrieved, he said.

"The evidence clearly establishes that, but for the action of the Bank in coming to the rescue, there would have been a liquidation in which they would have got nothing whatsoever. There may very well be targets against whom the shareholders should direct their wrath; the Bank is not one of them", he said.

The 77.8 million shares were sold to the Bank at 230p each as part of a rescue package in January 1975 when Burmah faced possible liquidation in the aftermath of the 1974 oil crisis and the collapse of the stock market. The equivalent value of BP shares today, after a share split is more than £13.

The BP stake is now worth more than £1,000m, and Burmah sued the Bank to recover the current value. The group accused the Bank of taking unfair advantage of the company at a time of distress. It argued that the deal, on terms put forward by the Government, was unconscionable because it conferred undeserved credit on the Bank.

The judge said that shareholders owe the fact that they still have shares that are worth something in a company with a commercial future partly to the rescue package provided by the Bank in December 1974 and January 1975.

"The figures involved were so large that if there had been any slip up the consequences to the Bank might have been financially catastrophic," he said.

"It appears to me quite clear that there is the shortest of all possible answers to Burmah's case—the unfashionable but still completely accurate statement that bargains are made to be kept, except in exceptional and well-defined circumstances. The bargain made between Burmah and the Bank of England is one to which they must adhere."

The attitude of the Bank might have been take it or leave it but there was never anything remotely equivalent to pressure on Burmah to accept the offer, the judge said.

Burmah said yesterday that it was disappointed and that it would consider the judgment in detail before deciding whether to appeal. Burmah has been ordered to pay the Bank's costs of the action and it is estimated that the oil group has spent £300,000 on the case.

Mr Jonathan Stone, secretary of the Burmah Shareholders' Action Group, said that it had been correct to pursue the case.

"We are acutely disappointed at the result but it was clear during the case that the claim would not succeed," Mr Stone added. He said that 90,000 tokens of support had been received during the last six years and that the group had spent £70,000 on the case.

Burmah's share price, which could have risen as high as £20 if the claim had succeeded, was unchanged last night at 134p.

Plea for a rethink of social policies

By Nicholas Cole

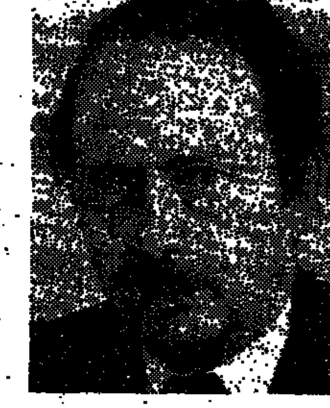
There is a strong and justified sense that the march of the state into individual lives has gone far enough, and that an attempt must be made to stimulate personal initiative as one way of reducing public expenditure, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics, said yesterday.

He said at a lunch held in London to mark the tenth anniversary of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Britain that social policies which were right when they were introduced "may not necessarily continue to be right when circumstances have changed".

Professor Dahrendorf went on: "It is perfectly defensible to review the system of social policies, and to wonder whether it isn't right to invite individuals to make their own contribution to a very much higher extent than was possible before."

Referring to particular areas of the economy, Professor Dahrendorf said he would not be against an educational loan system.

But he regarded the payment



Professor Ralf Dahrendorf: State has gone for enough

of supplementary benefits to teenagers as "entirely the wrong way of dealing with a problem likely to be with us for some time to come".

A useful replacement for the present "unhappy" situation could comprise a mix of community service, subsidized apprenticeships, youth opportunities and Outward Bound-type schemes.

Midland to cut 2,000 jobs

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Midland Bank plans to cut its head office staff in London and Sheffield by 2,000 over the next four years and union leaders fear another High Street bank could follow suit.

The cuts proposed by Midland, which it said yesterday will be achieved mainly by natural wastage, retirement and redeployment, represent more than a quarter of the total head office staff.

The bank said the cuts were necessary in view of profit levels and rising costs. It has 72,300 employees in all.

The bank is to carry out a detailed review of head office departments to produce a more economical structure fully responsive to changing needs.

Midland's announcement had been expected by the unions which declared total opposition to redundancies and sought an early meeting with the management. The bank said that it had no definite plans, but "it may not be possible to avoid redundancy."

Union leaders believe that Lloyds, which with Midland is much smaller than Barclays and National Westminster, could be planning similar cuts.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), which has absorbed the Midland staff association, said last night that his union will not accept the plan to phase out jobs.

"We are particularly angry that this statement was made when the association was discussing a job security agreement with the bank and was insisting on full disclosure of the bank's staffing problems.

"It is demanding an absolute guarantee of no redundancy or early retirement for the next five years", Mr Jenkins said.

Mr Leif Mills, general secretary of the Banking Insurance and Finance Union, which represents about half the threatened staff, said that the union would discuss the need for reducing staff but it would not accept redundancies.

Insurance ombudsman is flooded with calls

By Richard Allen

The Insurance Ombudsman Bureau set up last March is already being flooded with calls for help in resolving disputes between policy-holders and insurance companies.

In its first three months of operation the Bureau has received 443 inquiries. Of these 126 have concerned disputes involving the 11 major insurance groups that back the scheme.

Fifteen of these cases have been adjudged by the bureau's staff as worthy of formal investigation by the ombudsman himself, Mr James Haswell.

A spokeswoman for the bureau said last night that increasing numbers of problems are being submitted to the ombudsman. "This is substantial evidence of a felt need for an impartial assessor of insurance disputes."

The bureau was set up by Guardian Royal Exchange, General Accident and Royal Insurance in answer to criticism that policy-holders with unresolved grievances could seek redress only through the courts. The time and expense involved in such action was a big deterrent.

The bureau reported yesterday that most of the disputes referred to it so far, 45, had involved arguments over household building indemnity cover. Motor policies figured second highest with most disputes centring on the values of vehicles written off in accidents.

New Irish coal deal expected

By Anne Warden

Another export agreement for British coal is expected to be agreed soon, the National Coal Board said yesterday.

The order, for a possible 400,000 tonnes a year, would be from the Irish cement maker, Cement Roadstone, a subsidiary of the Irish Cement Company.

The company already uses between 100,000 and 120,000 tonnes of British coal at its Limerick works. The new order would supply the Platin works, but it depends on whether the company can invest in expensive equipment for storing, crushing and feeding the coal.

The company would be the latest in a long line of European cement makers to switch from oil to coal.

According to the board, British companies, which converted to oil from coal in the late 1950s, have been changing back in the past few years.

Cembureau, the organization of cement companies in 19 non-Communist European countries including Britain and the Irish Republic, lists a sharp decrease since 1973 in the amount of oil used and a corresponding increase in the amount of coal.

Eight years ago, 72 per cent of cement makers used oil, 15 per cent coal, and 13 per cent gas, according to Cembureau. By 1980, 50 per cent used oil, 44 per cent coal and 6 per cent gas.

By 1983, Cembureau expects the figures to be 19 per cent oil, 81 per cent coal, and less than 1 per cent gas.

The possible Irish order follows the announcement less than two weeks ago that Britain is to export 300,000 tonnes of steel works coke to Romania.

Further orders for British coke, a total of 150,000 tonnes, are expected from Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania, before next April.

Computer holiday camp

By Our Industrial Staff

A new children's holiday camp where half the time will be spent programming microcomputers will be opened this month at a school near Windsor.

This novel camp, which has been arranged in conjunction with the International Association of Summer Schools and Camps, will be run until the end of August along the same lines as the traditional American holiday camp, but the children will spend half the day being instructed on computers. The remainder will be spent playing tennis, swimming, riding horses or pursuing one of many other sports.

Twenty-five microcomputers have been lent to the project by Commodore and ICL, whose training centre is next to the school, is giving the organizers access to its lecture facilities.

The venture is initially meant to cater for children between 5 and 15 in the London and South East area.

A similar project, inspired by the North East Wales Institute of Higher Education was also launched yesterday—a new workshop centre where young people can test and assemble microcomputers.

The centre, in a 19th-century coach house, was formally opened by Mr Wyn Roberts, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Welsh Office.

Sales fall in the cigarette and beer markets

New tobacco price war likely

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Threatened with a downswing in sales after the Chancellor's imposition of another 3p in excise duties on a packet of 20 cigarettes, leading tobacco manufacturers are facing up to the prospect of a fresh price war. Its effect may be to absorb for a time part of the increase being passed on by the Chancellor.

At the same time, the number of promotions including price cuts, is growing in the beer market as brewers try to combat similar sales problems.

Soon after the Chancellor added 14p to a pack of 20 cigarettes last March, the first signs of a price war emerged. BAT industries made promotional cuts in the price of its premium king size brand, State xpress 555, which brought it at least 4p below that of the sector market leader, Benson and Hedges Special Filter, made by Gallaher.

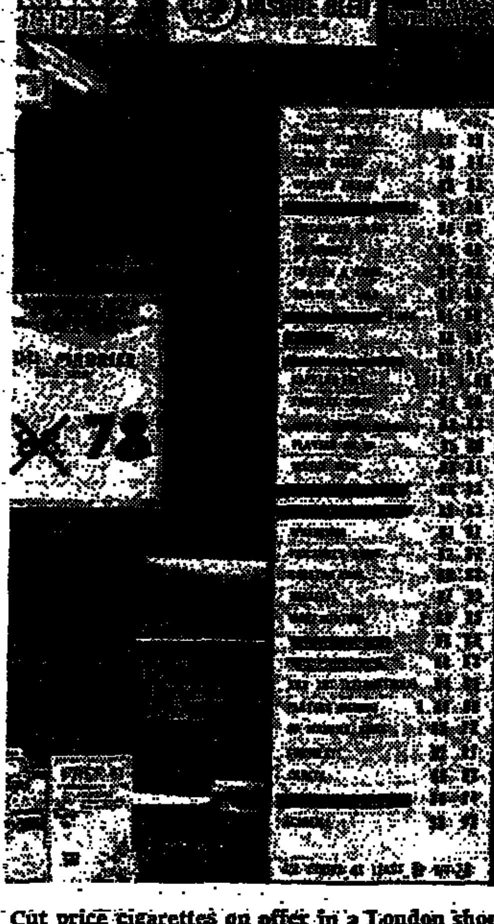
Gallaher, part of American Brands, is still claiming little change in eBnson's 22 per cent share of the king size market even though State Express, hitherto with just under a 5 per cent share, is claimed to have more than doubled its share.

Imperial Tobaco, part of Imperial Group, responded with discounting offers on its John Player Special to buttress its 15 per cent sector share. Imperial acounts for more than 50 per cent of the overall tobacco market, with Gallaher next largest at just under 30 per cent.

Sales tumbled by up to 15 per cent once the March budget increase bit, and by volume are still running at around 11 per cent below last year's level. The manufacturers feared this year will see a 10 per cent fall overall.

Unless widespread price-cutting masks the effect of the new 3p impost, the sales decline is expected, at least for a time, to plunge back to the 13 per cent level.

The East Pennines division of Whitbread, one of the big six brewers, is the latest to bring in a lower-price beer to try to combat falling sales. It will go into free-trade clubs from Nottinghamshire to Humberside, selling at 2p below most other free-trade bitters.



Cut price cigarettes on offer in a London shop.

Gold

Prospects for investors

The sharp fall in the gold price this week has once again raised the temptation of handsome profits for those who buy at the bottom of the market. The question is at what point the decline will stop. Interest has been further aroused by the gold coins and medals being rushed out to celebrate the royal wedding.

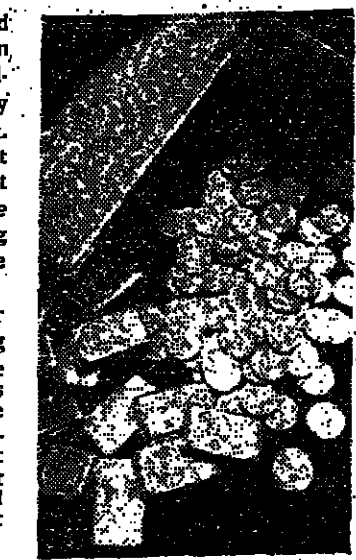
But before you reach for your cheque book it is worth pausing to consider what motivates the gold market. The price is less than half the $850 an ounce peak reached in January 1980. There was then talk that it would climb to $1,000. But just as the boom was swift and sharp so has the subsequent collapse baffled everyone.

Gold is historically unstable. Combinations of short-term fear—political, interest rates, sheer speculation—can generate abrupt changes. Sentiment, an even vaguer motive, also plays its unpredictable part.

In recent weeks, despite tension in the Middle East, currency swings, and pessimism about inflation, the gold market has been convinced that the price is falling. And so it has.

There is no escaping gold's highlyl speculative nature. Even the investors willing to hold the metal for a long time must face the attendant loss of income. So it is unwise to lock up more than say 10 per cent of a portfolio in gold. Whether this includes gold shares rather depends on the balance of equities since they pose income and tax problems:

If you want to go into gold two questions must be answered. First, in what currency will you trade? Gold is traded internationally in dollars. The result is that while the dollar gold price has fallen it has been roughly offset by the weakening of sterling against the dollar. Investors who paid for gold in Swiss francs in the mid-seventies found that in real terms the value of their holdings scarcely changed despite the rise in the dollar price.



Coins are an easy way into gold for the small investor; gold bars, on the other hand attract VAT—and are difficult to trade.

The second question is what kind of gold. If you want a direct investment in the metal the main choices are: bullion, coins (legal tender), or medals.

Most medals are produced for special occasions in limited numbers. It is important in assessing their value to know how much gold they contain, the fineness of the gold, the quality of the design and workmanship, and the premium charged over and above the value of the gold content. You should also remember that the price of medals is set by the cost of the gold when it was bought for manufacture, not the prevailing free market price.

Spinks, the prominent coin and medal dealers, have issued royal wedding medals. The popular crown size, which contains 45 grammes or 1.59 ounces of gold, retails for £725 including VAT. But the gold value is approximately $650 or roughly half the price of the medal.

More popular with investors because they command only a small premium, are Krugerrands, the South African coins, maple leafs, produced in Canada, and sovereigns. Krugerrands are available in 1/10 ounce, ¼ ounce, ½ ounce and one ounce sizes. No VAT is charged on coins which are legal tender. A full one ounce coin costs about £233 at the moment, a premium of only 3 per cent over the gold content. By contrast the 1/10 ounce versions, although selling for only £30, are at a 9 per cent premium. The present price of a sovereign is around £60 and a maple leaf £225.

Because of their standard specification and availability these coins are an easy way into gold for the small investor. By contrast, gold bars, although ranging in size from 5 gramme to 400 ounces, not only suffer from 15 per cent VAT, which may take some time to regain from price rises, but are less simple to trade.

Kruggerrands, however, can be bought and sold through a wide variety of banks, stock brokers, and coin dealers who are approved by Intergold, the South African Chamber of Mines marketing arm.

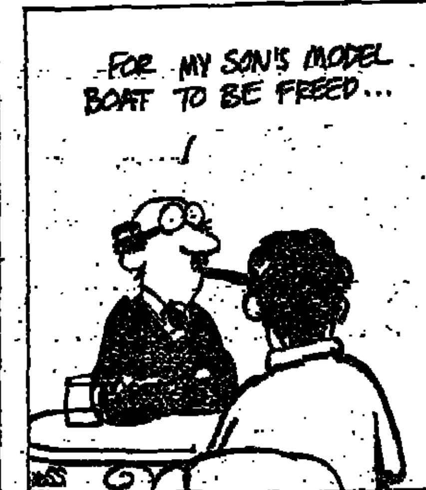
A straight gamble, perhaps more in keeping with the spirit of the gold market, is offered by IG Index. This is a bet, incurring the betting levy. A gold price range is set by IG Index; a definite amount is betted for each dollar the price moves up or down from the mid-point of the range, and you win or lose accordingly. It may be an indication of which way the market is going that the company says the majority of its clients are placing bets on gold falling.

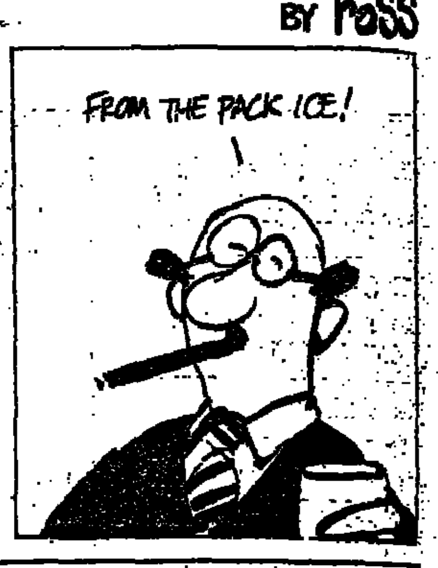
Michael Prest

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH BY ROSS









Taxation

Children caught in the capital transfer trap

"Why should I bother to revise my will periodically? I shall just leave everything to my wife and then she can sort it all out after my death. After all, she has two years in which to do it without creating any extra Capital Transfer Tax liability". This may seem a reasonable way to keep planning flexible and save legal fees at the same time. But many people including plenty of professional advisers aren't aware that behind the generally benign CTT legislation on this point, there lurks a nasty income tax snag when children are beneficiaries.

Under the CTT rules a beneficiary can revoke a bequest made to him or her within two years of the transferor's death in such a way that the revocation is in itself treated as if it had been part of the will.

In some cases this may be more tax effective from the CTT point of view. For instance if Jack dies leaving £200,000 to his wife Jill the whole lot passes to her free of CTT. But if she gives up part of this legacy so that £50,000 passes to their son this takes advantage of the nil rate band on Jack's estate. At the same time it reduces the size of Jill's estate which will in turn be taxable on her death when, presumably the son will get the lot, after paying CTT on anything over £50,000. The savings on an estate this size could be £30,000.

While he was still alive, Jack was well aware of this basic principle of CTT planning: the trouble that the nil rate band has kept on changing. Originally, it was £15,0000 then it rose to £25,000 and finally last year to £50,000. Furthermore, Jack's first priority was his wife Jill. He couldn't be absolutely certain that she could afford to give up as much as say £50,000 in favour of the child. So, in effect, he left the decision to her to take when the time came. Jack knew that Jill could rewrite the will along the lines that Jill eventually did. He had read the Finance Act 1978 section 68. He also knew that although Jill could revoke in favour of their son who, as a minor, couldn't do the same in favour of his mother.

Jack also realized that there would be no capital gains tax disadvantage. Although the assets could rise in value between the date of his death and the time when Jill made the effective transfer in favour of the lad, this transfer would not trigger off a CGT charge, unlike many other types of gift.

So far so good. The legislation seems to be encouragingly flexible so that such financial arrangements can be sorted out in a civilised way after a person's death and without constantly having to make new wills every time there is a change in the tax rates or a person's circumstances.

But these beneficient capital taxation provisions mask a serious income tax anomaly which could cost the family a lot of money during the period that her son remains, a minor.

At this point you should remember that if a parent who is still alive makes a gift to his or her minor child, then the income derived from investing the amount has to be added on to the parents own income to be taxed as such. No such aggregation can take place where the parent who made the transfer has subsequently died.

The trouble is that Jill has given up a benefit under Jack's will and it is she, and not her deceased husband Jack who would be regarded as the person making the gift to her son, for the purposes of income tax.

What then are the practical effects of this for Jill and her son? In this case, Jill has another income, much of it from investments and in her case, any extra income would be taxed at an average rate of 50 per cent. In Table A, Jill has received the full £200,000 and has disclaimed the £50,000. The income from this belongs to her son but for income tax is added to his mother's income and taxed at 50 per cent. In Table B, Jack has left £50,000 in his will direct to the son who has no other income and can claim his full personal allowances and have the remainder taxed at 30 per cent only.

Until now, there has been some doubt about how the revenue would treat this situation—at least in practice. But now, in a letter to Mr D. T. Davies, the author of "Will Precedents and Capital Transfer Tax", the Inland Revenue has confirmed that they would regard someone like Jill as a settlor and require the income of her child to be added to her income.

So the moral is particularly if you have minor children it's worth keeping your will up to date—until the time when this anomaly disappears—if that ever happens.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

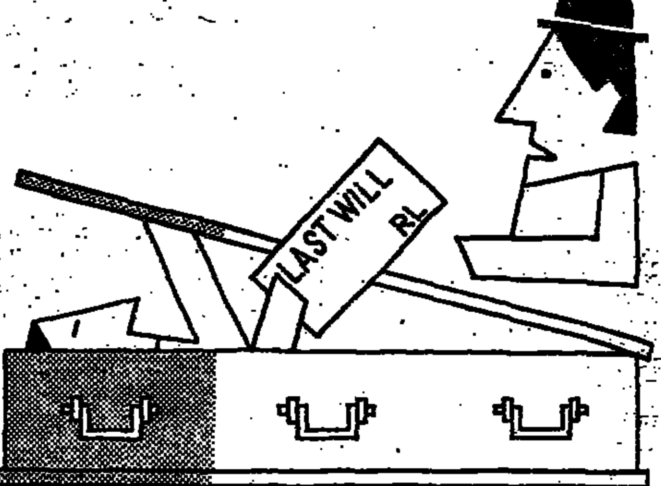
TABLE A

Income	£5,000
Less: tax at 50 per cent	£2,500
Net income	£2,500

TABLE B

Income	£5,000
Less: personal allowance	£1,375
Taxable income	£3,625
Less: tax at 30 per cent	£1,087.50
Net income	£3,912.50

The cost in extra tax is therefore, at present rates, over £1,400 (£3,912.50—£2,500) per annum.



Betting

Loading odds against the punter

Sir Geoffrey Howe's decision last week to increase betting duty by a mere ½ per cent—to 8 per cent—must seem at first glance an innocuous move.

What better bet for the Chancellor than to help bridge the Budget gap—resulting from the back-bench revolt over diesel duties—by soaking Britain's punting fraternity for an extra £20m?

Indeed for the casual punter, the aded levy is trivial. For the once-a-year gambler who placed a fiver on the winning Derby favourite Shergar at admittedly cramped odds of 10/11, the additional impost would mean a reduction in total returns of less than 10p.

But for those involved in gambling on a more regular basis—on whichever side of the bookmakers counter they stand—the argument over betting duty runs a great deal deeper than that.

The point about betting duty—as all connoisseurs of equine or canine velocity know—is that it is taken out of turnover and not total returns—in fact out of winnings and stake money.

Off-course betting turnover in 1979 was some £2,540m, but that cash simply went round and round in a succession of bets and payouts. Thanks to having the odds heavily stacked in their favour, the bookmakers themselves did not go short but their total "take" was a mere fraction of that turnover.

Hardened punters, of course, have come to terms with the fact that the bookmaker always wins in the end but what is anathema is the knowledge that a heavy percentage of the total gambling "pot" is being creamed off at every turn. The analogy can easily be drawn with a game of poker where 10 per cent of the winnings is taken after every single hand. On that basis a friendly card evening would not last very long.

The betting levy has in fact long-since driven the majority of professional punters—those few gifted individuals who could actually make racing pay—from the race-tracks and the betting shops. But the big bookmakers are concerned that an ever increasing levy will eventually drive away even the infrequent gambler.

True it is hard to shed a tar for the bookmaker—the betting levy did not stop Ladbroke increasing betting shop profits by more than £3m to £14m last year for example—but there is a more important point.

The Royal Commission on Gambling spotted it in its 1978 report suggesting that any increase in the impost could increase the danger of illegal underground betting with all its seedy connotations, and of course the loss of Government revenue involved.

That may sound over-dramatic, but then corrupt activities usually start innocently enough. How many once-a-year punters, for example, can recall being offered a free-of-tax bet on that Derby favourite by the office or works horse-racing speicialist?

Richard Allen

EDITED BY MARGARET DRUMMOND

Rights and wrongs of the BP share issue



Photograph by Malcolm Clarke

Mrs Ursula Andrews (above) lives in an idyllic Kentish cottage. She has three children, four grandchildren two pear trees and a garden full of roses, writes Adrienne Gleeson. *She also has a modest portfolio of stocks and shares, including 100 shares in British Petroleum which were bought seven years ago and have been left to their own devices ever since.*

Until two weeks ago, that was, when a vast and complicated rights issue document dropped through her letterbox. It told her what the company did in exhaustive detail. What it did not tell her is what she should do.

Mrs Andrews went to see her bank manager to ask his advice. He said that unless she really wanted the shares she should let them go. "He added that I'm probably top heavy in BP shares. The other things I have got ICI and Unilever for instance, are mainly in small parcels. So I am going to let the offer lapse."

Mrs Andrews is not alone in her dilemna. Nearly half the 274,238 shareholders in BP have holdings of less than 250 shares. Even so, BP must for many of them constitute one of the most important shares in their portfolio.

For some, like the investors who bought them when the Government sold off part of its BP holding in 1977 and 1979, it might be the first and only share they own. After seeing the rights issue document that landed on their doormats two weeks ago it might well be the last.

Shareholders must decide by July 13 what they should do about this unusually complicated rights issue. Bothered and bewildered they may be but perhaps they are less than bewitched at the prospect of paying out more cash for shares about whose investment merits even the clever chaps in the City are divided. Moreover, investors who bought the government shares at 363p were nursing a capital loss even before the rights issue was announced. The shares are now 312p.

So what are the professionals advising their private clients to do?

Mr Graham Mann at stockbrokers Grievson Grant suggests they take up their rights if they can afford it but let them lapse if they cannot. Mr Tony Patterson at Capel Cure Myers is in agreement. He sees the yield of 10½ per cent gross on the 275p company rights as pretty good for an investor who is interested in income. Meanwhile there is the prospect of a captail gain if the shares recover in the future.

Perhaps shareholders like Mrs Andrews should look carefully to see if taking up the rights will make them "top heavy" in the oil sector of BP. For beneath the confusing figures this is a one-for-four rights issue.

Two different sets of rights are offered—one for every seven shares by the company at 275p and one for every 8.69 shares at 290p by the Government. Investors may take up just their own one-for-seven rights at 275p if they wish. If they want to take up one or both sets of rights they should fill in the allotment letter and send it off, late next week.

If they take up the rights they have some choice about when to pay for them. In the case of the company 275p rights, only 125p per share is payable on July 13. The balance of 150p a share can be delayed until December 2.

The incentive to pay the lot all at once next week is the November interim dividend forecast at no less than the 6.25p net paid last year. Shareholders interested in income may as well pay in full and receive the dividend. Those who are more interested in capital growth—or who do not have all the money available now, might choose to stagger payments.

Mr Tony Patterson says: "Having the partly paid shares gives you a geared position in BP. If the price perks up once the issue is out of the way there could be a very useful gain by December when the rest of the money falls due. High rate taxpayers who do not need income would do best to pay for their rights in two tranches."

What if you cannot afford to take up your rights, or simply don't want to? Ignore the whole thing. It is not worthwhile for the small shareholder to sell his or her nil paid rights in the market because most of the profit would go in stockbroker's commission.

In the case of a private shareholder with v50 shares—and most hold less than this—the profits from selling the nil paid at the moment would be less than £20. And the commission costs, which for bargains of less than £200, are at the discretion of the stockbroker, could be anything between £2 and £12.

You may get more at the end of the day if you simply let the rights lapse. BP will sell the rights at the end of the issue. Any premium will be distributed to those shareholders who chose not to respond.

Margaret Drummond

Investor's week

Pound peps up profits

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
		Rises		
173p	93p	Collins "A"	7p to 160p	Revised bid terms
179p	135p	Commer Union	13p to 179p	Dawn raid rumours
327p	221p	Eagle Star	30p to 327p	Dawn raid
426p	284p	Racal	5p to 421p	Good figures
80p	58p	William Press	6p to 78p	Fraud case win
		Falls		
293p	228p	Assoc News	22p to 228p	Figures next week
303p	190p	Avana Group	3p to 292p	Figures disappoint
230p	138p	Currys	10p to 190p	Sector gloom
252p	180p	Granada "A"	10p to 237p	Figures disappoint
76p	67p	Imp Group	4p to 69p	Chancellor's levy

Was it a nod ,a twitch or an eyelid batting? Maybe it was the stock market turning over in its slumber—but whatever the FT 30 share index rose this week from 540.9 to 548.0.

It was serenely (or stpidly) indifferent to yet another upward twist in United States interest rates, a sliding pound turning gilt-edged weak at the knees, the Government's continued unconcern about uncollected taxes slopping around the system, 3p a packet on cigarettes and 10p a gallon on derv, to say nothing of receivers now sitting in the boardrooms of Richards & Wallington, the big crane hire group, and Norvic the shoemaker. The big banks bailed out both just months ago. Needy companies are on notice that patience runs out when losses go from bad to worse.

Do investors, the minnies moan, not see that once the tax money goes back to the Government when vicil servants return to work, the stock market (to say nothing of companies) will suddenly be short of money? United States interest rates could go yet higher.

Brokers Montagu, Loebl, Stanley go for 14 per cent minimum lending rate by the autumn and 15 per cent by Christmas. They think that the Government will mop up the tax money, and back will come the credit squeeze.

Other observers are not so sure. They think that monetary reflation has already begun. They do not see how business can remain flat for long now that money supply has exploded. Industry is running at well below capacity and output could well rise sharply.

They are also beginning to savour the profits industry is making from the falling pound. Just weeks ago we moaned because the pound had sunk against the dollar but not against other key currencies or Japanese yen. Now, in the space of a month the pound is 8 per cent down against the yen and 10 per cent down against the Swiss franc.

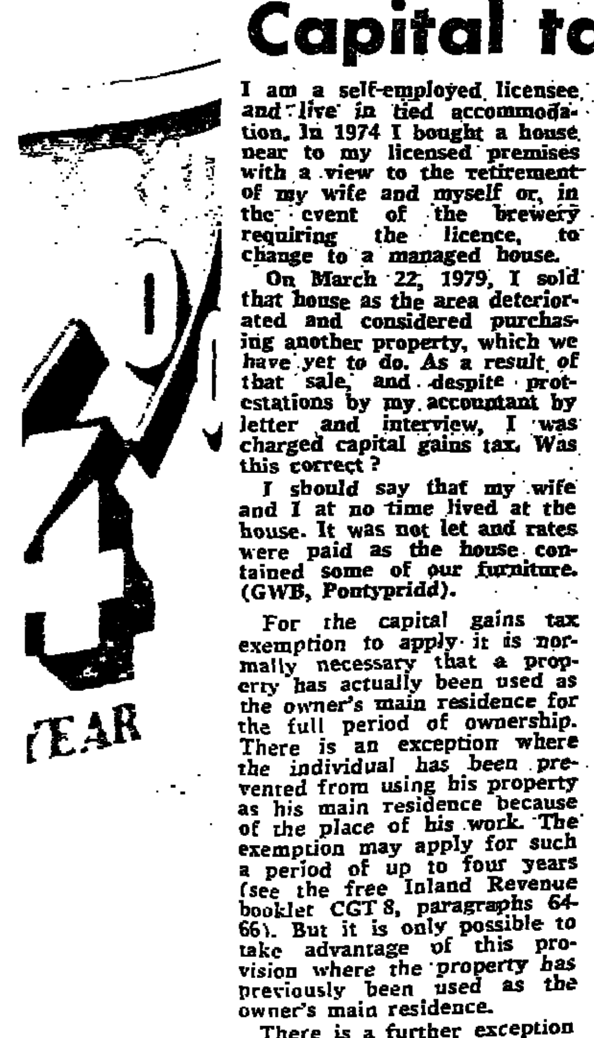
Meanwhile, the collection of companies monitored by brokers Phillips & Drew whose profit figures are now in for the first quarter of the year show only a 10 per cent drop on a year earlier when profits were booming. Business is in good shape.

Uncollected tax money must have found its way into the 58 times over-subscription in Memec, the electronics new issue.

That reminds me, British Petroleum wants its first lump of £625m of rights issue money, at 125p a share, in nine days time. That, and a threatened index-linked Government stock could soak up some footloose money, a jolly sight more in fact than the £80m just raised by the Chancellor. Back among the companies, GEC hoisted profits £61m to £476m; a pity they are unique.

Peter Wainwright

Capital tax on house sales



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

I am a self-employed licensee and live in tied accommodation. In 1974 I bought a house near to my licensed premises with a view to the retirement of my wife and myself or, in the event of the brewery requiring the licence, to change to a managed house.

On March 22, 1979, I sold that house as the area deteriorated and considered purchasing another property, which we have yet to do. As a result of that sale, and despite protestations by my accountant by letter and interview, I was charged capital gains tax. Was this correct?

I should say that my wife and I at no time lived at the house. It was not let and rates were paid as the house contained some of our furniture. (GWB, Pontypridd).

For the capital gains tax exemption to apply it is normally necessary that a property has actually been used as the owner's main residence for the full period of ownership. There is an exception where the individual has been prevented from using his property as his main residence because of the place of his work. The exemption may apply for such a period of up to four years (see the free Inland Revenue booklet CGT 8, paragraphs 64-66). But it is only possible to take advantage of this provision where the property has previously been used as the owner's main residence.

There is a further exception to the general rule, in that an employee who lives in job-related accommodation may obtain the exemption on a property which he acquired for eventual use as his main residence. The exemption may apply even though the property is never in fact occupied as such, provided that the intention can be clearly demonstrated. Unfortunately, this exception to the general rule applies only to employees and not to self-employed persons.

It would seem, therefore, that you will not qualify for any exemption since you have not used the property as a residence. Other readers in a similar position should seek professional advice. A recent High Court case concerned a publican who bought a house which he furnished and visited for a few days each month. It was held that the house constituted his main residence, notwithstanding that he lived for the greater part of his time at the public house.

The case is that of Frost v Feltham and it is relevant both for capital gains tax and also in connexion with relief for mortgage interest.

Where a person acquires a property for his retirement and actually lives there, he should consider giving notice to the Inland Revenue that the property should be treated as his main residence. There is a two-year time limit for this election. An election may still be appropriate even though an individual owns only one of the two or more properties at which he lives.

I am a owner-occupier of a house that has a garden and paddock attached, making up an area of some two acres. Should I sell to a builder part of the grounds? Would I be liable to pay tax on the proceeds? Should I get one or more houses built on the grounds on my account, for sale? Would I have to pay tax on proceeds? (PJ, Glasgow.)

There is an exemption from both capital gains tax and development land tax purposes for an individual's main residence together with land not exceeding one acre *or such larger area as is required for the "reasonable enjoyment of the property"*. The trouble is that this phrase is nowhere defined and there have as yet been few decided cases on the point.

The Revenue will often argue that if an individual sells part of the land attached to his residence, and remains in occupation, the land sold was not required for the reasonable enjoyment of the property. The Revenue will argue that the fact that the individual continues to reside in the property is *prima facie* evidence that the land retained is all that is required. However, this does not take account of the fact that an individual's needs change over the years—in my view a paddock might be required for the reasonable enjoyment of the property, for example where the owner has a daughter with a horse, but this land may be surplus to requirements once the owner's family has grown up and left home.

This is rather a grey area—from a tax point of view the only safe course of action is to dispose of the entire property. A sale of land either before or after the owner ceases to reside in the property may be subject to Capital Gains Tax.

If you have houses built on your land you may be subject to income tax on the development profit. Unless you originally acquired the property with the intention of realizing a gain, the amount chargable to income tax should not exceed this development profit.

This is a complex area (we have previously mentioned development land tax) and you would be well advised to take professional advice.

Town & City loss down to £11m

By Peter Wainwright

Town & City Properties, the debt-burdened property group which Mr Jeffrey Sterling, chairman, has been steering back to profits since 1974 when the whole sector crashed, still has several years of losses before it.

High interest rates swelled pretax losses from £7.57m to £7.75m in the six months to last September but over the full year to March 24 they fell from £14.4m to £11m after an increase in net interest payable from £28.7m to £29m. A notional dividend of 0.01p a share preserving the group's trustee status absorbs only £26,000.

The chairman reports that borrowings fell during the year from £192m to £177.3m, before deducting cash and deposits of £3.8m. Sales of property amounted to £28m, against a book value of £20m. Since the end of the year a further £8m worth, with a book value of £5.6m, has either been sold or soon will be.

Since April 1, 1974, Town & City has sold £409m of property with a book value of £371m. Mr Sterling comments: "The market not only remains strong, but seems to be becoming wider than it has been for some years, and there are a considerable number of sales in progress."

The accounts contain a projection of annual reversionary rental income increases. The years 1982 to 1986 show rental increases of £1.9m, £2.0m, £1.5m, £1.4m and £1.5m respectively. These figures are higher than indicated last year, save for 1984 where the projection has come down from £1.7m to £1.5m.

How quickly Town & City reaches break-even depends on interest rates, and variable-rate borrowings came down last year from £67.5m to £60.5m. It looks as if profits are some years away and the group makes no forecast. Every 1 per cen cut in Minimum Lending Rate is worth £1m.

In property development the year was a busy one with five projects starting construction, and a further five are to start soon. Preletting, forward sales and project managing minimize risk. The chairman says the results in the next two years should show a sharp improvement. But once again there is no valuation of properties.

Chloride in talks for part sale of SA offshoot

Chloride, the battery group, has announced that it may sell part of its 70 per cent stake in Chloride S.A. — its profitable South African subsidiary—to wire rope maker Haggie, which may also offer to buy the publicly owned minority.

Chloride aims to cut its borrowings. Last month it revealed a £22.5m net loss for 1980-81 and a surprise £17.3m rights issue to bolster its balance sheet.

Chloride intends to keep more than 50 per cent of Chloride S.A., which is valued at about £13m with its shares suspended on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

It made £1.9m pretax profit in the year to March 31 and has net assets of £10m.

Stock markets

Insurances advance in thin trade

Equities ended the first leg of the two week account on a relatively firm note yesterday.

Special situations again dominated most of the attention in a thin market with Wimbledon and the second test again providing a distraction.

However, the FT Index, after being 0.6 lower at 10 am, closed 2.1 higher at 548.0, making a rise on the account so far of 7.1.

Insurances again drew support amid talk of a dawn raid on *Commercial Union*, up 5p at 179p, and still benefiting from the prospect of a weaker pound.

Meanwhile, *GEC* raced ahead 17p to 760p after further consideration of Thursday's impressive profits surge, but the rest of the electrical sector continued to encounter profit taking.

Shares of Burham were suspende at 180p as shareholders awaited the outcome of the action group's claim for over £1,000m from the Bank of England. The claim was later rejected by the High Court and after an initial markdown, on returnig from suspension, the shares recovered to close unchanged at 134p.

Government securities were clearly upset by the Government's introduction of a new £1,000m index-linked 2 per cent 2006 stock. Dealers reported nervous selling after hours which pushed prices £½ to £¼ lower in longs, with shorts around £¼ lower in sympathy. This was in spite of reassurances from the United States government of lower interest rates.

Glaxo was the big feature in blue chips, leaping 18p to 386p in a thin market on prospects for its latest drug and comment on increased earnings from the lower pound.

But the knock-on effect was minimal with scattered gains of just a few pence here and there. Unilever hardened 2p to 590p, British Aerospace 1p to 239p, Hawker Siddeley 2p to 336p, and BOC International 1p to 132p.

Elsewhere, Beechams lost 1p to 225p and Metal Box 2p to 174p. GKN was 5p lighter at 142p, reportedly suffering from its need for overseas raw materials and the weak pound.

Wm Collins showed its disappointment at the latest terms from News International which was unchanged at 113p. Collins ordinary slipped 5p to 228p with the "A" losing 8p to 160p.

Speculative attention lifted International Paint, 8p to 161p, John Mowlem, 4p to 169p, Stewart Plastics 16p to 152p, European Ferries 5p to 86p, Bestobell 7p to 465p and Edbro 5p to 58p, while De La Rue rose 28p to 740p in a thin market. But Sunrie fell 5p to 53p, disappointed by the news that Leeds businessman, Mr Harvey Michael Ross, had reduced his stake.

A return to profits boosted Geo. Bassett 8p to 70p and W. Goodkind improved 2½p to 47p after figures while in properties Town & City put on 3½p at 30½p after reduced losses.

Still reflecting recent profits news, Granada slipped 2p to 237p, but Avana rallied 7p to 293p. Awaiting trading news soon, John Waddington rose 4p to 128p, Mercantile House 10p to 858p, International Timber 4p to 93p and Intasun 3p to 74p, but Associated Newspapers lost another 3p to 228p.

The continuing fall in demand and the looming threat of a price war left brewery shares in the doldrums. Allied slipped 1½p to 73½p, Whitbread 6p to 171p, Grand Metropolitan 4p to 215p and Bass 8p to 231p. Resisting the trend, Burtonwood Brewery jumped 3p to 343p.

But the Chancellor's increased levy on tobacco and gaming produced further markdowns. Rothmans International shed ½p to 74p, Imperial Group 2p to 69p, and Ladbroke 4p to 160p. but Associated Leisure was unchanged at 116p, after 114p.

Oils remained neglected owing to the latest round of price cuts with the majors meeting the brunt of the selling. BP closed 6p lower at 310p with Shell 4p cheaper at 360p. Among second-liners, Berkeley Exploration put on 5p to 368p, but the market newcomer, KCA Drilling, lost another 3p to 79p, leaving a discount over the offer price of 16p.

Insurances remained buoyant with further consideration over the weak pound, asset values and takeover possibilities pushing share prices higher. Eagle Star rose 10p to 327p, Royal 7p to 393p, General Accident 8p to 346p, Sun Alliance 14p to 929p and Pearl 12p to 426p. Insurance broker Minet Holdings rose 4p to 138p, comforted by trebled profits.

Banks resumed their recent progress, with Barclays adding 3p to 441p, Lloyds 2p to 400p and National Westminster 5p to 400p in spite of news of planned redundancies.

Properties featured strong support for Berkeley Hambro, 16p higher at 288p.

Equity turnover on July 2 was £111.137m (15,654 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Commercial Union, GEC, Plessey, European Ferries, Imperial Group, Eagle Star, Berkeley Hambro, Hambro Life, De La Rue, Dowty, Glaxo and Pearl Ass.

Traditional options saw calls in Western Areas on 28p, FNFC on 3½p, Courtaulds on 6p and a put was arranged in W. Goodkind on 5p.

Traded options: Dealers reported increased inquiry, with 1,629 contracts recorded. Bid hopes produced 644 calls for Commercial Union, with GEC totalling 286 after recent figures.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Geo. Bassett (F)	68.3(63.96)	0.76(1.22*)	5.0(7.33*)	1.5(1.63)	—	1.5(1.63)
Russell Bros. (F)	1.7(1.32)	0.068 (0.008*)	7.05(0.75*)	3.6(3.6)	—	4.87(4.87)
Town & City Prp. (F)	—(—)	11.03* (14.38*)	2.3*(2.8*)	0.01(0.01)	—	0.01(0.01)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Loss.

Geo-Bassett Holdings

The Allsort Man strides back into profit



The Allsort Man and his fondest admirer, Mr William Mills, chairman of Geo Bassett Holdings.

It seemed last year that the recession really had reached the very lowest depths when even that humble traditional British product—the liquorice Allsort Man—fell out of favour with his public.

But, by a remarkable feat of recovery, the Allsort Man is comfortably back in his stride and earning the position he has had, even through the recession, confidently striding the globe on the annual report of his benefactor, sweetmaker Geo. Bassett Holdings.

For Bassett, the Sheffield-based sugar confectionery group, yesterday reported a swing in its fortunes which turned last year's losses into profits of £765,000. This owes as much to the character and popularity of its leading man as to the strength and determination of Bassett's management team.

Only last year the group lost £1.3m in the 12 months to April 30, 1980, against profits of £1.3m in 1979, and embarked on a strict reorganization programme. Fundamentally, Allsorts were still popular with home consumers but losing its market share overseas. At the time it blamed losses on foreign competition, the strong pound, high raw material prices and the industry's volume decline.

Part of the reorganization involved the repackaging of Allsorts—a change from its "Rolls-Royce" image while still zealously retaining its brand hallmark—to a more popular Ford-type role, and the creation of a few more catching characters. Now he is joined in the worldwide trek by Mr Men—in gum and jelly forms of Mr Noisy and Mr Happy, among others.

Although the sweets are sold in most world markets they have been hits with inhabitants of the Northern Hemisphere—particularly Sweden, Denmark, and, to a lesser extent, Norway. "It's the climate", explained Mr Richard Clemons, Bassett's finance director. "We found from our market research that people in Northern Europe eat twice as much confectionery as, say, the Italians. I guess it is the weather."

Bassett explains this year's pretax profits of £765,000, and a final gross dividend of 2.14p, after the passing of both the final last year and this year's interim, to its success in cutting costs, stock levels, closing or selling unwanted concerns to release cash, and a 25 per cent workforce cut to the present level of 3,000 employees.

Sales showed a real increase from £63.9m last time to £68.3m this year. Sugar confectionery took £52m, and exports some £8m of the total. Trading profits from sweets went from £221,000 last time to £1.8m.

"We have cut costs like crazy over the last 15 months," added Mr Clemons, "but the group will not be satisfied until it returns at least to profit levels of three years ago". Then the group was bringing in some £3m a year. "Our market share has been held despite industry's 2 per cent decline," he added.

Borrowings at the year end were down from £6m to £4.5m, and interest charges were similar at £1.2m, and should fall this year.

Other measures included a new sales team brought in just to market its products within supermarkets and grocery stores. The new jumbo pack "Wisebuy" sweets—mainly for motorway trade—are one such example. Bassett thinks the team has been extremely effective and continues its drive to sell aggressively.

Plans now are for television advertising to strengthen the Allsort Man sales

Margreta Pagano

Sale discussions at York Trailer

By Catherine Gunn

Mr Frederick Davies, chairman of both the loss-making York Trailer Holdings and its Canadian parent, York Transport, is negotiating the sale of York Transport's 60 per cent stake in its British subsidiary. The shares were suspended at 14p yesterday pending the outcome of the negotiations.

If they lead to the sale of the 60 per cent stake in York Trailer, an equivalent offer for the rest of the shares would be required under Rule 34 of the Takeover Panel's regulations. At the suspension price the group is worth £1.54m, but the net asset value was £4m at the December 31 year-end.

A spokesman for Philips & Drew, York Trailer's broker, yesterday said it was unclear whether Mr Davies was negotiating with one or more potential buyers. In April, York Trailer announced that the stake was up for sale and several approaches are believed to have been received since then.

Demand for trailers was virtually non-existent last year and York Trailer lost nearly £2m pre-tax in the year to December 31, 1980, and paid no dividends. Since then the group's position has apparently improved but it is not clear whether break-even point has been reached yet.

If the Government changes the maximum weight allowed on British roads from the present limit to something approaching the Continental limit of 40 tonnes per vehicle, demand for new, larger trailers could pick up.

In the meantime York Trailer's markets remain tough. At the end of June it suspended payment of its preference dividend

Minet jumps in first quarter

Minet, the insurance brokers, yesterday reported pretax profits ahead at £1.18m, against £394,000 last time for the first quarter to March 31.

But the board is keen to point out that since business is not evenly spread throughout the year, the results for a single quarter should not be taken as a guide for what may be expected for a full year. In the last full year Minet recorded pretax profits of £8.6m on turnover of £35.25m.

Turnover in the first quarter is slightly ahead at £7.8m, against £7.38m.

Heron Corp rises 24 pc

Motor and property group Heron Corporation, which owns 67 per cent of the Heron Motor Group, yesterday announced a 24 per cent rise in pretax profits to £13.4m for the year to March 31.

Property and trading interests were restructured during the year, putting all the British and continental property interests into Heron Property, while the British service stations and vehicle interests, including Heron Motor are now part of Heron Trading Corporation.

Investment properties have been revalued, producing a £45m surplus over book value and boosting net assets to £133m. Heron is now seeing cash-flow from its US oil and gas interests.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	100	−1	5.5	5.5	5.0	9.4
126	88	Frank Horsell	102	—	6.4	6.3	3.2	5.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	65	—	1.7	2.6	28.3	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
113	59	Jackson Group	113	+1	7.0	6.2	3.6	8.0
130	103	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	56	+1	5.3	9.5	8.6	8.0
224	196	Torday Limited	197	—	15.1	7.7	7.6	13.0
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	—	15.0	19.0	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
103	81	Walter Alexander	[illegible]	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	9.0
263	181	W. S. Yeates	240	−1	13.1	5.3	4.7	9.6

هكذا من الأصل

Briefly

Diamond Shamrock Europe: A meeting of holders of the £1.18m 10½ per cent debenture stock 1990/95 is to be convened on July 27 to consider and approve an arrangement to repay the stock at 95 per cent of its nominal value, together with accrued interest.

Denbyware: Crown House and its subsidiaries now hold 4.25m (99.01 per cent).

Vosper Hovermarine: Vosper says that following its purchase on December 31, 1979 of 51 per cent of the issued ordinary share capital of Vosper Hovermarine, it has now acquired the remaining 49 per cent in satisfaction of its claim against Hovermarine Corporation for breach of the warranties and indemnities given to Vosper in the purchase and sale agreement.

Inchcape Berhad (incorporated in Singapore) has announced to the stock exchanges in Singapore and Malaysia that profits of Inchcape Malaysia (Holdings) for 1981 will be lower than those of the previous year. Accordingly, it has been agreed with the Malaysian Capital Issues Committee to postpone the proposed issue of new shares to Bumiputra investors which was announced on May 29. Inchcape & Co, London, owns 63.5 per cent of the equity of Inchcape Berhad.

Russell Brothers (Paddington): Turnover for year to February 28, 1981, £1.7m (£1.32m). Profits, after tax, £51,000 (loss of £5,000 last time). Dividend held at 6.96p gross.

Caparo Industries has sold its subsidiary, Kirby Dartford, for £50,000 cash. A deferred consideration of £109,000 is also payable
A. Brown and Sons: Sonashaw monthly over the next two years. Securities has confirmed that its offer for 20 per cent of the ordinary capital is now unconditional, having received acceptances for 33,252 shares (10.4 per cent).

Irish Pharmaceuticals: Sales for six months to end-December, 1980, £Ir541,000 (£Ir1m last time). Less attributable: £553,000 (£32,000).

Kayser Bondor (Subsidiary of Courtaulds): Turnover for 1980 £21.2m (£19m). Pretax profit, £1.73m (£1.5m). EPS 7.05p (5.87p). Dividend, 10p gross (equal to 1.02p).

Williamson Tea Holdings has agreed with directors of Borelli Tea Holdings on terms for acquisition by Williamson of balance of issued share capital of Borelli not already owned. Williamson owns 210,000 ordinary (75.47 per cent).

"The Times" Veneer: Chairman hopes results in current year will show improvement and also that an early return to dividend declarations will be possible.

Memec offer is 58 times oversubscribed

The basis of allotment of the offer for sale of shares in Memec—Memory and Electronic Components—was announced yesterday by Charterhouse Japhet.

The offer, of 3.75 million shares at 140p each, attracted about 64,000 applications for 217.22 million shares, meaning that investors put up £304m. So, the offer was almost 58 times oversubscribed.

The basis of allotment is as follows: applications from the public for 100 to 7,000 shares, a weighted ballot for 100 shares; for 7,500 to 17,500 shares, 200 shares; 18,000 shares and above, about 1.8 per cent of the number applied for.

Nissan issue is unlikely in July

A convertible note issue by Nissan Motor which has been planned for private placement on the Swiss capital market for some time, is unlikely to materialize this month, banking sources reported in Zurich.

The issue, of up to 200m francs (about £51m), will not be priced on July 14, contrary to earlier reports, a spokesman for the prospective lead manager, Swiss Bank Corp., stated.

Nissan continues to monitor the Swiss capital market carefully, but the involvement of the Nissan president in negotiations between the Japanese car manufacturers' association and foreign governments has, together with other factors, delayed the project, the spokesman added.

Toshiba expects small rise in net income

Toshiba Corp said in Tokyo that it expects its consolidated net income for the year ending March 31 next to rise slightly to about 52,000m yen (about £122m) from 50,170m yen in the preceding year.

Toshiba bases this on its belief that sales of heavy electrical machinery, communications equipment and electronic appliances will continue to increase, more than offsetting expected poor sales of electrical home appliances after the cool summer.

Toshiba, earlier reported a 10.7 per cent rise in consolidated net income in the year ended last March to 50,170m yen.

Tate & Lyle's £1m Canadian sale

Tate and Lyle has sold to Canadian Pacific of Montreal the outstanding 50 per cent interest it held in Unitank of Montreal for C$2.5m (about £1.1m) cash. As a result of the acquisition, the name of Unitank has been changed to Intertank Inc.

Half-time drop at Eldridge, Pope

In its latest interim report, for the half-year to March 31, Dorchester-based brewer Eldridge Pope tells shareholders that in line with increased borrowings to finance investment and modernization, investment income fell from £90,000 to £35,000, while finance charges rose from £37,000 to £92,000. This is a turnround of nearly £110,000.

Extraordinary items also fell, from £73,000 to £24,000. So pre-tax profits for the half-year dropped by 27 per cent to £273,000. Turnover was up from £6.75m to £7.48m.

Euroflame buys woodstove company

Euroflame Holding has entered into a conditional agreement to buy Logfires (Woodstoves) for £750,000. Logfires makes and markets a wide range of solid fuel burning appliances.

In 1980 Logfires made a pretax profit of £67,000 and had net tangible assets of £128,000. The directors of Logfires have forecast pre-tax profits of not less than £200,000 for 1981.

Rights issue at EGIS after full-year loss

Edinburgh General Insurance Services lost £214,000 before tax in the year to December 31, 1980, against profits of £109,000 a year earlier. However, it is asking shareholders for £507,000 by way of a one-for-two rights issue of 2.8m shares at 18p each. The net proceeds will be £286,000.

EGIS has paid no dividends since 1976 but after the acquisition of insurance broker Andrew & Booth for 13.3m shares it plans to pay 1.43p gross on the enlarged capital this year. Negotiations to acquire Andrew & Booth have just been completed.

Hambros Bank will place 6.23m of the shares issued to the vendors, on their behalf, at 18p. Andrew & Booth is 51 per cent owned by Mr Alistair Wallace, a director of EGIS. The vendors have warranted that Andrew & Booth will make no less than £500,000 pretax this year, against £417,000 last year.

Commodities

COPPER was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash wire bars, £865-66 a metric ton; three months, £890.50-91.00. Sales, 1,400. Cash Cathodes, £860-61; three months £880.50-81.50. Sales, nil tons. Morning. — Cash wire bars, £868-69; three months, £890.50-91.00. Settlement, £869. Sales, 10,450 tons. Cash cathodes, £860-61; three months, £881-82. Settlement, £861. Sales, 275 tons.

TIN was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash £6,650-35 a tonne; three months, £6,725-30. Sales, 590 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,630-35; three months, £6,725-30. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash, £6 630-35; three months, £6,730-35. Settlement, £6,635. Sales, 370 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,630-35; three months, £6,730-35. Settlement, £6,635. Sales nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM29 a picul.

LEAD was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £380-81 per tonne; three months, £380.80-81.80. Sales, 1,350 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £379-80; three months, £379.80-80.50. Settlement, £380. Sales, 8 175 tonnes.

ZINC was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £443-444 per tonne; three months, £444-44.50. Sales, 1,725 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £441-42; three months, £441.50-42.00. Settlement, £442. Sales, 7 625 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £215.95 ($407.75) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 445.85p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 844.10); three months, 458.20p (879.80c); six months, 472.30p (914.60c); one year, 502.55p (981.50c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 446.5-47.5p; three months, 459.5-60.0p. Sales, 288 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 445-45.5p; three months, 457.5-57.8p. Settlement, 445.5p. Sales, 51 lots.

ALUMINIUM was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £611-12 per tonne; three months £631.50-32.00. Sales, 850 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £610.50-13.00; three months £630.50-31.00. Settlement, £612. Sales, 1,350 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash £3225-40 per tonne; three months £3240-60. Sales, 204 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3310-15; three months £3320-40. Settlement, £3215. Sales, 228 tonnes.

RUBBER was quiet (pence per kilo).—Aug, 60.20-60.30; Sept, 61.10-61.20; Oct-Dec, 62.70-62.80; Jan-March, 65.30-65.40; April-June, 68.20-68.40; July-Sept, 71.30-71.30; Oct-Dec, 74.20-74.30; Jan-March, 77.20-77.30; April-June, 80.10-80.20. Sales: three at five tonnes; 24 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were inactive. Spot 59.50-60.50; Cifs: Aug, 61.25-62.00; Sept, 61.50-62.25.

Wall Street was closed yesterday in advance of today's celebration of Independence Day.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 740-745; Sept, 770-771; Nov, 767-768; Jan, 768-770; March, 767-768; May, 762-765; July, 765-770. Sales: 5,271 lots including 191 options.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July, 945-950; Sept, 972-973; Dec, 1006-1008; March, 1025-1026; May, 1036-1037; July, 1045-1047; Sept, 1059-1060. Sales: 6737 lots. ICCO prices: daily (July 2), 85.05c; indicator price (July 3) 5 day average, 79.89c, (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £4 higher at £205; the "whites" price was £5 higher at £232. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 203.60-203.75; Oct, 204.95-205; Jan, 204.65-205.80; March, 208.35-208.75; May, 217.30-211.80; Aug, 212.75-214.60; Oct, 213.25-215. Sales, 2,217 lots. Quiet. ISA prices (July 2): daily 15.26c; 15-day average, 15.73c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per tonne).—Aug, 132.10-132.40; Oct, 135.10-135.30; Dec, 140-140.60; Feb, 143-143.60; April, 144-146; June, 144.50-148; Aug, 145-150. Sales: 33 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic.—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: July-Aug, £112 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent: July, £116.50; Aug, £117 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £105.50 paid east coast.

MAIZE.—US/French unquoted. South/Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept, £94.75 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct £100.25 paid east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—

BARLEY was easier: Sept, £95.20; Nov, £99.20; Jan, £103.90; March £106.10; May £109.60. Sales: 92 lots.

WHEAT old crop firm; new crop easier: July £112.50; Sept, £99.40; Nov, £103.30; Jan, £107.20; March £110.80; May £114.60. Sales: 167 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£111.50	£103.00
E Midlands	—	£109.40	£102.50
N East	—	£114	£105
Scotland	—	—	£97.50

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 3: GB cattle 91.28p per kg lw (—0.74); UK sheep 154.94p per kg est DCW (—3.66); GB pigs 75.96p per kg lw (+0.50). England and Wales: cattle nos up 14.0 per cent, ave. price 91.37p (—0.67); sheep nos up 8.1 per cent, ave. price 153.76p (—4.30); pig nos up 7.3 per cent, ave. price 75.96p (+0.50). Scotland: Cattle nos down 12.8 per cent, ave. price 90.73p (—1.66p); sheep nos up 10.9 per cent, ave. price 144.86p (—6.44).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—July 289.25-290.00; Aug, 291.25-91.50; Sept, 294.25-94.50; Oct, 298.50-98.75; Nov, 302-303; Dec, 306.25-06.75; Jan, 310.75-312.00; Feb 316-317. Sales: 486 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £67.50; Feb, £77.50; April £87.50. Sales: 318 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Discount market

After a tight start the credit pendulum swung firmly in the market's favour. Houses looking for money in size had to bid in the region of 11 per cent for much of the session. But the rate turned down smartly to about 9 per cent at some time and secured loans were finally taken in the region of 9½-2 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

At the end of a bad week the pound managed a small rally, though it failed to hold its best level of $1.8985, closing about a cent better at $1.8935. The trade-weighted index recovered 0.4 to 92.5.

Dealings were rather thin, and apart from a token initial boost, the Bank of England remained on the sidelines, dealers said. Some of the rally represented covering of oversold positions. The pound clawed back some ground from the mark 4.5725 (4.5475), Swiss franc 3.9275 (3.9025), guilder 5.0825 (5.0450), French franc 10.8500 (10.8000) and yen 432.50 (427.25).

After early hesitancy the dollar eventually improved, though business was much quieter than of late. The D mark declined to 2.4160 before ending off the bottom at 2.4140 (2.4070).

Sterling: Spot and Forward



	Market rates (day's range) July 3	Market rates (close) July 3	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8825-9000	$1.8930-8940	1.20-1.30c disc	2.55-2.65c disc
Montreal	$2.2650-2810	$2.2750-2780	1.45-1.55c disc	3.60-3.75c disc
Amsterdam	5.05-10fl	5.07¼-08¼fl	⅜c prem-⅛c disc	1½-1⅛c prem
Brussels	74.40-75.10f	74.80-90f	30-40c disc	95-105c disc
Copenhagen	14.25-36k	14.34½-35½k	580-685ore disc	1570-1745ore disc
Dublin	1.2465-2575p	1.2525-2540p	20-40p disc	75-100p disc
Frankfurt	4.54-58m	4.56¾-57¾m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	½pf prem-par
Lisbon	120.50-121.25e	120.75-95e	85-150c disc	180-340c disc
Madrid	182.00-183.60p	182.80-183.00p	110-140c disc	290-340c disc
Milan	2263-92lr	2277-79lr	26-28lr disc	75-78lr disc
Oslo	11.40½-49k	11.45¾-46¾k	40 prem-80ore disc	280-140ore disc
Paris	10.80½-87½f	10.84½-85½f	8½-9½c disc	22½-24c disc
Stockholm	9.65-73k	9.71½-72½k	250-33ore disc	535-650ore disc
Tokyo	427-34y	432-33y	200-160y prem	575-530y prem
Vienna	31.90-32.35sch	32.20-25sch	1-6gro disc	2 prem-6gro disc
Zurich	3.90-94f	3.92¾-93¾f	1¼-¾c prem	3-2½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.4 at 92.5

Other Markets

Australia	1.6420-1.6570
Bahrein	0.7135-0.7165
Finland	8.4880-8.5280
Greece	110.75-113.75
Hongkong	10.5515-10.5915
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5350-0.5380
Malaysia	4.4270-4.4570
Mexico	45.85-47.15
New Zealand	2.2335-2.2535
Saudi Arabia	6.4590-6.4890
Singapore	4.0690-4.0990
South Africa	1.6895-1.7045

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	92.5	n.a.
US dollar	109.8	n.a.
Canadian dollar	88.2	n.a.
Schilling	111.1	n.a.
Belgian franc	105.0	n.a.
Danish kroner	85.8	n.a.
Deutsche mark	116.4	n.a.
Swiss franc	136.7	n.a.
Guilder	108.1	n.a.
French franc	82.7	n.a.
Lira	57.3	n.a.
Yen	141.7	n.a.

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5100-1.5120
† Canada	1.2017-1.2020
Netherlands	2.6830-2.6870
Belgium	39.55-39.60
Denmark	7.5725-2.5725
West Germany	2.4135-2.4150
Portugal	63.80-64.00
Spain	96.55-96.65
Italy	1203-1205
Norway	6.0400-6.0400
France	5.7300-5.7300
Sweden	5.1200-5.1200
Japan	228.20-228.50
Austria	16.99-17.02
Switzerland	2.0715-2.0735

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8319-0.8322

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 11½ Low 9
Week Fixed: 11¼-11⅛

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11 13/16	2 months	11 11/16
3 months	12 1/16	3 months	11 15/16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11 15/16-11 13/16	3 months	12¾
3 months	12 7/32-12 3/32	4 months	12 11/16
4 months	12 9/32-12 7/32	6 months	12 11/16
6 months	12 9/32-12 1/32		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13-12¾	7 months	13-12⅞
2 months	13-12¾	8 months	13-12⅞
3 months	13-12¾	9 months	13⅝-13⅜
4 months	13-12¾	10 months	13⅝-13⅜
5 months	13-12¾	11 months	13⅝-13⅜
6 months	13-12¾	12 months	13⅝-13⅜

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12-11⅞	6 months	13 5/16-12 15/16
3 months	12 23/32-12 19/32	12 months	13 9/16-13 7/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11¼	3 months	12⅞
7 days	11⅞	6 months	13
1 month	12	1 year	13⅜

Interbank Market (%)
Weekend: Open 11¼-11 Close 3

1 week	11½-11¼	6 months	13¼-13
1 month	12-11⅞	9 months	13⅝-13¼
3 months	12¾-12⅝	12 months	13½-13⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼-13⅛ 6 months 13⅜-13
Finance House Base Rate 13%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£239.3m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£96.99	received	10%
Last week	£97.03	received	14%
Average rate	£11.9839%	Last week	£11.8780%
Next week	£100m	replace	£100m

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU-central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3282	+1.30	+0.94	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.91068	−0.11	+0.25	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52199	−0.91	+0.17	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.98750	−0.13	+0.23	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80395	−0.33	+0.03	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.691819	+0.97	+0.61	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1256.29	−0.53	−0.7	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18½-17½; seven days, 19⅜-18⅞; one month, 19⅞-19⅝; three months, 18⅞-18¼; six months, 17⅞-17⅝.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $413.75 (an ounce); pm, $414.00 close, $413-415.
Krugerrand (per coin): $425-428 (£114½-226).
Sovereigns (new): $103-105 (£54¼-55¼).

Law Report Chancery Division

No pressure on Burmah to accept Bank's offer

Burmah Oil Co Ltd v The Governor of the Bank of England

Before Mr Justice Walton

[Judgment delivered July 3]

Bargains are, save in exceptional and well defined circumstances, made to be kept; it is clearly not sufficient for a bargain to be labelled "unfair". Before equity will interfere it must be an unconscionable bargain — one whose very terms speak for themselves to the effect that somebody has been dealt with in such a way as to shock the conscience of the court.

Burmah Oil Co Ltd and its subsidiary, Burmah Investments Ltd, held a large number of ordinary shares in BP Ltd. As a way of escaping financial difficulties, Burmah pledged all their BP shares to the Bank of England.

After negotiations between Burmah, the Bank and the Government, there was a sale of Burmah's shares in BP to the Bank at £2.30 per stock unit. That price was under the stock exchange price at the time of the agreement.

The plaintiffs claimed that the price was too low and that the agreement entered into was oppressive and unconscionable. They brought an action seeking to have the agreement set aside and a declaration that it was procured by the Bank in breach of its duty of fair dealing by obtaining and preserving an improper advantage.

Mr Leonard Hoffman, QC and Mr R. C. Southwell, QC for Burmah Oil Co Ltd; Mr John Chadwick, QC and Mr Martin Keenan for Burmah Investments Ltd; Mr Donald Rattee, QC, Mr Timothy Lloyd and Mr Andrew Smith for the Governor of the Bank of England; Mr John Mummery and Mr Simon Barker for the Attorney General.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that if there was any general proposition, as the plaintiffs had submitted, applicable to all contracts and under all circumstances that a court of equity would give relief against a transaction where one party had a superior bargaining strength to the other party, and unfair advantage of that superior strength had been taken, then it was indeed quite remarkable that no trace of it was to be found in the books.

The general proposition to the effect that Chancery mends no man's bargains was still the guiding equitable principle. Exceptions were laid down under the head of equitable fraud but those formed a series of isolated instances.

In *Lloyds Bank Ltd v Bundy* ([1975] QB 326) Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said that the English law gave relief to one who, without independent advice, entered into a contract upon terms which were unfair, or transferred property for a consideration which was grossly inadequate when his bargaining power was grievously impaired by reason of his own needs or desires.

Subsequently, he added that he did not mean to suggest that every transaction where there was inequality of bargaining power would be saved by independent advice but that its absence might be fatal.

Even giving that principle the widest possible scope, the facts of the present case could not be brought within it. Burmah did have independent advice against which nothing could be said in any way.

The Bank might have had a take-it-or-leave-it attitude, but there was never anything remotely equivalent to the putting of any pressure on Burmah to accept the Bank's offer.

It was alleged that because of its unique position in the world of banking, the Bank of England owed a duty to all the world to behave with those standards of conduct which the court quite rightly demanded from one of its officers.

As a pure matter of law, there was nothing to support such a wide proposition. As a matter of strict principle, it appeared that the only persons who were expected to observe the standards of conduct which the court laid down for its officers were the court itself and such officers. Other persons were governed by universal rules — and that included the Bank of England.

In the present case, there was nothing but a commercial relationship between the parties. Burmah did not trust the Bank implicitly. It had its own high-powered financial advisers who were perfectly capable of understanding and evaluating the proposals put forward on behalf of the Bank.

At the conclusion of the agreement, they were two parties who were contractually bound to each other in its terms, but whose mutal relationship was otherwise totally unaffected.

There was no question of the Bank having, as a matter of fact, any direct or indirect control over Burmah when the agreement was made to sell the shares. No case had been cited where, in a genuinely commercial situation, with both sides properly advised by suitably qualified experts, any resultant bargain had ever been set aside because there was considerable bargaining strength on both sides, but one side did not in fact bargain as well as it might have done.

Ruin might have been staring Burmah in the face but it was not so staring any of the members of the board personally, so that there was no reason for suggesting that they were not able to act dispassionately. It obtained the best advice both legally and financially.

At the end of the day, the action fell to be dismissed.

The shareholders had every right to feel aggrieved but their real quarrel was not with the Bank. But for the action of the Bank in coming to the rescue there would have been a liquidation in which the shareholders would have got absolutely nothing and in which even unsecured creditors would have received the smallest of dividends. They still had shares which were worth something in a company which had a commercial future.

Solicitors: Allen & Overy; Freshfields; Treasury Solicitor.

Principles of tax appeals

Q. T. Discount Foodstores Ltd v General Commissioners of Income Tax for Warley and Others

At the hearing of appeals in the Chancery Division by taxpayers against penalties imposed by income tax commissioners the court has the power to admit further evidence. The right of taxpayers to appeal to the High Court is conferred by statute and an appeal is on both fact and law and proceeds by way of rehearing, Mr Justice Vinelott held.

His Lordship laid down principles to be applied to the conduct of such appeals. He went on to dismiss an appeal by the taxpayer company, Q. T. Discount Foodstores Ltd, against awards of penalties totalling £3,085 imposed by Warley General Commissioners for failure to comply with notices under section 51 of the Taxes Management Act, 1970, to make available for inspection by a tax inspector balance sheets and accounts.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that the court's powers in hearing appeals was dealt with in the Rules of the Supreme Court, Order 55, rule 7, and expressly provided for further evidence to be received on questions of fact, either by oral examination in court or by affidavit.

From *Jones v Attorney General* ([1974] Ch 148) and from the Rules of the Supreme Court the following ·rinciples could be deduced:

(1) an appeal under section 53 (2) of the Taxes Management Act, 1970, was an appeal on fact and law by way of rehearing;

(2) the appellate court did not start de novo — the onus of proving that the penalties were wrongly imposed was on the taxpayer and the commissioners' notes of findings stood as evidence save in so far as they were successfully challenged by a taxpayer;

(3) if findings of primary facts by the commissioners were challenged, the court had power to direct the manner in which evidence was to be given — normally it would be by affidavit. The Crown's submission that affidavit evidence should not be admitted save in exceptional circumstances could not be upheld.

If it became apparent to the Crown from a taxpayer's affidavit that there was a dispute on the facts that necessitated a rehearing, the Crown should apply to the Chief Master for directions.

Commissioners erred

Timings Tools Ltd v Mellersh (Inspector of Taxes)

General commissioners erred in principle in refusing to adjourn an appeal by a company against 12 assessments to income tax and corporation tax and by the controlling director of the company against 10 assessments to income tax in respect of remuneration alleged to have been received by him from the company from 1963 to 1973, Mr Justice Vinelott held in the Chancery Division.

The application for adjournment had been made by the director's accountant on the ground that at the date of the hearing Mr Henry Thomas Evans, director of Timings Tools Ltd, was unfit to present his case because he was suffering from ischaemic heart disease. A medical certificate to that effect was before the commissioners.

HIS LORDSHIP said that clearly he had jurisdiction to remit the matter on the basis that the commissioners erred in principle. They had erred in not giving proper consideration to the possibility that if an adjournment was granted the director might recover sufficiently to give evidence and to conduct his own case.

They erred in assuming his illness might be indefinite and rejecting the possibility that he might recover fully or that further medical evidence might show that a timetable could be arranged enabling him to give evidence.

They had proceeded with the hearing, finding wilful default by the company and the director and determining the assessments in varying amounts.

The appeal was allowed with costs.

Stock Exchange Prices

Insurance sector draws support

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 29. Dealings End, July 10. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
99²⁵⁄₁₆	91	Exch	9½%	1981	99⅞	•+¹⁄₁₆	9.511	10.973
98²⁹⁄₃₂	85½	Exch	3%	1981	98²⁹⁄₃₂	+¹⁄₃₂	3.033	11.267
100²⁵⁄₁₆	93⅝	Exch	12¾%	1981	100	..	12.750	12.436
98⅜	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	98	• ..	8.673	12.443
95⅛	81⅝	Treas	3%	1982	95⅜	+⅛	3.146	10.880
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	101	..	13.861	12.380
96½	85⅝	Treas	8¼%	1982	96⅛	+¹⁄₁₆	8.582	12.467
96	85¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	95½	+¹⁄₁₆	9.686	13.390
95⅛	84⅝	Exch	8¾%	1983	94⅞	•+⅛	9.225	12.564
89⅜	76½	Exch	3%	1983	89	+¼	3.372	10.478
99⁷⁄₁₆	85⅝	Treas	12%	1983	97⅜	+¹⁄₁₆	12.323	13.754
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9¾%	1983	93⁷⁄₁₆	•+½	9.888	12.951
102⅞	94⅛	Exch	13½%	1983	99⁹⁄₁₆	+⅛	13.559	13.690
94¹⁄₁₆	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	92¹⁵⁄₁₆	+⅛	10.760	13.483
87¼	76½	Fund	5½%	1982-84	87¼	•+¼	6.301	11.414
97¹⁄₁₆	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	94¼	+⅛	11.936	13.931
104³⁄₁₆	94½	Exch	14%	1984	100⅛	+³⁄₁₆	13.982	13.927
81	68¾	Exch	3%	1984	81	+¼	3.703	10.657
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	95⅜	+¼	12.583	13.790
109¼	97⅞	Treas	15%	1985	102⅞	+¼	14.580	13.962
98⅛	93⅛	Exch Cv	12%	1985	94¼	+¼	12.734	13.967
75¾	68¹⁵⁄₁₆	Treas	3%	1985	75¾	+⅛	3.962	10.805
96³⁄₁₆	91½	Treas	11½%	1985	93¼	..	12.333	13.683
103¼	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	94⅜	+¼	12.979	13.892
97⅛	91	Exch	11¾%	1986	92¼	+³⁄₁₆	12.735	14.075
69²³⁄₁₆	68¼	Treas	3%	1986	69⅝₁₆	..	4.328	11.360
97⅞	91¼	Treas	12%	1986	92¹⁵⁄₁₆	+³⁄₁₆	12.910	14.028
MEDIUMS								
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8½%	1984-86	83⅞	•+⅛	10.143	12.996

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
378	279	McLeod Russel	300	+5	21.4	7.1	[illegible]
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.6a	1.7	[illegible]
158	97½	Surmah Valley	97½	..	3.2	3.3	[illegible]
253	132¼	Warren Plant	218	..	14.3	6.6	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	36	..	6.8	18.8	[illegible]
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	[illegible]
353	170	Imp Cont Gas	184	-2	10.1	5.5	[illegible]
185	93	Milford Docks	113	• ..	0.7	0.6	[illegible]
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	[illegible]
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	[illegible]

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

Closing Price

Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1995-96 (Par)
Driefontein Cons R1 Ord
Intasun 10p Ord
Laing Props 8¼% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)
Newcastle Water 7¼% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)
Philcom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	Sep 4	[illegible]
BP (£73‡)	..	[illegible]
Do BMG (260‡)		[illegible]
Broken Hill Props (£23‡)	Apr 30	[illegible]
Crouch D (105‡)	July 20	[illegible]
English Association (375‡)	Aug 3	[illegible]
European Ferries (90‡)	July 7	[illegible]
Gears Cross (90‡)	Aug 21	[illegible]

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid. b £70 paid. c Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £[illegible]

Tennis

An Anglo-American whose home is her castle



Photograph by Harry Kerr

The queen holds sway: Mrs Lloyd bestriding her kingdom.

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

That white bandanna was not the lucky charm Hana Mandlikova hoped it might be. She wanted something special for Wimbledon—the equivalent, if you like, of Bjorn Borg's intermittent beard. But Miss Mandlikova, aged 19, whose parents had come over from Czechoslovakia to make sure that her advance to the singles final was not just a dream or a rumour, was beaten 6—2, 6—2 by Chris Lloyd in exactly an hour.

She was badly-beaten, too: partly because of Mrs Lloyd's unwavering excellence and partly because of the inhibitions and errors that crowded-in on a teenager playing her first Wimbledon final. Never mind. Reaching such a final tends to be a necessary reconnaissance before winning one. Mrs Lloyd, for example, who first won Wimbledon at the same age as Miss Mandlikova, had been runner-up a year earlier.

Mrs Lloyd's renown as a player almost invincible on slow clay has thrown into shadow her consistently high level of performance on all surfaces. She has been French champion four times, United States champion five times (on two different surfaces), and in 10 appearances at Wimbledon has been champion on three occasions, four times runner-up, and pushed her three other challenges to the semi-final round.

Yesterday she also became the first player since Billie Jean King, in 1967, to win the title without losing a set. Mrs Lloyd's strenuous projection of Wimbledon's regal associations is also, nowadays, the triumph of an occasionally local resident. She married an Englishman and they have a home at Wimbledon. But this was no more than a minor factor in the joyous ovation she was given yesterday.

Even so, it would be wise to avoid serious arguments. Let us not be fooled by those winsome looks. Mrs Lloyd is tough. It has been said that sometimes, for dinner, she serves broken leg of lamb. She was tough yesterday. Her concentration and ball-control were almost flawless. There was an unfussy variety in all she did, because her mind was active yet discreet. Her service returns, passing shots, and even her volleys (not that she went in for that sort of thing often) were sounder than Miss Mandlikova's. Her first service, if less spectacular, was also more accurate—an important factor, because each player wanted to feed on the other's second service.

To some extent, though, the most interesting features of the match were that Mrs Lloyd mostly kept Miss Mandlikova where she wanted her—at the back of the court—and was nimble enough to profit from the Czechoslovak's initially teasing drop shots. Miss Mandlikova had two break points for a 2—0 lead and in that game won three points from drop-shots. The memory of that second game damaged Miss Mandlikova's chances. Her drop shots were, from Mrs Lloyd's point of view, invitations rather than threats.

As the match progressed it was possible to admire the care and discipline of Miss Mandlikova's attitude, the flowing grace of her running, while suspecting that her best chance lay in hitting more freely and getting to the net. But she looked a little lost, as if overwhelmed by the occasion and her respect for Mrs Lloyd. In terms of anticipation and ball control, she was second-best only because there were not three players on court. She was mis-hitting her volleys, muffing her passing shots, and making Mrs Lloyd's task easier than it should have been. This was flashy tennis—facile elegant, but strewn with unforced errors.

The heart of the match turned out to be three consecutive games in the middle of the second set. Having lost her service to go 1—2 down, Miss Mandlikova broke back for 2—all by (at last) maintaining a long rally and winning it with a forehand passing shot. That was interesting. But in the next game Miss Mandlikova served two double-faults and lost her own service game. She then had a break point for 3—all but muffed a backhand service return. Mrs Lloyd reached 4—2 with a backhand winner, off a drop shot, and jumped up and down (by her standards, a paroxysm of joy) because she knew that game was the last big hurdle she had to clear. She was right, too.

Peter Fleming and John McEnroe, the 1979 champions, regained the men's doubles championship by beating Bob Lutz and Stan Smith 6—4, 6—4, 6—4 in the first all-American men's doubles final since 1949. This reversed the result of last year's final in the United States championship. It meant, too, that Lutz and Smith were Wimbledon runners-up for the third time in eight years.

This was the wrong result, of course, because in allegorical terms the "baddies" beat the "goodies". Lutz is a sleepy-looking assembly of muscles with a deft backhand. Smith is an erect, soldierly-looking chap sometimes known as "the leaning tower of Pasadena". His gangling counterpart, Fleming, is unusual in that he disdains the ritualistic nonsense of bouncing the ball before serving. Fleming just waves his arms about—then fires.

McEnroe has the fastest draw in the West—or, for that matter, all points of the compass. Between them, Fleming and McEnroe are the best doubles team in the business. They temper overt brutality with a finesse that tends to be unobtrusive—except to their opponents.

Women's singles

Final

Mrs C Lloyd (US) beat Miss H Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) 6—2, 6—2.

Men's doubles

Final

P Fleming and J P McEnroe (US) beat R C Lutz and S R Smith (US) 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Women's doubles

Semi-final

Miss M Navratilova and Miss P H Shriver (US) beat Miss S Barker (GB) and Miss A K Kiyomura (US) 6—3, 6—7, 6—2.

Mixed doubles

Semi-final round

J R AUSTIN and MISS T A AUSTIN (US) beat A D Roche (Australia) and Miss B Bunge (WG) 6—2 7—6.

F D MCMILLAN (SA) and MISS B F STOVE (Netherlands) beat L C Leeds and Miss L Acker (US) 4—6 6—1 6—2.

Noisy end of the road for the last Briton

By Geoffrey Green

As the hour hand moved stealthily towards seven o'clock and a bright sun after an hour of heavy rain traced lengthening shadows, a crowded and often noisy gallery filled court one. Indeed clutches of members overflowed into the pressbox. It was all to see the last Briton alive in the championships—Sue Barker, who with her American-Japanese partner, Ann Kiyomura, had reached the semi-finals of the women's doubles.

But she was destined not to win, as Martina Navratilova and Pamela Shriver, the unsuccessful singles semi-finalists, won 6—3, 6—7, 6—2 after a lively match lasting an hour and a half.

Miss Barker indeed played well. She unleashed her dipping forehand drives with effect, often forcing her opponents to volley upwards. This was the key to some sharp smashes by her partner.

The Americans—if one may so term Miss Navratilova in advance of FBI fingerprints and the grinding wheel of bureaucracy—soon began a campaign of lobbing which gave them the opening set easily enough and here was a match which involved the long (Miss Shriver), the short (Miss Kiyomura) and the tall (Miss Shriver) again.

What undermined the losers was the failure of the sturdy little Miss Kiyomura to hold her service. She was broken in the third and eighth games, which torpedoed the first set. She was broken again in the second to be 1—2 down, though a couple of break-backs from Miss Navratilova led to 5—5 and eventually to a tie-break which amidst shrieks from the open terraces Miss Barker and Miss Kiyomura won 7—2.

In spite of the fact that Miss Navratilova for this spell seemed to lose concentration—she made a number of unforced errors and dropped her service on two more occasions—the final set, after rattling rallies, saw the tide turn. Miss Kiyomura was broken to 2—4, Miss Barker for 2—6 and that was that.

Today's order of play

CENTRE COURT: B Borg v J P McEnroe, Miss K Jordan and Miss A E Smith v Miss M Navratilova and Miss P H Shriver. J R Austin and Miss T A Austin v F D McMillan and Miss B F Stove.

ONE: Miss R Uys v Miss Z Garrison, D Carter v C M Johnstone, P Cash v M Anger.

THREE: Miss S E Saliba v Miss P Casale.

McEnroe fined for outburst

John McEnroe has been fined £375 for his conduct in Wednesday's doubles quarter-finals. In addition, the Wimbledon tournament committee have recommended that he be fined a further £1,250 under the code of conduct section which deals with "aggravated behaviour". If substantiated, this fine will be imposed later by the men's international professional tennis council.

Derek Hardwick, the British representative on the council, explained that the £1,250 fine could be neither implemented nor rejected until after 30 days, during which the player can appeal.

The £375 fine was imposed for McEnroe's outburst when he and Peter Fleming played Vijay and Anand Amritraj.

Service could bring down house of Borg

By Rex Bellamy

The most influential factor in the men's singles final to be played today may be John McEnroe's serving. At this level of competition his confidence and the effectiveness of his entire game are heavily dependent on his service.

So far the omens have not been good. As late as the semi-final round he was hitting the target with only 55.8 per cent of his first services and, inevitably, was still some way short of peak form.

Mentally, McEnroe may be just about right. He seems to play his best tennis when he is cross about something, as if needing the stimulant of a grudge. At present he obviously feels that he is being persecuted by a minority of umpires and reporters. His exaggerated reaction to scattered incidents has given him the kind of emotional edge from which his game benefits.

It could also be to McEnroe's advantage that Bjorn Borg's powers of concentration and his nervous and physical energy must have been slightly eroded by the pounding Jimmy Connors gave him in three hours and 18 minutes on Thursday.

It may be necessary for Borg to play a similarly great match today. In 1977 he rebounded from a draining five-set match with Vitas Gerulaitis to win another, against Connors, in the final. But that was four years ago. Is Borg still as resilient?

There have been hints, against Ivan Lendl in Paris and against Connors on Thursday, that Borg's competitive assurance may not be as deeply rooted as it used to be. But he has won 41 consecutive Wimbledon singles and five consecutive championships.

The Connors match was a reminder of his astonishing fighting spirit and there have been times throughout the tournament when Borg seemed to be playing the best tennis of his Wimbledon career. Borg is serving well, too, but is less reliant on that aspect of his game than McEnroe is.

We are assured of an absorbing contrast in playing methods that collectively should spread all the riches of the game before us. If McEnroe can suddenly find his serving rhythm—a big "if"—he could bring down one of the greatest of all Wimbledon champions.

Basketball

TAIPEI (Taiwan): Women's tournament: Netherlands beat England 44—34; West Germany beat Sweden 69—64; Taiwan beat Hongkong 91—40.

Motor racing

Watson looks the man to trounce the turbos

From John Blunsden
Dijon, July 3

John Watson's confidence in the potential of the McLaren team's latest car, the V Marlboro MP4, was convincingly vindicated here this afternoon. At the end of the hour-long timed practice period, which had been interrupted by rain, he emerged the provisional holder of pole position for Sunday's French Grand Prix, having lapped the Dijon-Prenois course quicker than anyone else, and nearly a second and a half faster than any other driver using a similar Cosworth Ford engine.

The next four places behind Watson were filled by turbo-charged cars—two Renaults followed by two Ferraris—confirming the belief that the power advantage of these cars should more than offset any deficiency they may have in road-holding (a particular weakness with Ferrari, although a new rear suspension has helped to overcome the problem to some extent).

Not too much should be read into today's times, however, for the rain shower which soaked the circuit meant that only the first 10 and the final 10 minutes of the hour could be used to set a competitive time.

This, the eighth of the season's world championship races, marks the return of Goodyear to the grand prix scene and therefore a renewal of the tyre contest, with Pirelli and Avon joining in to make it a four-sided battle.

The French are in good shape and capable of repeating the victory they scored with Jabouille in 1979 when the race was last held here. If the turbos are to be beaten, Watson could well be the man to do it.

LEADING TIMES: 1, J Watson (McLaren-Ford), 1 min 7.05 sec; 2, R Arnoux (Renault), 1 min 7.09 sec; 3, A Prost (Renault), 1 min 7.57 sec; 4, D Pironi (Ferrari), 1 min 8.09 sec; 5, G Villeneuve (Ferrari), 1 min 8.30 sec; 6, E De Angelis (JPS Lotus-Ford), 1 min 8.40 sec; 7, J Laffite (Talbot-Ligier), 1 min 8.71 sec; 8, C Reutemann (Williams-Ford), 1 min 8.83 sec; 9, A De Cesaris (McLaren-Ford), 1 min 8.83 sec; 10, N Mansell (JPS Lotus-Ford), 1 min 9.06 sec; 11, N Piquet (Brabham-Ford), 1 min 9.21 sec; 12, A Jones (Williams-Ford), 1 min 9.29 sec. Other placings included: 20, D Daly (March-Ford), 1 min 12.10 sec; 25, D Warwick (Toleman-Hart), 1 min 13.65 sec; 29, B Henton (Toleman-Hart) 1 min 29.13 sec.

Cycling

Hinault is winning the war

By John Wilcockson

Despite the disappearance from the overall picture of the TI Raleigh Creda team during last Tuesday's arduous ride through the Pyrenees, their 10 riders continue to notch up individual stage victories in the Tour de France. At the end of the 112-mile ninth stage from Rochefort-sur-Mer to Nantes, it was the turn of Aadrian Wijnands, of The Netherlands, who outsprinted the whole field in an uphill charge to the finish.

This stage completed the first phase of the 2,324-mile race and the 145 survivors enjoy their first rest day in Nantes. As expected, Bernard Hinault, back in his native Brittany, retained the leader's yellow jersey, increasing his advantage by four seconds during the day.

This gain was the result of his winning the "rush" sprint at Charron, where he again beat Philip Anderson, of Australia, who is now 37 seconds behind in the overall table. Hinault punctured before the next rush of the day, but Anderson could not take advantage of his rival's misfortune. This was because a modest Belgian rider, Eddy Verstraeten, had passed through four and a half minutes earlier, while second spot had been taken by lone chaser Jacques Osmont, of France. The third place time bonus went to the overall sprint leader, Freddy Maertens, of Belgium.

Wijnands, aged 22, was skilfully shepherded into his race-winning position, but he had a closely-fought battle with Juan Fernandez, the Spaniard who finished third in last year's world championships. Missing from the pack was the unlucky Norwegian, Jostein Willmann, who was lying sixth overnight. He crashed heavily.

NINTH STAGE: 1, A Wijnands (Netherlands), 4hr 35min 37sec; 2, J Fernandez (Spain); 3, F Maertens (Belgium); 4, E Planckaert (Belgium); 5, G Van Calster (Belgium); 6, K-P Thaler (West Germany); 7, S Kelly (Ireland); 8, J Suarez-Cueva (Spain); 9, Y Bertin (France); 10, R Pevenage (Belgium), all same time as Wijnands. Others: 42, G Jones (GB), 4:35:37; 140, P Sherwen (GB), 4:36:37.

OVERALL: 1, B Hinault (France), 29hr 54min 41sec; 2, P Anderson (Australia), 29:55:18; 3, M Laurent (France), 29:59:51; 4, R Claes (Belgium), 30:00:13; 5, L Van Impe (Belgium), 30:00:21; 6, A Fernandez (Spain), 30:00:44; 7, C Criquielion (Belgium), 30:00:44; 8, G Verlinden (Belgium), 30:00:58; 9, P Winnen (Netherlands), 30:01:05; 10, G Duclos-Lassalle (France), 30:01:08. Other placings: 15, J Boyer (US), 30:03:00; 16, Jones, 30:02:02; 55, Kelly, 30:09:13.

Fencing

CLERMONT-FERRAND: World championship: Foil: British placing: Pool A: 3, W Gosbee (2 wins); Pool D: 1, D McKenzie (3 wins); Pool K: 1, N Bell (3 wins); Pool S: 1, R Bruniges (5 wins); Pool T: 3, P Harper (2 wins). Elimination heat: V Smirnov (USSR) beat N Bell (GB). Repechage: Bell beat C Montano (Italy) 10—4.

Yachting

COWES: OOD 34 class championship: 1, Twee Gezusters (H Zuiderbaan); 2, Skyflash (RAF, SA); 3, Windsprite (B Banks); 4, Riot (R Turner); 6, Mickey Mouse (K Robinson).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
66.8	47.1	American Grwth	64.7	69.6	2.08
83.4	33.1	Capital	51.6	55.8	3.94
62.1	44.0	General	60.9	65.8	4.67
116.6	100.7	Gilt & Fixed Int	100.8	106.1	12.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Capel (James) Management Ltd. 100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010			
122.8	85.2	Capital Fnd (22)	122.8	130.8	2.43
90.6	76.4	Income Fnd (22)	85.8	91.3	7.76
129.3	92.7	Nth Amer Fnd	128.2	131.1	2.01
		Cent Board of Fin of The Church of England. 77 London Wall, London, EC2N 1DB 01-588 1815			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers. 20 Fenchurch Street EC3 01-623 8000			
128.5	89.8	KB Unit Fd Inc	120.7	130.8	5.58
174.8	128.9	Do Accum	170.8	185.0	5.58
87.5	57.9	KB Inv Tst Inc	87.5	95.3	3.85
95.7	59.7	Do Accum	95.7	105.2	3.85
65.7	53.7	KB Smlr Cos Inc	68.7	73.2	4.67
75.6	53.9	Do Accum	75.6	83.8	4.57
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54.7	50.8	Gilt & F. I. Gth	51.7	55.3	5.05
64.1	47.7	U.K. Equity Fnd	63.3	67.9	2.84
81.7	70.6	Europe Growth	81.7	87.8	1.48
138.6	68.3	Japan Growth	138.6	150.1	0.30
115.6	44.1	SE Asia Growth	115.6	124.3	0.40
133.7	73.9	U.S. Growth	125.9	135.3	1.18
182.7	82.0	Commodity	154.1	165.8	2.71
186.1	108.9	Energy	157.6	169.7	1.17
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
108.0	100.0	Equity Pen	108.8	113.8	..
100.2	100.0	Prop Pen	100.2	105.6	..
100.5	100.0	Fxd Int Pen	100.5	105.9	..
99.3	100.0	Money Pen	99.3	104.5	..
100.5	100.0	High Yld Pen	100.5	106.0	..
154.1	84.7	AMEV/Fram Am	154.1	162.4	..
130.4	85.9	Do Income	126.9	133.7	..
164.8	96.7	Do Intl Gr'th	164.8	173.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
124.3	98.6	Eq Series Cap A	128.2	129.8	..
184.0	156.7	Pens Man Cap	184.0	193.6	..
214.1	174.6	Do Man Acc	214.1	225.3	..
132.9	123.5	Do Gtd Cap	132.9	139.9	..
154.8	137.6	Do Gtd Acc	154.8	162.9	..
137.9	104.5	Do Eq Cap	137.9	145.1	..
152.8	118.8	Do Eq Acc	152.8	160.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
298.5	228.7	Ret Annuity (29)	..	298.5	..
179.5	157.0	Immed Ann (33)	..	179.5	..
182.1	103.9	International	..	182.1	..
		Property Growth Pensions & Annuities Ltd.			
187.4	140.4	All-Weather Ac	185.6	195.2	..
224.1	151.9	Investment Fnd	..	221.9	..
192.1	152.9	Pension Fnd	..	192.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd. 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R9LA. 01-499 4923			
205.2	157.4	Managed Fund	200.8	211.4	..
360.5	259.4	Do Equity	332.8	350.2	..
194.3	173.3	Do Fixed Int	183.0	192.7	..
214.2	187.2	Do Property	214.2	225.5	..
151.3	139.1	Do Cash	151.3	159.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Offshore and International Funds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cricket

The day of the slow bicycle race

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
LORD'S: Australia, with all their first innings wickets in hand, are 301 runs behind England.

The second day of the second Test match between England and Australia bore a morbid resemblance to the ill-fated Saturday of last year's centenary Test. Everyone behaved—players and umpires alike—as though they were much less interested than they ought to have been in putting on a show—in playing cricket, in fact.

Altogether four hours' play were lost, the day ending soon after seven o'clock with the sun shining and Messrs Palmer and Oslear, the umpires, deciding, either with alarming insensitivity or ignorance of the playing conditions, that the light was unfit. Whereupon, as an expression of the crowd's displeasure, the ground was showered with cushions.

All day one thing after another had conspired against there being any continuity of play. After a prompt start and a quarter of an hour's cricket, in which Willey and Emburey scored four runs, it rained. It was 2.45 before another ball was bowled, a succession of showers, some heavy, keeping the groundstaff busy.

By mid-afternoon there were those who felt sufficiently deprived, when the Australians took drinks, to make it known that they considered it cissy. So it was. The same applied just before tea when Willey and Emburey reached the pavilion at the double, though it was not actually raining at the time, and again when the Australian side took further drinks in the cool of the evening.

There was a moment, soon after four o'clock, when the batsmen were off the field and the umpires were leaving it, that two or three on the Australian side were hanging about in the middle, wanting to play. In the event, the decision to take tea then worked out well, with the arrival of another sharp shower, but this did nothing to lessen the impression that we could have been watching a slow bicycle race.

Nor, for that matter, did Emburey's innings, or Australia's over rate, or Botham's decision not to come in himself but to send out Woolmer to continue his innings when Willey was out. Although against the new ball England were scoring at three runs an over this still meant fewer than 40 runs an hour. In contrast to Australia's bowling rate was their field placing: they never had fewer than four slips, sometimes with two gullys in support. Had their catching there been as good as it was at Trent Bridge, neither Willey nor Emburey would have made as many as they did, though Border's catch at second slip, which eventually removed Willey, was a beauty.

Willey, by then, had begun to cut and carve, while Emburey continued to push and prod. During the day several good offside hits, mostly by Willey, were cut off by diving Australians, twice on the boundary's edge by Dyson with immense energy. Whether Emburey's innings—he batted for just over three hours—was in England's interest is debatable. Certainly if Botham had got out earlier he might have been less likely to play the rash stroke which got him out to the third ball he received.

Emburey had just been run out, beaten on the second run by Lillee's throw from long leg. With Taylor being well caught at short leg for nought, off a ball that lifted, and Woolmer, after making eight in 50 minutes, caught at the wicket, hooking, England, while trying to make up for lost time, had gone from 284 for four to 298 for nine.



Marsh expressing his opinion of the umpires' decision.

If that was bad cricket, at any rate by England, almost everything that followed was laughably stupid. To start with, there was one last piece of quite unnecessarily wet English batting when Dilley and Willis were together. To keep himself away from the fearsome medium pace of Alderman, Willis sent Dilley back when there was not one, but two perfectly good runs on the leg side. A moment later, mercifully, England's innings ended with another good low catch by Border at slip. England's last five wickets had fallen for 27 runs in an hour.

They were all out at 6.35. After two overs and three balls of Australia's innings the umpires ruled, perfectly understandably, that the light was inadequate. It was then seven o'clock, an extra hour having been added to the day because more than an hour's play had been lost before the scheduled close. At 7.15, by when the skies were clear, the umpires were to be seen standing in the middle with their light meters, while everyone around them was calling for action.

Lawson, however, had another memorable day, taking his figures from three for 46 overnight to seven for 81 in 43.1 overs. He bowled a more attacking line yesterday than on Thursday, though he took just as long about it. To take seven wickets for Australia in a Test match at Lord's is something that only Bob Massie had done in the present century. Lawson is strong and young and can be genuinely fast. He, Lillee and Alderman have all, now, been among the wickets in the Test series, when I, for one, was saying that Australia would be short of bowling.

Scorecard

ENGLAND: First Innings
G A Gooch, c Yallop, b Lawson .. 44
G Boycott, c Alderman, b Lawson .. 17
R A Woolmer, c Marsh, b Lawson .. 21
D I Gower, c Marsh, b Lawson .. 27
M W Gatting, l-b-w, b Bright .. 59
P Willey, c Border, b Alderman .. 82
*I T Botham, l-b-w, b Lawson .. 0
J E Emburey, run out .. 31
†R W Taylor, c Hughes, b Lawson .. 0
G R Dilley, not out .. 7
R G D Willis, c Border, b Lawson .. 5
Extras (b 2, l-b 3, w 3, n-b 10) .. 18
Total .. 311
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—60, 2—65, 3—134, 4—187, 5—284, 6—284, 7—293, 8—293, 9—298, 10—311.
BOWLING: Lillee, 35.4—7—102—0; Alderman, 30.2—7—79—1; Lawson, 43.1—14—81—7; Bright, 15—7—31—1.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings
G M Wood, not out .. 5
J Dyson, not out .. 3
Extras (b 1, n-b 1) .. 2
Total (no wkt) .. 10
G N Yallop, *K J Hughes, T M Chappell, A R Border, †R W Marsh, G F Lawson, R J Bright, D K Lillee and T M Alderman to bat.
BOWLING (to date): Willis, 1.3—0—5—0; Dilley, 1—0—5—0.
Umpires: D O Oslear and K E Palmer.

Close thing in thunder, lightning and rain

By Alan Ross
MAIDSTONE: Middlesex (22 pts) beat Kent (4) by one wicket

There were the strangest happenings, in thunder, lightning and heavy rain, among the woods of Kent yesterday. Half an hour before lunch Middlesex, needing 94 to win, were sauntering along at 50 for one. Barlow and Radley appeared unconcerned, and Underwood having bowled several overs without reward. At lunch Middlesex were 66 for five, Underwood having taken four wickets for four runs in his last 18 balls. He took a wicket with his first ball of the afternoon and another with the score at 78. Three runs later Hughes was out to Shepherd and Middlesex were 81 for eight.

With nine wanted, Asif took the gamble of replacing Underwood with Jarvis. In his first over Radley, playing back to one that kept low, was leg-before and, with five needed, Merry joined Daniel. Shepherd bowled a wide and a no-ball, and then Daniel finished it off with a pull to the boundary.

Kent added only six for their remaining two wickets, Knott reaching a fine 50 but then running out Jarvis going for a second run. Middlesex soon lost Brearley, out cheaply for the second time in the match. But Barlow and Radley, like squirrels gathering nuts, proceeded busily to 52, at which score Barlow pushed a slower one from Underwood back to the bowler.

It seemed of little account. But Butcher, expecting one to turn, offered no stroke and was bowled. Two runs later Tomlins drove a good length ball into the hands of Johnson at short extra. In the last over before lunch Edmonds was beaten by a beauty from Underwood that pitched on middle and hit the off. This was his second nought of the match, and Downton, against his old ungrateful county, joined him in that distinction, Taylor catching him at short leg.

Middlesex needed 28. Eight came off an over from Shepherd. Selvey sent for his helmet, perhaps to protect him from the lightning. It was unnecessary, for soon Benson, almost on top of him at point, took a diving catch.

KENT: First Innings 130.
Second Innings
G W Johnson, l-b-w, b Daniel .. 27
N Taylor, l-b-w, b Daniel .. 6
C J Tavaré, b Edmonds .. 28
M Benson, l-b-w, b Selvey .. 8
*Asif Iqbal, c Butcher, b Hughes .. 17
A G E Ealham, c Tomlins, b Daniel .. 14
†A P E Knott, not out .. 51
J N Shepherd, l-b-w, b Merry .. 16
D L Underwood, b Hughes .. 0
E Baptiste, b Daniel .. 4
K B S Jarvis, run out .. 2
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 5) .. 5
Total .. 182
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—29, 2—44, 3—61, 4—93, 5—92, 6—129, 7—170, 8—171, 9—177, 10—182.
BOWLING: Daniel, 15.1—0—48—4; Selvey, 11—3—34—1; Hughes, 14—4—48—2; Merry, 7—3—12—1; Edmonds, 11—1—31—1.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings 209 (G D Barlow 101).
Second Innings
*J M Brearley, c Ealham, b Shepherd .. 1
G D Barlow, c and b Underwood .. 23
C T Radley, l-b-w, b Jarvis .. 40
R O Butcher, b Underwood .. 4
K P Tomlins, c Johnson, b Underwood .. 0
P H Edmonds, b Underwood .. 0
†P R Downton, c Taylor, b Underwood .. 0
M W W Selvey, c Benson, b Underwood .. 3
S P Hughes, c Knott, b Shepherd .. 0
W W Daniel, not out .. 10
W G Merry, not out .. 2
Extras (l-b 9, w 1, n-b 4) .. 14
Total (9 wkts) .. 97
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—52, 3—60, 4—62, 5—66, 6—66, 7—78, 8—81, 9—89.
BOWLING: Jarvis, 7—2—20—1; Shepherd, 15.3—5—25—2; Underwood, 14—4—29—6; Johnson, 7—2—9—0.
Umpires: P J Eele and P B Wight.

Rowing

Three American university eights scuttled by Britons at Henley

By Jim Railton

Three American universities, including their selected crews of Yale and Cornell, were scuttled by three British eights in the opening heats of the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley yesterday. The British national eight Leander-Tyrian's defeat of Boston University and London University's of Cornell were predictable. The cliffhanger was that involving Oxford University and Thames Tradesmen's eight against a Yale crew who won their open race against Harvard this year for the first time since 1962.

It was rowed in a squall but Oxford went out by a length at Fawley and just kept adding "bits and pieces" after that to win by a length and three-quarters—a famous victory for Oxford, not forgetting the three Olympic silver and bronze medal winners in the claret and green stripes of Thames Tradesmen riding in the boat.

There was a difference of 22sec between London University's winning effort at high noon, when they destroyed Cornell with one magnificent spurt, and Oxford's winning time three hours later. But conditions were so variable that the air of unpredictability over the Grand hovers still over the Thames Valley.

The United States sole survivors in the Grand are the Washington Huskies from Seattle, who had a bye yesterday. Washington are a massive crew, tipping the scales at a fraction under 15st, and led by their coach, Erickson—"the Admiral of America's Western Fleet".

Today the Huskies meet Britain's national eight who, after a long period of illness and lack of competition, will surely feel confidence returning after their victory over Boston yesterday. This race again, is wide open, with international experience favouring Leander-Tyrian. But if Washington win, one must feel sorry for their coxswain, Eric Cohen, because their 6ft 4in, 15st six-man John Zevenbergen, has a dreadful habit of shaking Cohen up and down like a rag doll after great victories.

Oxford University-Thames Tradesmen must be favoured against London University, the world under-23 eights champions. Their encounters and bloodshed, not forgetting broken equipment during Boat Race training on the Tideway, always make exciting copy. Fortunately today, there will be an umpire's launch on hand to keep the long standing animosities between these crews in check. Two great Grand races are in store for today and a British crew are guaranteed a final berth.

While the Diamonds have not attracted a strong field, mediocrity often guarantees exciting races at Henley. In the second round yesterday Rudkin, of Bewl Bridge, beat Righton, of National Westminster Bank, by two feet after the lead had changed four times. London University's Chris Howell dismissed the American, Brad Lewis, who reached last year's semi-final round.

Volker Nolte, with his "armchair" sculling shell, arrived at the start but his Spanish opponent, Quintana Colomer, did not. If Nolte beats Britain's Chris Baillieu in today's semi-final round of the Diamonds, he really will have an incredible sculling machine, because he could not do it the last time he met Baillieu in an international encounter in conventional boats.

Another American disaster was the dismissal of Trinity College, Hertford, who were reeled in like a captured salmon in the Thames Cup by a spirited Thames Rowing Club, for a win by four feet.

Today the women make their first appearance at Henley Royal Regatta in two invitation events—the coxed fours and double sculls—over 1,450 metres (the men row an Imperial distance of one mile 550 yards). Look out also for the fabulous Ingelheim-Ulm quadruple sculls from West Germany in the inaugural Queen Mother's Cup; Trinity College, Dublin's encounter with Williams College, Massachussetts, in the Ladies; London against Spring Hills in the Thames; the power of the Kingston four in the Prince Philip; and the emotive atmosphere likely to surround the Grand's semi-final races.

Yesterday's results from 10 competitions

Grand Challenge Cup
Oxford University and Thames Tradesmen beat Yale University (US), 1¾l, 6min 50sec.
University of London beat Cornell University (US), 1½l, 6min 34sec.
Leander and Tyrian beat Boston University (US), 2¾l, 6min 55sec.

Ladies' Plate
Yale University (US) beat Oriel College Oxford, easily, 7 mins 26 secs.
Williams College (US) beat Charwell BC, 2½l, 7 mins 33 secs.
A S R Nereus, Amsterdam beat 1st and 3rd Trinity BC Cambridge, easily 7 mins 25 secs.
Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge beat Emmanuel College Cambridge, ½l, 7 mins 31 secs.
Trinity College, Hartford (US) beat Princeton University (US), ¾l, 7 mins 22 secs.
Trinity College, Dublin beat Orange Coast College (US), 2½l, 7 mins 7 secs.
University of Washington (US) beat Downing College Cambridge, 1¾l, 7mins 14secs.
Durham University beat Bentham BC, not rowed out.

Wyfold Cup
Kew Meadows BC beat Weybridge RC, not rowed out, 8min 35sec.
Thames Tradesmen RC beat Derby RC, easily, 8min 3sec.
Thames RC beat Argonaut RC (Canada) 3½l, 8min 28sec.
Trident RC (SA) beat Stourport RC, 3½l, 8min 9sec.
Bedford RC beat Quintin BC, ½l, 8min.
Leander Club beat Maidenhead RC, easily, 8min 11sec.
Hanlan BC (Canada) beat Townmead RC, easily, 7min 58sec.
London RS beat Springhill Centre RC, easily, 7min 55sec.

Double Sculls
A M Riddle and B A May (Dart and Staines) beat F P Conroy and M A Conroy (St Georges College), easily, 8 mins 53 secs.
B McMullan and N Stait (St Ives and Evesham) beat J R Wilson and C N Gillman (Upper Thames and Trident RC SA), easily, 8 mins 25 secs.
E R Sims and S G Redgrave (Maidenhead and Marlow) beat J Green and S M Chilmaid (London R C) 5½l, 7 mins, 45 secs.
M V Cushway and S J Redwood (Springhill) beat C Purchase and L B Brown (Henley), easily, 8 mins 9 secs.

Diamond Sculls
A C Rudkin (Bewl Bridge) beat N Righton (Nat West Bank), 2ft, 9min 12sec.
C L Baillieu (Leander) beat D Hamilton (Kingston, Canada), easily, 8min 57sec.
V Nolte (Rudel Club Saar, WG rowed over J Quintana Colomer (Club Natacion Banolas, Spain), scratched, 8min 44sec.
S C Howell (University of London) beat B A Lewis (Newport, US), easily, 9min 16sec.

Princess Elizabeth Cup
Emanuel School beat Shawnigan Lake School (Canada) 2l, 7min 10sec.
Holy Spirit High School (US) beat Abingdon School, 4l, 7min 27sec.
Shiplake College beat Groton School (US) ½l, 7min 19sec.
Eton College beat Strode's College, ¾l, 7min 54sec.

Britannia Cup
London RC beat Cork BC (Republic of Ireland), 3½l, 7min 55sec.
Leander Club beat Garda Siochana BC (Republic of Ireland), easily, 8min 2sec.
Saxon BC beat Isis BC, 1½l, 7 mins 46 secs.
Vesta BC beat Newark RC, 4l, 8 mins 6 secs.

Silver Goblets
T F Mossop and C I Jones (Kingston) beat M J Gordon and M Pollecutt (Thames Tradesmen), easily, 8 mins 21 secs.
P R Taylor and A N Jeffs (Tideway Scullers and Abingdon) beat D R Edwards and M J Block (Yale University, US), easily, 8 mins 41 secs.
J Macleod and N Christie (London RC) beat G W Canning and W C Hunter (Lady Victoria), easily, 8 mins 40 secs.
D R Crockford and D McDougall (University of London) beat T Rowland and J Hunter (Weybridge), 3½l, 8 mins 55 secs.

Visitors' Cup
Durham University beat Cornell University (US), [illegible].
University of London beat John Mason School, 3l, 7 mins, 55 secs.
Lady Margaret BC Cambridge beat Belmont Abbey, [illegible], 7min 45sec.
Goldie BC beat Worcester Polytechnic Institute (US), [illegible], 7min 58sec.

Thames Cup
London RC beat Walton 3½l, 7min 21sec.
Vesta beat Aberdeen University, easily, 7min 30sec.
Charles River RA (US) beat Berwick, 2½l, 7min 12sec.
Auriol beat Yale University (US), 2½l, 7min 25sec.
Thames beat Trinity College, Hartford (US), 4ft, 6min 54sec.
Springhill Centre beat Peterborough (Canada), 1l, 7min 35sec.
Leander beat Kew Meadows, 3½l, 7min 25sec.

Today's order
9.0-9.50: *Special schools races.*
10.0: Wyfold Cup: Leander Club v Trident RC (SA).
10.5: *Wyfold Cup: Kew Meadows BC v Thames RC.*
10.20: Wyfold Cup: London RC v Thames Tradesmen's RC.
10.25: *Wyfold Cup: Bedford RC v Hanlan BC (Canada).*
10.40: Thames Cup: Auriol RC v Vesta RC.
10.45: Queen Mother Cup: London RC and Tideway Scullers School v Maidenhead RC and Marlow RC.
11.0: *Queen Mother Cup: Ingelheim & Ulm (WG) v Poplar B and LRC and St George's College.*
11.5: Visitors' Cup: Lady Margaret BC Cambridge v Durham University.
11.20: Thames Cup: Leander Club v Thames RC.
11.25: Diamond Sculls: S C Howell v A C Rudkin.
11.40: Women's Fours: Adanac BC (Canada) v Tideway Scullers School *and Weybridge LARC.*
11.45: Women's Doubles Sculls: Coha and Hellemans v Geer and Geer.
12.0: Grand Cup: Oxford University *and Thames Tradesmen's RC* v University of London.
12.5: Prince Philip Cup: Kingston RC v Charles River RA (US).
12.20: Thames Cup: London RC v Springhill Centre RC.
12.25: Visitors' Cup: Goldie BC v *University of London.*
12.40: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Eaton College v Emanuel School.
12.45: Diamond Sculls: Riddle and *May v Cushway and Redwood.*
2.30: Ladies Plate: Trinity College, Hartford (US) v Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge.
2.35: Silver Goblets: Crockford and McDougall v Mossop and Jones.
2.50: Women's Fours: Thames RC and Upper Thames RC v 1980 Rowing Club (US).
2.55: Women's Doubles Sculls: McNuff and Ayling v Roy and Mason.
3.10: Grand Cup: Leander Club and Tyrian BC v University of Washington (US).
3.15. Diamond Sculls: C L Baillieu v V Nolte
3.30: Ladies Plate: Williams College (US) v *Trinity College, Dublin*
3.35 Thames Cup: Charles River RA (US) v Trident RC (SA).
3.50: Ladies Plate: University of Washington (US) v ASR Nereus, Netherlands.
3.55: Britannia Cup: Saxon BC v *Leander Club*
4.0. Silver Goblets: Macleod and Christie v *Taylor and Jeffs.*
5.0: *Princess Elizabeth Cup, Holy Spirit HS (US) v Shiplakes College.*
5.5: Britannia Cup: Vesta RC v *London RC.*
5.20: Ladies Plate: Durham University v Yale University (US).
5.25: Diamond Sculls: McMullan and Stait v Sims and Redgrave.
5.40: Wyfold Cup: Bedford RC or Hanlon BC (Canada) v London RC or Thames Tradesmen's RC.
5.45: Wyfold Cup: Kew Meadows BC or Thames RC v Leander Club or Trident RC (SA).
6.0-6.25: Special schools races.

Northants v Gloucs

AT NORTHAMPTON
Northamptonshire (6 pts) drew with Gloucestershire (8).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings, 312 (A J Lamb 162; D A Graveney 5 for 44).
Second Innings
R M Carter, c Broad, b Brain .. 0
*G Cook, b Childs .. 84
R G Williams, b Childs .. 80
A J Lamb, c Brain, b Bainbridge .. 79
T J Yardley, l-b-w, b Childs .. 1
R M Tindall, b Bainbridge .. 9
Kapil Dev, l-b-w, b Brain .. 43
†G Sharp, not out .. 23
D J Wild, not out .. 13
Extras (b 2, l-b 10, n-b 1) .. 13
Total (7 wkts dec) .. 344
T M Lamb and B J Griffiths did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—161, 3—180, 4—188, 5—235, 6—307, 7—307.
BOWLING: Brain, 14—2—53—2; Wilkins, 17—3—58—0; Bainbridge, 17—2—47—2; Broad, 5—0—32—0; Graveney, 21—5—56—0; Childs, 21—7—72—3; Procter, 1—0—13—0.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 301 (Zaheer Abbas 135 not out, A J Hignell 72).
SECOND INNINGS
B C Broad, l-b-w, b T M Lamb .. 13
Sadiq Mohammad, b Griffiths .. 6
†A W Stovold, b Griffiths .. 0
Zaheer Abbas, b Cook .. 128
A J Hignell, l-b-w, b T M Lamb .. 9
P Bainbridge, not out .. 53
Extras (b 3, l-b 7, n-b 5) .. 15
Total (5 wkts) .. 224
A H Wilkins, *M J Procter, D A Graveney, B M Brain and J H Childs did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—11, 3—58, 4—87, 5—224.
BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 13—6—39—0; Griffiths, 17—6—41—2; T M Lamb, 13—3—37—2; Williams, 11—2—43—0; Carter, 2—0—15—0; Wild, 5—0—27—0; Cook, 1.4—0—7—1.
Umpires: B S Herman and B Leadbeater.

Yorks v Leics

AT BRADFORD
Yorkshire (24 pts) beat Leicestershire (4) by 7 wickets.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 249 (A M E Roberts 52; C M Old 4 for 65).
Second Innings
J F Steele, c Bairstow, b Old .. 4
*J C Balderstone, c Love, b Whiteley .. 73
T J Boon, c Bairstow, b Dennis .. 18
B F Davison, l-b-w, b Dennis .. 1
N E Briers, l-b-w, b Dennis .. 38
†M A Garnham, c Bairstow, b Athey .. 16
P Booth, c Love, b Old .. 7
A M E Roberts, b Stevenson .. 0
G J Parsons, b Stevenson .. 0
J P Agnew, not out .. 2
N G B Cook, c Bairstow, b Stevenson .. 3
Extras (b 4, l-b 9, w 3, n-b 14) .. 30
Total .. 194
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—67, 3—75, 4—139, 5—164, 6—183, 7—188, 8—189, 9—189, 10—194.
BOWLING: Old, 26—11—40—2; Stevenson, 20.3—8—51—3; Dennis, 19—11—19—3; Whiteley, 20—10—40—1; Athey, 6—2—14—1.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings, 358 (J H Hampshire 112, D L Bairstow 84; J P Agnew 5 for 72).
Second Innings
M D Moxon, run out .. 40
C W J Athey, c Agnew, b Roberts .. 6
J D Love, run out .. 18
†D L Bairstow, not out .. 13
J H Hampshire, not out .. 1
Extras (b 3, l-b 9) .. 12
Total (3 wkts) .. 89
R G Lumb, *C M Old, G B Stevenson, J P Whiteley, A Sidebottom and S J Dennis did not bat.
FALL OF WICKTS: 1—24, 2—70, 3—80.
BOWLING: Parsons, 8—0—39—0; Roberts, 7.5—0—49—1.
Umpires: R Aspinall and P S G Stevens.

Glamorgan v Hants

AT SWANSEA
Glamorgan (8 pts) drew with Hampshire (8).

GLAMORGAN: First Innings, 317 for 9 dec (R C Ontong 151 not out).
Second Innings
A Jones l-b-w, b Stevenson .. 42
J A Hopkins, c Stevenson, b Bailey .. 135
R C Ontong, c and b Cowley .. 50
Javed Miandad, not out .. 34
*M A Nash, c Malone, b Cowley .. 7
N G Featherstone, not out .. 2
Extras (l-b 12, w 1) .. 13
Total (4 wkts dec) .. 283
G C Holmes, E A Moseley, B J Lloyd, E W Jones and R N S Hobbs did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—95; 2—228, 3—264, 4—274.
BOWLING: Stevenson, 20—4—61—1; Malone, 9—1—18—0; Jesty, 12—3—21—0; Bailey, 22—3—62—1; Cowley, 19—2—78—2.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings, 340 (C G Greenidge 109, N E J Pocock 61; M A Nash 4 for 67).
Second Innings
C G Greenidge, c Ontong, b Lloyd 19
T M Tremlett, not out .. 41
M C J Nicholas, c A Jones, b Nash .. 27
T E Jesty, not out .. 10
Extras (b 8, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 2) 14
Total (2 wkts) .. 111
D R Turner, *N E J Pocock, N G Cowley, †R J Parks, M J Bailey, K Stevenson and S J Malone did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—77.
BOWLING: Nash, 10—6—9—1; Moseley, 6—1—21—0; Lloyd, 13—5—53—1; Hobbs, 13—7—23—0; Featherstone, 7—3—12—0; A Jones, 1—1—0—0.
Umpires: C Cook and C T Spencer.

Worcs v Sri Lankans

AT WORCESTER
Worcestershire drew with the Sri Lankans

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings: 301 (De Silva 5 for 100).
Second Innings
*G M Turner, c and b Ranasinghe 13
M S Scott, l-b-w, b De Silva .. 73
M J Weston, l-b-w, b Ratnayeke .. 22
S P Henderson, b Ratnayeke .. 3
D N Patel, c sub, b Ratnayeke .. 72
T S Curtis, c Gunatilleke, b De Silva .. 5
W R K Thomas, not out .. 13
†P B Fisher, not out .. 7
Extras (b 3, l-b 14) .. 17
Total (6 wkts dec) .. 225
J Birkenshaw, J D Inchmore and J Cumbes did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—80, 3—86, 4—188, 5—196, 6—208.
BOWLING: Ratnayeke, 19—4—83—3; Ranasinghe, 20—1—71—1; De Silva, 34—9—54—2.
SRI LANKANS: First Innings, 350 (S Wettimuny 89, R D Mendis 66; D N Patel 5 for 76).
Umpires: W E Alley and J Van Geloven.

Somerset's hopes depart with Richards

By Alan Gibson
TAUNTON: Somerset (5 pts) drew with Surrey (7)

Before the Crystal Palace was officially opened for the Great Exhibition of 1851, there was trouble with the droppings of the sparrows, dwelling in the trees within the vast building. Queen Victoria consulted the aged Duke. "Try sparrow-hawks, Ma'am." It was Wellington's last victory.

I wrote that Thursday was the day of the Sparrow, and there was a time yesterday when it seemed as if it might be the day of the Sparrow-hawk, for Richards was clobbering Jackman all over the place. Surrey had made a generous declaration at lunch, setting Somerset 305 to win, in four hours —at least, it was generous considering Richards. The pitch played pretty well, but the weather was doubtful and 20 minutes was lost in two breaks soon afterwards. Lynch had played a good innings in the morning.

Rose was leg before to Jackman in the seventh over. The imponderable Richards came next. He hit Jackman for four boundaries in swift succession. Olive played some good strokes, for himself, and sensibly gave Richards as much of the bowling as he could. The score was 51 when Olive was caught at long leg, a low one which Intikhab judged admirably.

In the last over before tea, Richards hit Thomas for three consecutive boundaries. At the interval, Somerset needed 205 in two hours, and all was possible while Richards remained. He was bowled, playing onto his stumps when trying to pull Intikhab. Knight, I thought, brought on his Sparrows rather late, though they had a good bowl in the evening, because the light was usually too bad to risk the quick ones.

With Richards gone departed any hope of a Somerset victory, but Surrey still had a chance, and Roebuck and Popplewell were out soon afterwards. Marks and Denning, however, wearing helmets against the fearsome bouncers of Intikhab, Pocock and Lynch, survived until the match was safe.

SURREY: First Innings, 275 (G S Clinton 66).
Second Innings
G S Clinton, b Garner .. 4
A R Butcher, c Denning, b Moseley 3
*R D V Knight, c Taylor, b Marks 57
G R J Roope, c Richards, b Popplewell .. 18
D M Smith, run out .. 34
M A Lynch, not out .. 66
Intikhab Alam, l-b-w, b Dredge .. 0
D J Thomas, l-b-w, b Moseley .. 2
†C J Richards, not out .. 18
Extras (b 5, l-b 8, n-b 4) .. 17
Total (7 wkts dec) .. 219
R D Jackman and P I Pocock did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—18, 3—83, 4—96, 5—176, 6—176, 7—183.
BOWLING: Garner, 15—2—40—1; Moseley, 18—3—37—2; Dredge, 13—0—45—1; Marks, 14—5—38—1; Popplewell, 9—1—32—1.

SOMERSET: First Innings, 190 (P W Denning 65; R D Jackman 6 for 70)
Second Innings
*B C Rose, l-b-w, b Jackman .. 3
M Olive, c Intikhab, b Knight .. 19
I V A Richards, b Intikhab .. 68
P M Roebuck, c Roope, b Intikhab 27
P W Denning, not out .. 50
N F M Popplewell, b Intikhab .. 5
V J Marks, not out .. 16
Extras (b 5, l-b 5, n-b 2) .. 12
Total (5 wkts) .. 200
†D J S Taylor, J Garner, H R Moseley and C H Dredge did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—51, 3—107, 4—155, 5—165.
BOWLING: Jackman, 12—3—37—1; Thomas, 12—0—50—0; Knight, 5—1—8—1; Intikhab, 20—4—55—3; Pocock, 12—1—29—0; Lynch, 3—1—29—0.
Umpires: B J Meyer and D R Shepherd.

Nottinghamshire rule roost after Fletcher dismissal

By Richard Streeton
CHELMSFORD: Essex (4 pts) drew with Nottinghamshire (8).

Nottinghamshire came closest to snatching victory after the balance had fluctuated keenly in the final stages. Fletcher led a commendable attempt by Essex to make 224 in 167 minutes, but once he was out the Nottinghamshire bowlers ruled the roost on a wearing pitch.

Rice's declaration looked tempting but befitted a team who desperately needed to win outright if they were to stay in the cluster of sides at the top of the table. When the final 20 overs were signalled, Essex required 95 and Fletcher and McEvoy were well set. Fletcher survived two chances early on to the wicketkeeper but otherwise played well.

It was Rice himself who effectively brought an end to the Essex challenge as Fletcher drove a high catch to extra cover and McEvoy was beaten by a brute of a ball that came back. After this, Bore, bowling in his spinning style, and Hemmings took control. The dangerous McEwan jumped out and missed against Hemmings and only eight overs were left when Pont "walked" to a gully catch which left the umpire unsighted.

Turner and Phillip hung on precariously with 10 fieldsmen round the bat before Turner and East were out to the fourth and fifth balls of the 18th over. Smith was dropped at silly mid-on from the ball that would have given Bore his hat-trick, and the last 12 balls were safely played.

Nottinghamshire needed quick runs, first thing, when they resumed 113 runs ahead and skilful bowling by Acfield proved the obstacle to their intentions. East's left-arm spin might have reaped an even richer harvest, but he was absent nursing a bruised elbow, suffered while batting on Thursday. Acfield did all that was necessary; he took three wickets in 14 balls, and Nottinghamshire's impetus had gone.

Turner made the first breakthrough when Hassan was caught behind. Rice, the main threat, inspired feelings of security and menace, depending on one's allegiance, but a ball that turned more than most brought his downfall as he aimed to drive. Acfield went on to beat Dexter and Harris with flight more than anything else. Rain cost 50 minutes either side of lunch before Rice declared.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 348 for 5 dec. (C E B Rice 166 not out, J D Birch 111; J K Lever 4 for 81).
Second Innings
P A Todd, l-b-w, b Turner .. 18
R T Robinson, not out .. 39
B Hassan, c Smith, b Turner .. 12
*C E B Rice, b Acfield .. 17
R E Dexter, b Acfield .. 1
M J Harris, b Acfield .. 0
J D Birch, not out .. 40
Extras (l-b 9, w 1) .. 10
Total (5 wkts dec) .. 147
R J Hadlee, E E Hemmings, †C Scott and M K Bore to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—22, 2—41, 3—64, 4—66, 5—66.
BOWLING: Lever, 13—0—26—0; Phillip, 4—3—7—0; Turner, 22—7—61—2; Acfield, 23—6—43—3.

ESSEX: First Innings, 272 (K W R Fletcher 61; R J Hadlee 6 for 60).
Second Innings
B R Hardie, b Bore .. 0
M S A McEvoy, b Rice .. 50
*K W R Fletcher, c Birch, b Rice 55
K S McEwan, st Scott, b Hemmings 0
N Phillip, not out .. 5
K R Pont, c Dexter, b Bore .. 6
S Turner, c Dexter, b Bore .. 2
R E East, b Bore .. 0
N Smith, not out .. 1
Extras (b 15, l-b 8, n-b 1) .. 24
Total (7 wkts) .. 152
J K Lever and D L Acfield did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—132, 3—134, 4—134, 5—145, 6—151, 7—151.
BOWLING: Hadlee, 9—2—34—0; Rice, 7—3—14—2; Bore, 20.4—5—46—4; Hemmings, 20—8—34—1.
Umpires: A Jepson and D Shackleton.

Oldham holds out to deny Clive Lloyd the last word

By Keith Macklin
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire (5 pts) drew with Lancashire (5 pts).

There was more excitement in the last hours at Queens Park yesterday than there had been in the previous two days and five hours. A match which had seemed to be drawing peacefully to its close was enlivened by a Derbyshire collapse and the game ended with the last pair at the wicket and fielders clustered around the last man, Oldham.

The fast bowler survived six balls from Simmons, who had taken five for 39, and thus prevented Clive Lloyd from achieving victory and having a triumphant last word with those Derbyshire supporters who had abused him when he set a target of 310 runs in 195 minutes. One spectator was so crudely and racially abusive that he was escorted from the ground.

Early in the morning Kennedy was bowled by Newman, the first man to have his stumps hit in this match by a bowler's delivery, but Lancashire continued with their soporific rhythm of three runs an over, until lunch arrived at 152 for one. After lunch Miller invited Lancashire to swing the bat by using Anderson and Steele, and after Fowler had been caught on the boundary the two Lloyds indulged in some brisk hitting. The score accelerated by 80 runs in 35 minutes at which point Clive Lloyd declared to the derisive cheers of the Derbyshire members.

Wright and Wood started well in pursuing the target rate of more than 90 an hour, and both batsmen helped themselves to boundaries from Allott and Radford. However, Wood chopped Allott on to his stumps at 48, and shortly afterwards Wright was leg before offering no stroke.

Kirsten, after hitting Simmons for six, went into his shell for a while then decided to hit out in the last over before tea. The telescopic arms of Clive Lloyd stretched to take the catch at deep mid-on and at tea, with two hours left, Derbyshire needed 217 runs, an impossible target for Derbyshire, who have no middle order batsmen with the village blacksmith power or approach. A brilliant one-handed catch by Lloyd at backward short leg removed Steele, Miller, skied a return catch to David Lloyd, and then Hill lifted Simmons to long on.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings, 380 for 5 dec (A Kennedy 180, C H Lloyd 56, G Fowler 54).
Second Innings
A Kennedy, b Newman .. 39
†G Fowler, c Kirsten, b Steele 58
D Lloyd, not out .. 66
*C H Lloyd, not out .. 54
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b 11) .. 15
Total (2 wkts dec) .. 232
D P Hughes, I Cockbain, J Simmons, S J O'Shaughnessy, J Abrahams, N V Radford and P J W Allott did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—58, 2—168.
BOWLING: Newman, 11—2—26—1; Oldham, 11—2—43—0; Steele, 20—4—60—1; Miller, 14—6—48—0; Anderson, 8—0—36—0.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings, 303 for 4 dec (B Wood 137, J G Wright 60).
Second Innings
J G Wright, l-b-w, b Allott .. 30
B Wood, b Allott .. 19
P N Kirsten, c C H Lloyd, b Simmons .. 21
D S Steele, c D Lloyd, b Simmons 25
*G Miller, c and b Lloyd .. 8
A Hill, c Abrahams, b Simmons 21
I S Anderson, not out .. 8
M J Deakin, b Abrahams .. 7
C J Tunnicliffe, c Hughes, b Simmons .. 6
P G Newman, c Abrahams, b Simmons .. 0
S Oldham, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 1) .. 4
Total (9 wkts) .. 149
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—48, 2—[illegible], 3—94, 4—105, 5—119, 6—130, 7—142, 8—149, 9—149.
BOWLING: Allott, 12—3—46—3; Radford, 8—4—19—0; Simmons, 21—7—39—5; D Lloyd, 15—8—31—1; Hughes, 4—2—3—0; O'Shaughnessy, 2—0—0—0; Abrahams, 5—3—7—1.
Umpires: R Julian and A G T Whitehead.

Today's fixtures

(11.00 to 6.30 unless stated)
SECOND TEST
LORD'S: England v Australia (11.30 to 6.30).
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Worcestershire.
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Nottinghamshire.
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Lancashire.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Somerset.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Glamorgan.
HOVE: Sussex v Gloucestershire.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Essex.
HARROGATE: Yorkshire v Surrey.
OTHER MATCH
DUBLIN (Rathmines): Ireland v *Middlesex (11.0 to 7.30; one-day, 60 overs.*
MINOR COUNTIES
ST ALBANS: Hertfordshire v Bedfordshire.

Tomorrow

(2.0 to 6.40)
JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE (2.0 to 6.40)
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Worcestershire.
PORTSMOUTH: *Hampshire v Nottinghamshire.*
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Lancashire.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Somerset.
LUTON: Northamptonshire v Glamorgan.
HOVE: Sussex v Gloucestershire.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Essex.
SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire v Surrey.
MINOR COUNTIES
ST ALBANS: Hertfordshire v Bedfordshire.
DURHAM CITY: Durham v Northumberland.
STONE: Staffordshire v Cheshire.
SLOUGH: *Buckinghamshire v Berkshire.*
FALMOUTH: Cornwall v Somerset II.

NOTTINGHAM: Northamptonshire II 108 (*K Saxelby 4 for 60*) and 341 for 9 dec (B Mills 112, N A Mallender 74); Nottinghamshire II 159 (Sarfraz 7 for 45) and 169 for 2 (M R Veletta 69, N I Weightman 60). Match drawn.

Yorkshire have first win

Yorkshire achieved an exciting first Championship win of the season at Bradford. They mastered Leicestershire by seven wickets—and picked up 24 points. Set to make 86 in the last 15 overs, they got home with the fifth ball of the last over when Bairstow hit a boundary off Roberts.

Moxon had played the leading role with a sound, sensible innings of 40. Earlier Balderstone's stay of 285 minutes for 73 looked to have frustrated Yorkshire's handicapped attack, missing Sidebottom. But Stevenson's 16 ball spell of three for two caused Leicester *to collapse to 194 all out.*

Northampton

Zaheer Abbas, Gloucestershire's Pakistani Test batsman, made 128 before being bowled by the final ball of the drawn match against Gloucestershire yesterday. It was his sixth century of the season and takes his average to 127.90.

Northamptonshire added 121 runs to their overnight score before declaring, boosted by a fifth wicket stand of 72 between the South African, Allan Lamb, *who made 79 and Kapil Dev (43).*

Then, Gloucestershire needing 356 slipped *to 11 for two before* Zaheer set off but even he could not challenge the Northamptonshire target.

Swansea

Glamorgan's match with Hampshire died peacefully in a draw and those present at the death were more critical than sympathetic. Nash's cautious declaration left Hampshire needing 261 to win in 150 minutes. Clearly Nash was not taking chances after his experience in Bournemouth last month, when he was too generous.

This time, despite an early flourish from Greenidge, who hit a six and a four off an over from Moseley, Hampshire showed little interest.

County championship

	P	W	L	D	Btg	Blg	Pts
Surrey (2)	9	3	0	6	21	25	[illegible]
Middlesex (1)	9	3	1	5	18	27	93
Hants (17)	9	3	0	6	20	31	92
Notts (3)	10	2	2	6	29	28	89
Sussex (4)	9	3	1	5	21	19	88
Worc'ter (11)	9	3	3	3	16	21	81
Somerset (5)	9	2	0	7	27	19	78
Essex (8)	10	1	2	7	26	23	65
Yorks (6)	10	1	3	6	22	27	65
Glam (13)	10	1	3	6	22	26	64
N'hants (12)	10	1	0	9	25	22	63
Gloucs (7)	10	1	1	8	22	23	61
Lancs (15)	11	1	4	6	26	21	59
Warwicks (14)	8	1	2	5	15	17	48
Kent (16)	8	1	3	4	14	17	47
Derby (9)	9	0	1	8	23	22	45
Leicester (9)	8	0	3	5	18	12	30

1980 position in brackets.
Worcestershire and Lancashire totals include 12 points for a win in a match reduced to one innings.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Enfield GS (Middlesex) 60: Peterlee (Durham) 64—9.

A place for Mendis

Gehan Mendis, Sussex's Sri Lankan born batsman, earns his first recognition from the England selectors when he plays for a TCCB Representative XI against his fellow countrymen at Nottingham in a three-day match starting next Wednesday.

TEAM: J R T Barclay (Sussex), captain, G D Mendis (Sussex), W Larkins (Northamptonshire), P W G Parker (Sussex), M W Gatting (Middlesex), J D Love (Yorkshire), P R Downton (Middlesex), J E Emburey (Middlesex), P J W Allott (Lancashire), P G Newman (Derbyshire), S P Hughes (Middlesex).

New Scots caps

Andrew Ker and Omar Henry are the new men in the Scotland team to play Australia in a one-day game at Titwood, Glasgow, on July 23.

TEAM: R Swan (Carlton, captain), W Donald (Aberdeenshire), C Warner (Grange), O Henry (Poloc), A Brown (Drumpellier), A Ker (Heriot's FP), *D Moir (Derbyshire), J Ker (Heriot's),* F Goddard (Heriot's), F Robertson (Aberdeenshire), J Clark (Greenock).

Second XI competition

EBBW VALE: Glamorgan II 90 (P J Robinson 4 for 11) and 209 (P A Francis 66; P J Robinson 3 for 58); Somerset II 380 for 7 dec (J W Lloyd 264 not out). Somerset II won by an innings and 91 runs.
EASTBOURNE: Essex II 374 for 6 dec and 55 for 2; Sussex II 111 and 294 (C M Wells 146; D R Pringle 5 for 82). Essex II won by 8 wkts.
CANTERBURY: Yorkshire II 30 for 8 dec and 251 for 9 (A Sutton 50, K Sharp 70; C Howe 4 for 57); Kent II 262 and 168 for 6 (L Potter 50, D Aslett 55; P Hart 4 for 54).

Golf

Debt to sponsors repaid by winning their own event

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Jenny Lee Smith, of Newcastle, repaid the confidence her sponsors had shown in her golf at Cardiff yesterday. With a final *round of 74 over the Whitchurch* course, two over par, and a total of 216, she won their own event, the McEwan's Lager tournament, by two strokes from Muriel Thomson (73 yesterday). *Karstin* Ehrnlund, of Sweden, (78) and Jane Chapman (73) shared third place on 221. Miss Thomson made a spectacular start with a hole-in-one at the first (160yds) and rounded off the first half with another unusual eagle, a two at the ninth. With such a dual springboard all things were possible but, uncharacteristically for such a competitive golfer, the wheels came off in the second half and in the end she acquired the runners-up cheque of £1,200, only by virtue of Miss Ehrnlund's failings over the closing holes.

Miss Lee Smith carried a three-stroke lead over Miss Thomson into the final day. Within three holes she was a stroke behind; thanks to Miss Thomson's stunning *six-iron at the first and birdie four* at the third, combined with her own erratic three-wood at the second.

More than anything it was the short 13th that threatened her position. She had had a two there in Tuesday's pro-am, but even a par three has been beyond her every day in the tournament proper. Yesterday cost her a five when she smacked a four-iron well over the green into a temporary car park and it chipped back into the far bunker.

Miss Thomson, again one stroke ahead after her second eagle, now had a nightmare run of two over par at the 12th followed by one over at the next three.

Miss Lee Smith was determined rather than desperate, in view of her dependence on her sponsors, *and she remained admirably calm* under unusual pressure once she had got through the mental block of the 13th. Miss Ehrnlund, at that point level with her playing partner, began to discard strokes like royal confetti, but there was no shaking Miss Lee Smith as she reeled-off five successive pars.

216: J Lee Smith, 71, 71, 74.
218: M Thomson, 73, 72, 73.
221: J Chapman, 74, 74, 73; K Ehrnlund (Sweden), 75, 68, 78.
227: *S Ferdon* (US), 74, 74, 73; S Latham, 72, 75, 78; C Langford, 72, 75, 78.
224: J Panter, 77, 72, 75; *V Thomas*, 73, 70, 81.
225: T Fernando, 73, 77, 75.
226: M Walker, 77, 73, 76; S Moon (US), 74, 78, 73.
227: B Huke, 75, 75, 77; M Burton, 77, 73, 78.
228: B Cooper, 77, 76, 75; *C Panton*, 74, 76, 78.
229: P Chugg, 78, 78, 73; B Lewis, 80, 72, 77; V Marvin, 78, 72, 79; C Trew, 74, 74, 81; *D Reid*, 78, 69, 82.

Brand making his mark

From Mitchell Platts
Linköping, July 3

Severiano Ballesteros, of Spain, and Bernhard Langer, of West Germany, retained their advantage in the £50,000 Scandinavian Open when for the second successive day they returned *similar scores* here today.

Their rounds of 70 gave them both a 36-hole aggregate of 139, three under par. They hold a one-stroke advantage over Gordon Brand, who was round in 69. Noel Hunt, who *equalled the course* record with a 67, Gary Cullen (70), Steve Martin (71) and Manuel Pinero (70), of Spain, are on 141 with Tony Jacklin (68) and Antonio Garrido (69), of Spain, only one shot more *adrift.*

Ballesteros and Langer went out in the afternoon when persistent rain made scoring difficult. Initially Ballesteros appeared poised to take a firm grip on proceedings because he collected birdies at the *third (159 yards), where he hit* an eight-iron tee shot to 18 inches and at the sixth, where he reached the green with a drive and a six-iron and two-putted.

At the end of the day he was happy to be sharing the lead because there could have been a complete turnaround at the 18th (427 yards). Ballesteros's approach, with an eight-iron, flew on him and the ball looked set to go well beyond the back of the green until it hit the bank and stayed within a few feet of the putting surface.

He got down in two, bravely holing in the end from six feet, *but Langer made a putt from a* similar distance for a birdie three to share the lead.

Brand, a former England amateur international, won the *Ivory Coast Open in March, his* first breakthrough in professional golf, but for his highest *finish* in Europe this season one has to go back to the first tournament, the *Madrid Open, in* which he was eleventh.

Leading scores
139: S Ballesteros (Spain), 69, 70; B Langer (WG), 69, 70.
140: *G Brand* (GB), 71, 69.
141: N Hunt (GB), 74, 67; M Pinero (Spain), 71, 70; G Cullen (GB), 71, 70; S Martin (GB), 70, 71.
142: A Jacklin (GB), 74, 68; A Garrido (Spain), 73, 69.
143: A Johnstone (Zimbabwe), 71, 72; K Kinell (Sweden), 69, 74; N Faldo (GB), 72, 71.
144: J M Canizares (Spain), 71, 73; J Hawkes (SA), 75, 69; M James (GB), 76, 68; E Murray (GB), 73, 71.
145: B Dassu (Italy), 75, 70; D Ingram (GB), 75, 70; T Sieckman (US), 74, 71; R Charles (NZ), 75, 70; B Gallacher (GB), 74, 71; C Burroughs (GB), 72, 73.

CHICAGO: Western Open tournament: 68 D Pooley; 69 J Simons, G Powers, W Rogers; 71 J C Snead, M Pack, A North, M Reid, T Jenkins, L Trevino, J Colbert. Other scores: 73 Oosterhuis (GB); 75 J Newton (Australia); [illegible] T Gerda (Mexico); 85 D Watson (US).
CAMBRIDGE: East Anglia area finals of the three fives national pro-am championship, at Gog Magog.—[illegible] S Ward and R Dale (Gold Ashby); 64 [illegible] Hill and K Symonds (Gt Yarmouth and Caister), A Headley and G Wade (St Ives); 65 C Hanlon and S Hardy (Kings Lynn); 66 M Gillings and G Langton (Diss).
DORION (Quebec): Women's tournament: 68: J Coles, S Haynie; 69: [illegible], P Bradley, M Hagge, J Stephenson (Australia); 70: J Carner, N Melton, C Reynolds, J Stanger; 71: A Alcott, S Barrett, P Hayes, C Johnson, [illegible] Kessler, K Morse, P Pulz (Australia), A Sheard (SA), P Sheehan.

Swimming

British junior masters two Russians

From Athole Still
Kiev, July 3

Susannah Brownsdon, the 15-year-old breaststroke swimmer from Tunbridge Wells, exceeded expectations when winning the 200 metres event on the opening day of the Soviet Union v Great Britain match here. Her time of 2 min 34.43 sec not only improved by 1.21 sec Debby Rudd's existing British senior record, which has stood since 1978, but also clipped .78 sec off the senior Commonwealth record of Sheila Dezeeuw (Canada).

Having already this year annexed both Commonwealth short course records, Miss Brownsdon now requires only the 100 metres long course mark (1 min 11.48 sec) of the recently retired Maggie Kelly to become the first holder of all four records in recent years.

Today's race was a fine demonstration of the qualities, which have now taken this talented *young swimmer (still a junior)* to second place in the 1981 world rankings. She was flanked by Ayskute Buzelite, who had beaten her over this distance for the *European youth title last year*, and Svetlana Alimbaeeva, both of whom are specialists over 200 metres rather than the 100, which is home ground for Miss Brownsdon. Nevertheless, the highly competitive British girl surged into an early lead and turned at halfway in 1 min 13.9 sec, a faster split than that which brought the present world record (2 min 28.36 sec) to Lina Kachushite in 1979.

At the third turn Miss Buzelite was challenging for the lead and with 15 metres to go she held a clear advantage. The race seemed over, but Miss Brownsdon had other ideas.

Britain's only other victory *came in the 100 metres free-style*, when Nicola Fibbens just held off the fast finishing Natalia Strunnikova by .03sec with a time of 58.67sec, which equalled her personal best. *Indeed, her performance* was certainly better than the clock indicated, because she swam an injudicious race by storming off into a commanding lead and being unable to maintain her impetus. Nevertheless, the Hartfield girl certainly has the basic speed.

For the record the Soviet Union lead by 76 points to 44, but *bearing in mind the unavoidable under*strength British team, the final result cannot be in doubt.

MEN
100m BREASTSTROKE: 1, [illegible] (USSR), [illegible]; 2, [illegible] house 1.05.66 (personal best).
100m BUTTERFLY: 1, [illegible]
400m FREE-STYLE: 1, [illegible] (USSR), [illegible]; 4, S Poulter [illegible] (personal best).
400m FREE-STYLE RELAY: USSR, [illegible]; 2, GB, [illegible].
100m FREE-STYLE: 1, S [illegible] (USSR), 51.72; 2, P Osborn, [illegible].
WOMEN
100m FREE-STYLE: 1, N Fibbens, 58.67.
200m BREASTSTROKE: 1, S Brownsdon, 2.34.43 (new British and Commonwealth senior and junior records).
800m FREE-STYLE: 1, I [illegible] (USSR), 8.56.10; 2, L Tate, [illegible].
200m INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY: 1, [illegible] (USSR), [illegible]; 2, L Tate, [illegible] (personal best).
400m FREESTYLE RELAY: 1, USSR, [illegible]; 2, Britain, [illegible].



Racing

Master Willie should give the slip to Madam Gay and company

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Eclipse Stakes, still benefitting from Corals' sponsorship, is just one of a number of races that helps to make July such a special month in the racing calendar. The July Cup at Newmarket; the King George the VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot and the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood will have an equally bewitching effect in due course.

But, first things first. With Hard Fought, Last Fandango, Master Willie and Madam Gay all standing their ground the sponsors have nothing to complain about. An enthralling race is in prospect, one which will, I think, be won by Master Willie who has not been beaten this year. He is a confident selection. It may be over simplifying matters to say that Master Willie has the beating of Hard Fought on a line through Vielle, but the facts are there in the form book and you ignore it at your peril.

When Master Willie won the Coronation Cup at Epsom last month, Vielle was four and a half lengths behind in third place. Yet at Royal Ascot Vielle ran Hard Fought to three quarters of a length in the Prince of Wales Stakes. Admirers of Hard Fought, who is also unbeaten this season, can point to the fact that he specialises at a mile and a quarter which is the distance of today's race whereas Master Willie has been winning over further this season.

However, I do not believe that the shorter distance will inconvenience Master Willie in the slightest. On the contrary he could easily be in his element on this course which is known to suit a front runner. This promises to be an enthralling battle of tactics with Phillip Waldron unafraid to seize the initiative from the start, just as he did at Epsom.

Walter Swinburn, Pat Eddery and Geoff Baxter, on the other hand, are all likely to be biding their time on Hard Fought, Last Fandango and Vielle, respectively. The question mark over Last Fandango concerns his ability to stay 10 furlongs. Barry Hills, who trained the colt last year, has no qualms on that score, whereas Eddery does harbour doubts.

Those who fancy Lester Piggott's chance of winning the race yet again, this time on Madam Gay, need have no such fears, however, because it was over a similar distance to today's that Madam Gay won the Prix de Diane (French Oaks) at Chantilly last month. Her opposition may not have amounted to much that day, but she recorded a spectacular time, and it is significant that she gave Piggott a sufficiently good feeling to influence him to pick her in preference to Vielle, whom he rode at Epsom and Royal Ascot.

Were Madam Gay to win, she would not only emulate her sire, Star Appeal, who won the race in 1975, but also become the first member of her sex to win. I doubt whether she is capable of achieving that feat.

No matter how he fares in the big race, Lester Piggott should not leave empty handed. With Greville Starkey suspended, Teamwork (2.15) and Santella Man (3.30) can enable him to ride a couple of winners for Guy Harwood. Later in the day, Double Florin should enable Piggott to win the Commonwealth Handicap for John Dunlop.

At Sandown yesterday, Piggott won the Sha Tin Fillies' Stakes for Henry Cecil on a promising two-year-old called Clare Island. Afterwards, Cecil confirmed that the 1,000 Guineas winner, Fairy Footsteps, had been retired and returned to her owner's stud. However, Piggott did not win the Queen Mother's Cup after all on Galveston. His place was taken at the 11th hour by Lord Derby's regular jockey, Willie Carson.

Taxing time for punters: Off-course punters will almost certainly face deductions of 10p in the pound on all winning bets from July 12. The on-course tax remains unchanged at four per cent.

The increase in off-course deductions, from nine per cent to 10 per cent, follows the announcement by Sir Geoffrey Howe in the House of Commons on Thursday that betting tax was to rise from the present seven and a half per cent to eight per cent. The extra two per cent is to cover contributions to the betting levy and to allow for "bookmakers' overheads".

Graham Sharpe, of William Hills, said that his company would almost certainly be deducting 10 per cent from all winning bets. "We are looking into it at the moment, but it looks inevitable that it will be 10 per cent."

STATE OF GOING (official): Sandown Park: Good to firm. Haydock Park: Firm. Bath: Firm. Beverley: Firm. Nottingham: Firm. Monday: Edinburgh: Good to firm (watered). Wolverhampton: Good to firm (watering). Pontefract: Firm. Windsor: Good to firm (watering).

Englishmen can grow fat at French feast

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, July 3

It was difficult to believe at the beginning of this week that some of the finest racing of the year would take place at Longchamp tomorrow. On Monday, the sport was paralysed by a strike of on-course tote operators and continuous rain had made racing unlikely to take place anyway. But now the sun is out, the dispute is over and racegoers have the prospect of watching nine races (five of them the group variety) at a special meeting of Longchamp which replaces racing planned for Evry.

By generously accepting to have their meeting transferred to Longchamp, the Société de Sport de Fdance have saved this year's Grand Prix de Paris, Prix d'Ispahan and several other races. Happily, the English-trained horses which came for last weekend's events are still in France. I believe John Matthias will land the Grand Prix on Glint of Gold and that Recitation, the mount of Bruce Raymond will take all the beating in the Prix d'Ispahan.

Glint of Gold has spent the week at the "Camargo" yard in Chantilly and is apparently none the worse for his extended stay. The colt ran second to Shergar in the Epsom Derby, having won the Italian equivalent, and a return to that form should see him in the winner's enclosure. The danger will come from the Aga Khan's Vayrann, who came back into the race when it was reopened. This son of Brigadier Gerard was most impressive when landing the group two Prix Jean de Chaudenay at Saint-Cloud last month. Le Mamamouchi, Tow and Nijinsky's Secret should also run well in the 15-furlong contest.

Raymond takes over from the suspended Greville Starkey on Recitation who has already won a pair of group one races in France. Last October, he took the Grand Critérium and in April the Poule d'Essai des Poulains (French 2,000 guineas). On both occasions he defeated Cresta Rider, who will be one of his principal opponents tomorrow.

Recitation failed to stay the mile and a half of the Prix du Jockey-Club and, on the same day, Cresta Rider made all the running to win the Prix Jean Prat. Hilal, The Wonder and Cracaval, the mount of Steve Cauthen, should also go well in the nine and a quarter furlong Prix d'Ispahan.

Racing switches to Saint-Cloud on Sunday when I feel Prince Bee could land the Grand Prix in the hands of Willie Carson. The pair won the Prix Niel at Longchamp last September and were more recently runners-up to Master Willie in the Coronation Cup. A virus has interferred with Prince Bee's four-year-old career and the colt will have to be right back to his best to get the better of Bikala, Argument, Akarad, Gold River and April Run.

Bikala defeated Akarad by four lengths in the Prix du Jockey-Club and Argument was third to Vayrann in the Prix Jean de Chaudenay before being disqualified. Gold River won the two and a half mile Prix du Cadran, so might find Sunday's extended 12 furlongs a little sharp and April Run was third to Madam Gay in the Prix de Diane de Revlon.

Time for making much ado about Dogberry

By Michael Seely

Harry Wragg, has already won two valuable handicaps at Haydock Park this season with Feltwell. This afternoon Dogberry can carry on the good work by beating Russian George and Lafontaine in the Old Newton Cup.

Dogberry is an improving three year-old, having won his last two races. Wragg and his son, Geoffrey, are experts at placing this type of horse. At York last time out the colt showed his ability to act on firm going when just getting the better of Fandango Time in a driving finish.

Dogberry will be ridden by Bryn Crossley and will carry the colours of Sir Philip Oppenheimer, whose four-year-old Pelerin earned himself a tilt at Shergar in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes by beating Light Cavalry at Royal Ascot.

Russian George and Lafontaine will both be hard to beat after finishing first and second in the Bessborough Handicap at Ascot. Lafontaine has since won at Salisbury. He is weighted to reverse the Ascot placings, but Russian George showed a superior turn of foot that afternoon.

Le Soleil is a model of consistency and John O'Groats, a fast ground specialist is expected to recapture his best form equipped with blinkers for the first time. Another interesting runner is the Swedish trained Hearth, the mount of Edward Hide. But Dogberry gets the vote.

The Lancashire Oaks is the day's feature race. Bruce Hobbs will be trying to win this long established contest for the fourth time with Hunston, who finished third to Golden Bowl at Goodwood after being lucky to beat the same filly in the Cheshire Oaks.

On a line through Hunston and Fruition there is little to choose between Roll Rights and the Oaks third, Leap Lively, and on form the finish should be dominated by this pair. It may pay to take a chance with Sextant, however.

This could prove to be a field day for Sextant's jockey Willie Carson. The Scotsman could also capture the Sporting Chronicle Handicap on Lord Derby's Composer, who is expected to improve on his third to Lord of the Realm at Kempton in May. Sauvage is an obvious threat, as is Bonnie Charlie, who is held in some esteem by Guy Harwood. Carson has a good chance of winning both the two-year-old races, The East Lancashire Maiden Stakes on Woodcutter and the Rose of Lancaster Stakes on Swiftfoot.

Some fast two-year-olds will be in opposition in the Beaver Stakes at Beverley. Chellaston Park beat Greenwood Lady in good style at Pontefract and Chulia Street, runner-up to Chris's Lad at Newmarket is strongly fancied now that Bill O'Gorman's stable is shaking off the effects of the virus. But each-way backers of Singing Sailor, who split End of the Line and Jump Jar in an exciting finish at Ayr recently should not be out of pocket.

Henry Cecil looks to be the man to follow at Nottingham, or anywhere else at present for that matter. The Newmarket trainer can win the County 75 Lottery Maiden Stakes with Tomaschek and the County 75 Fund Raiser Juvenile Stakes with Count du Barry.

Athletics

That sinking feeling for Britain in Helsinki

From Norman Fox
Helsinki, July 3

At best the men's Europa Cup semi-final being held here tomorrow and Sunday was to be an exacting struggle for the British team who must aim to finish above the Soviet Union or Finland to take one of the two qualifying places for the final in Zagreb on August 15 and 16. Defeat of the Russians is in the realms of reverie and earlier confidence that the Finnish hosts could be overcome has now been eroded.

Before Allan Wells, the Olympic 100 metres champion, today reported that the virus which earlier atacked Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett would allow him to run in only the 100 metres and 4 × 100 relay, not the 200 metres, Frank Dick, the national director of coaching, said everything could depend on beating the Finns in the sprints. Beating them in the field events is unlikely and in theory the Russians could win most non-track events providing they take the competition seriously.

The Finns did badly in the last Europa Cup and tend to produce their exceptional distance runners for occasions even more special than this. Yet on home ground they badly want to perform well and Mr Dick said that theoretically they were capable of beating Britain by seven points.

With the threat by the British board that this may be the last chance to qualify for the final, despite a form of repechâge in Athens which they say is too expensive, the pressure is considerable.

Now that Wells has opted out of the 200 metres, the team look vulnerable. Mike MacFarlane or Drew McMaster will replace him and Wells says the selectors always knew he would not run three races.

The selectors have met with several problems. When originally choosing Mike McLeod for the 10,000 metres they upset Geoff Smith, one of the few successful runners against East Germany in Dresden. McLeod last weekend ran a half marathon and blistered his feet so the late entry here is Julian Goater, the national cross-country champion, whose final pace is unlikely to be quick enough.

At least Goater will not have to face one of Finland's most proficient distance runners in Kaarlo Maaninka, who won the Olympic silver medal over 10,000 metres and the bronze at 5,000. Maaninka has been troubled by injuries and is replaced by Martti Vainio.

World record? Tessa Sanderson could be pushed to a world record-breaking performance in the javelin in the women's Europa Cup semi-final at Meadowbank on Sunday. She is up against a brilliant young Bulgarian, Antoaneta Todorova, who heads the world rankings this year.

Football

Hughes goes to Rotherham

Emlyn Hughes, the former England and Liverpool captain, has chosen Rotherham United to start his managerial career. Hughes decided against a further year with Wolverhampton Wanderers and yesterday signed a three-year contract as player-manager of the newly promoted second division club. He succeeds Ian Porterfield, who left Millmoor to take over at Sheffield United.

Mansfield Town have named Stuart Boam, the Newcastle United centre half, as their player-manager. He began his professional career with Mansfield in 1967, was transferred to Middlesbrough in 1970, and moved on to Newcastle two years ago. He takes the manager's chair last occupied by Mick Jones, who left towards the end of last season.

Alan Biley, the Derby County striker, has signed for Everton for £300,000. It was the first signing by the new manager, Howard Kendall.

Sandown Park programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.55 races]

1.45 KINGSTON STAKES (2-y-o Maiden Fillies: £2,809: 5f)

101 4 Blakeswaro County, M Jarvis, 8-11 .... L Piggott 2
103 Colean, P Walwyn, 8-11 .... J Mercer 9
104 Hawks Nest, H Candy, 8-11 .... P Waldron 4
105 Hithermoor Lass, Mrs C Reavey, 8-11 .... — 7
106 Hollow Heart, G Lewis, 8-11 .... G Sexton 6
110 Preparation, R Smyth, 8-11 .... P Cook 10
111 Rendsley Girl, J Winter, 8-11 .... G Baxter 11
113 Sharokee, M Stoute, 8-11 .... W Swinburn 8
116 Star Bella, E Beeson, 8-11 .... A Bond 3
117 Suggestive, J Dunlop, 8-11 .... P Eddery 1
118 Surruptilious, G Harwood, 8-11 .... P Bloomfield 7 5

7-4 Blakeswaro County, 3-1 Sharokee, 6-1 Colean, 8-1 Hawks Nest, 10-1 Suggestive, 12-1 Preparation, 14-1 Surruptilious, 20-1 others.

2.15 ANNIVERSARY HANDICAP (£3,765: 1m)

2.55 ECLIPSE STAKES (Group 1: £90,650: 1¼m)

3.30 PADDOCK STAKES (2-y-o Maiden c and g: £2,826: 7f)

408 Regent Leisure, R Simpson, 9-0 .... — 6
409 Santella Man, G Harwood, 9-0 .... L Piggott 7
410 Storton, B Hills, 9-0 .... T Sturrock 4
411 0 Swift Encounter, R Williams, 9-0 .... W Swinburn 5

11-8 Beldale Bid, 5-2 Santellas Man, 6-1 Pacific Sparkler, 7-1 Storton, 16-1 Swift Encounter, 33-1 Gale Agency, Regent Leisure.

4.0 COMMONWEALTH HANDICAP (£3,059: 2m)

501 02001-1 Double Florin (C, D), J Dunlop, 4-10-3 .... L Piggott 9
503 04-0101 Broad Principle (C), M Stoute, 4-9-12 .... W Swinburn 8
505 040030 Simette (B), J Bethell, 4-9-2 .... P Eddery 2
506 00-0030 Trampler (D), J Scanlan, 4-8-12 .... J Mercer 1
507 0-00433 Champagne Charlie (D), P M Taylor, 4-8-9 .... N Howe 5 6
508 1-00020 Red Toff (D), C Brittain, 4-8-5 .... — 4
509 000114 Rising Fast (B), D Elsworth, 4-8-1 .... R Fox 5
510 322040 Tweel, D Elsworth, 5-7-11 .... P Robinson 7
511 2024-00 Jolly Tripper, D Jermy, 7-7-7 .... — 3

7-4 Broad Principle, 3-1 Double Florin, 4-1, Simette, 7-1 Rising Fast, 8-1 Champagne Charlie, 12-1 Red Toff, 16-1 others.

4.30 VICTORIA HANDICAP (£3,090: 7f)

605 40-0143 Royaber (D), C Benstead, 5-8-7 .... J Mercer 5
606 332-140 Spanish Bay, G P-Gordon, 3-8-6 .... A Bond 2
607 011222 Miss Mirabelle (D), M Jarvis, 5-8-5 .... L Piggott 4
608 21-0300 Swinging Rhythm, L Holt, 3-8-5 .... P Waldron 7
610 4100-04 Thatching Time (D), P Cole, 4-8-4 .... G Baxter 3
613 40-1004 Molon Lave, C Brittain, 4-7-13 .... — 11
615 230-000 Heavenly Chorus (CD, B), P Cundell, 5-7-10 A McGlone 5 1
616 000-000 City Link Lad, D Wilson, 5-7-7 .... — 6

3-1 Honey Barron, 4-1 Royaber, 5-1 Miss Mirabelle, 6-1 Right Of Light, 10-1 Spanish Bay, 12-1 Lucky Man, Molon Lave, Swinging Rhythm, 16-1 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.45 Sharokee. 2.15 Teamwork. 2.55 MASTER WILLIE is a confident selection. 3.30 Santellas Man. 4.0 Double Florin. 4.30 Honey Barron.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Sharokee. 2.15 Imperial Ace. 2.55 Hard Fought. 3.30 Beldale Bid. 4.0 Broad Principle. 4.30 Miss Mirabelle.

Haydock Park selections

By Michael Seely
1.30 Woodcutter. 2.0 Composer. 2.30 Dogberry. 3.05 Sextant. 3.35 Swiftfoot. 4.5 Touch Boy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Harris Tweed. 2.0 Composer. 2.30 Dogberry. 3.5 Hunston.

Longchamp today

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS (Group I: 3-y-o: £41,667: 1m 7f)

-121 Vayrann 8-11 .. Y Saint-Martin
021 Tipperary Fixer 8-11 G Doleuze
003 Mont Pelion 8-11 .... A Gibert
131 Yellow Marmalade 8-11 A Lequeux
020 Mbaiki 8-11 ...... M Planard
331 Lizard Daniell 8-11 .. P Paquet
112 Glint of Gold 8-11 .. J Matthias
112 Tow 8-11 .... S Gorli
101 Le Mamamouchi 8-11 R Sammani
032 Choiseul 8-11 .... F Head
140 Nijinsky's Secret 8-11 M Philipperon

2-1 Vayrann, 5-2 Glint of Gold, 6-1 Le Mamamouchi, 10-1 Choiseul.

PRIX D'ISPAHAN (Group I: £41,667: 1m 1f 55yds)

314 Norwegian 4-9-6 .. A Perrotta
012 North Jet 4-9-6 .... A Lequeux
1-12 Hilal 5-9-6 .... A Gibert
340- Confetti 4-9-6 .... S Gorli
234 Cracaval 5-9-6 .... S Cauthen
D001-Wild Idea 4-9-3 .. J-P Lefevre
20-1 Aryenne 4-9-5 .. Y Saint-Martin
-110 Recitation 3-8-9 .. B Raymond
-120 The Wonder, 3-8-9 .. A Lequeux
-131 Cresta Rider 3-8-9 .. P Paquet
031 Princely Ruler 3-8-9 M Philipperon

2-1 Cresta Rider, 3-1 Hilal, 9-2 Recitation, 6-1 The Wonder.

Saint-Cloud tomorrow

GRAND PRIX DE SAINT-CLOUD (Group I: £74,074: 1½m 110yds)

13D Argument 4-9-8 ...... L Piggott
-410 Chouchi 4-9-8 .... J-P Lefevre
-113 Lancastrian 4-9-8 M Philipperon
11-2 Prince Bee 4-9-8 .... W Carson
0-12 Sir Raleigh 4-9-8 .. P Bruneau
1-11 Gold River 4-9-5 ...... F Head
-112 Akarad 3-8-9 .. Y Saint-Martin
-12 Ecube 3-8-9 ...... A Lequeux
141 Bikala 3-8-9 .... S Gorli
131 April Run 3-8-6 .... P Paquet

7-4 Akarad, 5-2 Bikala, 4-1 Prince Bee and Lancastrian (coupled).

Sandown Park results

Jockeys hurt in falls at Haydock Park

Two former champion apprentices, Kevin Darley and Jimmy Bleasdale, were badly hurt in falls in the Paddock Handicap at Haydock Park yesterday. Both were taken to St Helens Hospital.

Darley, who rode his first winner on the course, Dust-Up, in 1977 and was top apprentice the following year with 70 winners, has a suspected fractured left leg. Bleasdale, champion apprentice in 1979 with 67 winners, suffered head injuries and possible internal damage.

The accident occurred when Darley's mount, Import Expert, leading a field of 16, attempted to duck out at the paddock bend, adjacent to the stables, sprawled and came down. Maple Queen was brought down and Bleasdale was thrown against one of the concrete running rail posts.

A spokesman for St Helens Hospital said later: "Jimmy Bleasdale has a head injury which has not been diagnosed. He will be detained overnight. Kevin Darley has an injury to his left leg and he will be discharged tonight."

Jockey of the month

Lester Piggott was yesterday named Amoco jockey of the month for June by a panel of 25 leading racing writers and commentators.

Haydock Park results

Beverley results

Beverley programme

2.15 LAIR GATE STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £693: 7f)

2.45 GOODFELLOWS HANDICAP (£2,490: 2m)

3.15 MILLERS MILE (£2,568: 1m)

3.45 HOPFENPERLE LAGER HANDICAP (£2,414: 1¼m)

4.15 EAST RIDING YEOMANRY STAKES (Div I: Amateur Riders: £904: 1½m)

4.45 BEAVER STAKES (2-y-o: £1,716: 5f)

2 132 Kind Music (D), M Stoute, 9-4 .... — 2

5.15 KELDGATE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,176: 5f)

2 0-020 Supertramp (D), J Fitzgerald, 9-6 .... — 8
3 0424 Ruswarp (CD), D Garraton, 9-6 Skilling 9
6 10-00 Zoilo (D), M W Easterby, 9-2 .... Lucas 7
9 -0200 Be Sharp (D), J Berry, 8-11 .. Duffield 11
14 10-00 Mel's Choice (D), J Etherington, 8-4 Seagrave 4
15 410- Miracle Baby (D), M H Easterby, 8-2 Hodgson 5 1
16 0030 Khaleel, A Hide, 8-1 .... Ives 10
17 0400- Fair Track, P Rohan, 8-1 ...... Wood 3
18 -0000 H. R. Micro, D Dale, 7-13 .... Miller 13
19 000 Westering Breeze, G Lockerbie, 7-9 .. — 5
21 00-00 Overshoe, W C Watts, 7-8 .... — 6
23 0-000 Loch Gate, P Asquith, 7-7 .... — 14
25 -0000 Hurtwood Lass, A Balding, 7-7 Eddery 5 12

11-4 Ruswarp, 7-2 Royal Duty, 9-2 Miracle Baby, 6-1 Zoilo, 8-1 Mel's Choice, 10-1 Khaleel, 14-1 H. R. Micro, 16-1 Be Sharp, 25-1 others.

5.40 EAST RIDING YEOMANRY STAKES (Div II: Amateur Riders: £897: 1½m)

5 00-00 Copt Hall Royale, J Winter, 4-11-13 Smith 5 4
6 000-0 Whisper Gently (D), W Bentley, 4-11-13 Sward 10
9 Fairy King, J Fitzgerald, 8-11-6 Fitzgerald 5 3
11 0/ Gusty Somers, B Richmond, 10-11-6 Richmond 5 14
17 00 Musical Prince, W Musson, 8-11-6 .... — 1
20 2000- Gambling Wren (D), W Clay, 5-11-3 Diane Clay 5 3
22 13-04 Orianna Fallaci, M H Easterby, 4-11-3 Rohan 8
25 4000- Rose Standish, B Cambidge, 8-11-3 Cambidge 7
26 -0030 Fastnet Island (B), P Kelleway, 4-11-1 .. — 11
30 2-040 Jamestino, M H Easterby, 3-11-1 Easterby 13
34 0004 Tipo, S Mellor, 4-11-1 .... Elain Mellor 5
36 0/00 Even Wonder, W Charles, 4-10-12 Wilkinson 5 12
37 00/0 Love Patrol, K Bridgwater, 6-10-12 .... — 9
40 Sandmoor Court, N Tinkler, 3-10-5 Marie Tinkler 6

13-8 Jamestino, 4-1 Fastnet Island, 9-2 Tipo, 7-1 Orianna Fallaci, 10-1 Musical Prince, 12-1 Fairy King, 14-1 Whisper Gently, 25-1 others.

Beverley selections

By Michael Seely
2.15 Wishing Rose. 2.45 Navigational Aid. 3.15 Buzzards Bay. 3.45 Jamsid. 4.15 Fine Sun. 4.45 Singing Sailor. 5.15 Ruswarp. 5.40 Copt Hall Royale.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Wishing Rose. 3.15 Buzzards Bay. 3.45 Ballywackmacroo. 4.15 Francesco. 4.45 Chellaston Park. 5.15 Khaleel. 5.40 Copt Hall Royale.

Haydock Park programme

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 and 3.5 races]

1.30 EAST LANCASHIRE STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £2,169: 6f)

2.0 SPORTING CHRONICLE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £6,430: 7f 40yd)

1 3213-00 Bonnie Charlie, G Harwood, 9-
2 0-02100 Scarrowmanwick, N Vigors, 8-10
3 111-03 Piperhill, H Cecil, 8-8
6 230-130 Sauvage, M Stoute, 8-0
8 21-23 Composer, W H Bass, 7-12
9 0-04323 Rollin Hand, P Cole, 7-7
11 000333 Airship, R Hollinshead, 7-7
12 0-00000 Tumbledownhill (C), C Crossley

2-1 Piperhill, 3-1 Sauvage, 6-1 Scarrowmanwick, Composer, 8-1 Rollin Hand, 16-1 others.

2.30 OLD NEWTON CUP HANDICAP (£12,908: 1½m)

4 313021 Russian George (CD), G Hunter
5 423-000 Majestic Maharaj (D), J Hanson
6 00-0000 John O'Groats (D, B), J Winter
7 310333- Hearth (D), B Olsson, 4-8-10
8 100121 Lafontaine (C), C Brittain, 4-8-
10 013103 Le Soleil (D), H Price, 7-8-4
12 0-24311 Dogberry (D), H Wragg, 3-7-10
13 0-12200 Ridgefield, G Harwood, 3-7-7

11-4 Dogberry, 7-2 Russian George, 4-1 Lafontaine, John O'Groats, Ridgefield, 14-1 Hearth, 25-1 Majestic Maharaj.

3.5 LANCASHIRE OAKS (3-y-o fillies: £15,320: 1½m)

1 2134-13 Hunston, B Hobbs, 9-1
2 011-013 Leap Lively (D), I Balding, 9-1
5 41-310 Rhein Bridge (D), J W Watts,
6 31-22 Rollrights, J Dunlop, 8-11
7 313-331 Royal Realm (D), S Norton, 8-1
8 1 Three Crowns, P Makin, 8-11
10 2 Sextant, W Hern, 8-7

5-4 Leap Lively, 3-1 Rollrights, 5-1 Hunston, Sextant, 14-1 others.

3.35 ROSE OF LANCASTER STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £3,902: 7f 40yd)

3 1 O'Rose Fortunata, R Hollinshead,
5 214 Kesarini, G Hunter, 8-8
6 00000 East Coast Girl, J Gilbert, 8-4
8 Sasol, M H Easterby, 8-4
9 Sister Resista, B Hills, 8-4
11 Swiftfoot, W Hern, 8-4

4.5 HOUGHTON GREEN HANDICAP (£2,176: 5f)

Bath programme

2.0 OAKHILL STAKES (Selling: £887: 1m 5yd)

2.30 LEVY BOARD HANDICAP (Apprentices: 3-y-o: £881: 1¼m 50yd)

3.0 SPARROWS YANKEE DOODLE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,150: 5f 167yd)

3.30 TYSOE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,446: 5f)

4.0 KENNETH ROBERTSON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,190: 1m 5f 12yd)

4.30 WESTON AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,092: 5f 167yd)

5.0 SOUTHMEAD STAKES (3-y-o: £2,049: 1m 5yd)

1 3-301 Arrowhead, H Price, 9-4 .... Rogers 10
5 -2211 Ramannolie, Thomson Jones, 9-4 .. Cook 3
6 4-001 Elegant Dancer (CD), D Laing, 9-1 Street 7
8 4-011 Sheer Delight, B Hills, 9-1 .... Willey 7 11
12 00- Halston, P Cundell, 8-11 ...... Rawlinson 13
13 0 High Acclaim, J Tree, 8-11 .. Raymont 7 4
14 00 Kinglake, H Candy, 8-11 .... Newnes 3 8
16 000-0 Nutty Slack, R Turnell, 8-11 .... — 2
17 000 Riverhill Boy, C Wildman, 8-11 .. Dineley 12
18 0-040 Spanserloo, G Balding, 8-11 ...... Weaver 6
23 -0000 Atlanta Lady, J Bethell, 8-8 .... T Taylor 7 9
25 0 Mumtaz Way, T Robson, 8-8 .... — 14
26 0- Nettlefold, R Baker, 8-8 .... Wernham 1
28 Silver Surprise, M Pipe, 8-8 .... — 5
30 00- Tom's Star, W R Williams, 8-8 ...... — 15

15-8 Arrowhead, 3-1 Ramannolie, 7-2 Sheer Delight, 7-1 High Acclaim, 10-1 Elegant Dancer, 16-1 others.

Bath selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 The Knife. 2.30 Cornish Granite. 3.0 Maryland Cookie. 3.30 My Dad Tom. 4.0 Taher. 4.30 Idle Market. 5.0 Ramannolie.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
5.0 Ramannolie.

Nottingham programme

7.0 COUNTY 75 LOTTERY STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £897: 1m 5f)

7.25 JACK WHEELER HANDICAP (£795: 1¼m)

7.50 NOTTS COUNTY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,467: 6f)

6 1000 Pavilion (D, B), Thomson Jones, 9-6 Cook 6
8 103-0 Sweet Spark, B Hills, 9-4 .... Hills 5 1
10 204-0 Bracadale, R Armstrong, 9-3 .... — 4
11 0040- Tenth Hussar, Peter Taylor, 8-7 McGlone 5 8
13 -3000 Russian Romance, C Brittain, 8-6 Carson 5
15 0-040 Krugerama (B), E Weymes, 8-5 .. Wigham 3
16 0-430 Wooly Wong, Miss A Hill-Wood, 8-4 Thomas 2
18 0004 Miss Twiggy, J Harris, 8-3 .... Robinson 9
23 0021 Geary's For Steel (B), Denys Smith, 8-3 Charnock 7

15-8 Geary's For Steel, 5-1 Sweet Spark, 11-2 Bracadale, 6-1 Russian Romance, 7-1 Pavilion, 8-1 Krugerama, 10-1 others.

8.15 COUNTY 75 FUND JUVENILE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,907: 6f)

1 1 Alltem Unlimited (D), B Hanbury, 8-11 Young 2
3 0 Bustello, M Prescott, 8-11 ...... Duffield 9
4 00- Butlers Pet, M Blanshard, 8-11 .. Cochrane 11
6 0 Count du Barry, H Cecil, 8-11 .... Piggott 23
8 0 Gillie's Prince, P Rohan, 8-11 ...... Skilling 1
9 0 Glazepta Again, A Jarvis, 8-11 ...... Lowe 16
10 14 Golden Wilkie, B Wilkinson, 8-11 ... Gray 7
12 0 Havanawood, P Felgate, 8-11 .... — 8
13 00 High Port, G Toft, 8-11 ...... Morris 5 22
14 11 Houghton Weaver, J Berry, 8-11 Charnock 15

8.40 JIMMY SIRRELL HANDICAP (£2,211: 1m 50yd)

9.05 COUNTY GOLDLINER STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £897: 5f)

8 Pinnoke, F Rimell, 9-0 .... Thomas 7
9 3-43 Sami, G Huffer, 9-0 .... Miller 3
10 0-030 Steel Son, F Durr, 9-0 .... Robinson 10
11 0000- Workright, A Jarvis, 9-0 .... Lowe 8
12 0- Aunt Jobiska, W Hastings-Bass, 8-11 Carson 2
13 20-00 Badsworth Girl, G Toft, 8-11 .... — 1
14 00 Byblos, W O'Gorman, 8-11 .... Ives 6
21 0430 Kochia, G Fletcher, 8-11 .... Duffield 12
22 0-0 La Chaumiere (B), Thomson Jones, 8-11 Cook 11
23 3400 Legendry Knight, M Blanshard, 8-11 Cochrane 5
30 000-0 St Oona, G Hunter, 8-11 ...... Wernham 3
33 0 Toccata, M Jarvis, 8-11 .... Young 9

9-4 Sami, 7-2 Byblos, 9-2 Aunt Jobiska, 6-1 Badsworth Girl, 10-1 Steel Son, 12-1 Kochia, 14-1 Workright, 20-1 others.

Nottingham selections

By Michael Seely
7.0 Tomaschek. 7.25 Stewart's Rise. 7.50 Miss Twiggy. 8.15 Count Du Barry. 8.40 Docklands. 9.5 Sami.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
7.0 Tomaschek. 7.25 Celia's Halo. 7.50 Bracadale. 8.15 Count Du Barry. 8.40 Docklands. 9.5 Sami.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

". . . In Christ (God) chose us before the world was founded, to be dedicated, to be without blemish in his sight, to be full of love."—Ephesians 1: 4 (N.E.B.)

BIRTHS

DALGLISH.—On July 2nd to Chris (nee Lehmann) and Charles—a son (Kenneth Michael).

FINLINSON. — On July 2nd, to Joyce and Ian—a daughter (Katie Amelia) a sister to Andrew Miles.

HINE.—On 30 June, at Lewisham Hospital, to Margaret (nee Morton) and John—a son (William John Stuart), a brother for Louise and Alice.

NEUBERGER. — On July 2nd, to Julia and Anthony—a son (Matthew Benedick Robert) a brother for Harriet.

NEWLANDS. — On Saturday, 27th June, to Susan (nee Milne) and David—a son (Edward David), a brother for Katharine and Jennifer.

RUTTER.—On July 2nd 1981, to Angela (nee Millar) and David—a son, Charles David, a brother for Joanna.

SIPSMA.—On July 2nd at St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton, to Penny and Jake—a son—a brother for Mark.

UNSWORTH.—On 27th June, to Masa and Michael—a daughter (Tessa Joanne).

BIRTHDAYS

CLAP HANDS. Ruth Clair Hanson is 1 year old today.

JANE. — Happy 16th. May your future be happy. All our love. Mum, Dad, Steve and Peter.

T.H.C. Greetings from School House and Pat.

MARRIAGES

GRAHAM : DOMINGUEZ.—On June 20th in Caracas, Alan Richard, son of Mr and Mrs Walter Graham, of Fletching, Sussex, and Maria Aurora, daughter of Sr and Sra Juakin Dominguez, of Caracas.

HOWARTH : BELL.—On Friday, 3rd July, Stephen William Russell, son of Mr and Mrs David and Nanette Howarth, to Marianne Stella, daughter of Mr and Mrs Francis Vanek. The blessing will take place at Chevening Church at noon today.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

GRANT : CLAY.—On July 4th, 1931 at church of All Saints, Bisley, Gloucestershire, Laurie to Ruby now of Molts Hill, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.

MOYNIHAN : FERGUSON.—On July 4th, 1931 at St Mark's church, Surbiton, Surrey Dr John H. Moynihan, to Dr Sheila J. Ferguson. Present address Guilden Morden, nr Royston, Herts.

DEATHS

BREWIS.—On 1st July, peacefully, in Wallingford Community Hospital, Norman Hugh, father of Phillida and Venetia. Funeral at Oxford Crematorium, on Monday, 6th July, at 12 noon.

BRUCE.—On July 1st, 1981, suddenly at Belhelvie Lodge, Thelma Blaikie, Gibb, widow of Colonel G. W. Bruce, mother of Marjorie and the late Major Robin Bruce, mother-in-law of Julia and dear grandmother of Robert and Antonia. Funeral service in Belhelvie Parish Church, on Monday July 6th, at 2.30 pm.

FLETCHER.—On July 2nd, 1981, peacefully, Beatrice Mary in her [illegible]

[illegible]

Wood, Gerrards Cross on Friday, 10th July at 11 a.m., followed by cremation. No flowers by her request, but if desired donations to St Josephs Church, the Presbytery, Austen Wood Common, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

IN MEMORIAM

BAILEY, JULIAN DOMINIC.—July 4th, 1976 aged 17 years. Love and Peace.

CLAPPERTON, G. D.—Remembering Jock on his birthday.—Margery.

WRIGHT, MAUREEN J. M.—Loved and sadly missed.—Father.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

JUNGLE TELEGRAPH . . . Chelsea Arts Club Ball. July 4th. 9.00 pm-2.00 am. Wild rhythms . . . blue rhondo . . . Havana let's go . . . Tig Bag . . . animal night life . . . tribal disco . . . rhondo drummers . . . tropicality . . . African food market . . . steamy bodies . . . liberation jig . . . Tickets £15 from 143 Old Church St, SW3. 352 0973/5524. . . .

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

Our children are precious. We care for over 6,000 a year. Every child has a special problem needing a special kind of care—Jenny with a progressive physical handicap, Tim, abandoned by his parents' violent break-up.

As little as £1 a month would help ease their problems by giving them the special kind of care they need.

Please send donations to: Gordon Barritt, National Children's Home (T600), 85 Highbury Park, London N5 1UD.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT COVENANTS AND OTHER WAYS OF HELPING PHONE THE NCH APPEALS DEPARTMENT ON 01-226 2033.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL VOLUNTEERS

wanted for an excavation in Central Scotland in late September/October. Apply, enclosing an SAE, giving full details of age, experience, etc., and the names of two referees, to:

G. J. BARCLAY
CEU
SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
3-11 MELVILLE STREET
EDINBURGH

HUMANITY AND DEMOCRACY DIED

in Pakistan on 4th July 1977

E. Maher

ARTHRITIS

Available treatment is reviewed in the special 50th edition of A.R.C. magazine of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council. Send £1 for one year's subscription (3 issues) to A.R.C., 41 Eagle Street, London WC1R 4AR.

GARDENING PROBLEMS in London : See Services.

BRIGHT ? Join Mensa IQ test from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel: 0902 26055.

NORFOLK FURNITURE.—Unbeatable soft bed bargains—See For Sale.

ENGLAND—Make Pimm's your No 1 opener.

DAVID HOCKNEY prints and drawings.—See For Sale today.

[illegible]

UK HOLIDAYS

DULOE MANOR HOTEL offers you peace and comfort for your holiday or short break. Queen Anne country house in beautiful countryside. Very high standards, excellent food and wines. Heated swimming pool, tennis courts. Also self-catering cottage in hotel grounds. Duloe, Liskeard, Cornwall. Tel. Looe (05036) 3795.

CARRBRIDGE, Scotland. Some vacancies remain at the AA's luxury, family, self-catering village, just 8 miles from Aviemore. Super pine lodges, sleep 6. From £120 per lodge per week. For details phone Lochanhully Lodge at 047 984 234.

WEST HIGHLAND. Chalet in lovely surroundings by Loch Lochy. Cancellation vacancies from 11th July-1st August. £160 p.w. plus £24 VAT. Sleep 6-8. Free trout fishing. Boat for hire. Fine touring centre.—039-784 284.

DARTMOUTH. Superior self catering flats sleep 4 or 2. Converted 1981. Habitat furniture. From £40 pw. Ring 080 43 3070 (days) Mon-Sat or 080 431 328 (eves).

SAUNTON SANDS, N. Devon. Luxury house, sleeps 12, in comfort, swimpool, path to beach, nr. golf course. Avail. 15-29th Aug. (late cancellation). £397 p.w.—Phone 0271 814497, after 6.

PICK raspberries in Scotland mid-July - mid-August. — Send large s.a.e. to VW1, 9 Park End St., Oxford.

SOMERSET. Super self-contained wing of old Manor-house, sleeps 7/8, delightful converted stable cottage, sleeps 4/5. Avail. all July, Aug, Sept. 0626 890333.

WYE VALLEY. If you need a break and would like excellent food and [illegible]

[illegible]

OAST COTTAGE. Spacious, charming and rural, sleeps 4. Fully furnished, Tunbridge Wells 6 miles. Vacant until 25th July and in September. £100 p.w. 089 285 2845.

CORNWALL. Twixt moors and sea. 3 bedroomed family house, all main services. July 25th-August 15th. Telephone 0579 45384.

LISTED cottage, unspoilt, Cardigan coast. Ideal families, sleeps 8. Tel. 0376 83172.

SAILING HOLIDAYS. Discover the creeks and harbours of Suffolk, Essex and Kent with experienced skipper on fully-equipped yacht. Be active or idle for only £75 p.w. Michael Burch, MRIN, 44 Nelson St., Brightlingsea, Essex. Tel. (020 630) 2404.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SOUTH OF FRANCE JULY "SPECIALS" FROM £92

17 days luxury camping holidays. Argeles Plage close to Spanish border or Port Grimaud on Gulf of St Tropez. Argeles—5, 12 & 17 July. Port Grimaud—5, 10 July. Free colour brochure and all details from :

HOLIDAY ADVENTURE
51 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
Tel.: (0442) 44705 (24 hrs.) or (0442) 40061/2 (office hrs only).

FLIGHT BARGAINS

Nice 7, 8, 9, 14 July	£89
Alicante 4, 9, 16 July	£79
Palma 7, 9, 11, 14 July	£79
Rhodes 8, 15 July	£99
Athens 8, 15 July	£99
Faro 17, 18 July	£109

Plus flights to most other European destinations.

GOOD HIGH SEASON AVAILABILITY

VENTURA HOLIDAYS
279 South Road, Sheffield S6 3TA
Tel: (0742) 343391 or 337490 or tel: London 01-250 1355 or 251 3720
ATOL 1170

FALCON HOLIDAYS AFLOAT

CANAL CRUISING.—Explore the waterways of the S. France in a Falcon 4/8-berth barge—from only £75 p.p., inc. ferry [illegible]

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

EUROPEAN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

Inclusive arrangements to: Prices from

ALGHERO £109 NAPLES £115
BARI £119 .. PALERMO £115
CAGLIARI £109 .. RIMINI £99
CATANIA £125 .. ROME £106
MILAN £85 .... VENICE £99
Tel: 01-637 8311
LIMITED AVAILABILITY
MANCHESTER/ROME £105
Other European destins avail, all season. 01-637 3848.

PILGRIM-AIR LTD
44, Goodge St., W.1
Also Manchester 061-798 8228
ATOL 173BCD

LAST MINUTE CORFU AND CRETE

If you've only just decided to get away, ring for our late booking guide and the choice will be yours: Dream windmills and villas, some with a pool, beach aparts, and "singles" parties. Special offers 7, 14, 21 July. Corfu villa hire from £50 p.p. p.w.

01-402 4255
COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS
91, York St., W.1.
ABTA ATOL 213B
ALL CREDIT CARDS WELCOME

PRIVATE VILLA WITH POOL—PORTUGAL

£215 P.P. 2 WEEKS

4 bedrooms accommodating 6-8 people, 4 bathrooms, kitchen etc. With own maid. Departures any time July from any airport in the U.K. Price includes flight and transfers (no extras). Children's reductions. To reserve—phone now for further information:

LISBON PROMOTIONS LTD.
04122 64187 or 0483 502091
Open Saturday a.m.
Lisbon Promotions Ltd., Agts. for Surrey Flights Ltd. ATOL 1388B.

Malaga

3rd, 10th, 17th July

£99

Fully inclusive.

POLEX TRAVEL
11, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON WC2.
01-930 9191.
ATOL 588. Est. 26 years. Open Saturdays. Access/Barclaycard welcomed.

FLY * FLY * FLY * FLY GREECE & ISLANDS FROM ONLY £99

Daily flights for D.I.Y. hols. with camping accom. or tavernas, hotels, villas, multi-centre hols, island-hopping, PLUS £20 Super Saver & 2 wks for price of one Offers. 24 page colour brochure.

FREEDOM HOLIDAYS,
01-741 4471/4686 (24 hrs)
ATOL 432B AITO

SOS

Save on scheduled air fares to JO'BURG, ACCRA & LAGOS, DAR, SEYCHELLES, MAURITIUS, BANGKOK, NAIROBI, TOKYO, SINGAPORE, LUSAKA, CANADA, MANILA, BOMBAY, CAIRO, ROME, AUSTRALIA, and all European capitals.

FLY FLAMINGO TRAVEL,
76 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.
01-439 7751/2
Open Saturdays

SUMMER FLIGHT BARGAINS

Return fares from [illegible]

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

COSTA BLANCA

Peak season villa apartment holidays available.

Adults (min. 4) £165 pp. Children (16 yrs and under) £131 pp.

Prices fully inclusive of:
* return day flight Alicante
* fully furnished accommodation
* 1 week free car rental
£15 supp for Manchester departures.

EUROESTATES
Tel: LONDON 01-377 9034
NORTHAMPTON (0604) 20404
PRESTON (0772) 24136

GREECE SEATS SALE

CORFU .. £109 (5, 12 July)

ATHENS .. All dates from £110

CRETE .. Fly . Tour £89

No extras whatsoever

01-828 1887 (24 hrs.)

AIRLINK

9 Wilton Rd, SW1. ATOL 1188B

HOLIDAYS SO FRENCH

EVEN THE BROCHURE REEKS OF GARLIC

Self catering villas and cottages in Brittany and Atlantic coast. Motoring tours of provincial France. Holidays from as little as £48 per person for 2 weeks incl. Ask for the France brochure right now by calling 01-891 0961

TWICKENHAM TRAVEL LTD., 84 Hampton Rd., Twickenham, TW2 5QS (ABTA/ATOL 334B)

LOWEST PRICES FROM

Amsterdam	£49	Athens	£136
Barcelona	£59	Berlin	£94.50
Brussels	£49	Cairo	£225
Lisbon	£112	Cologne	£82
Nice	£114	Dusseldorf	£81
Frankfurt	£69	Hamburg	£91
Madrid	£66	Munich	£125
Copenhagen	£104	Paris	£49
Rome	£92	Stuttgart	£105
Vienna	£115	Zurich	£82

SLADE TRAVEL, 01-202 0111
ABTA. ATOL 448B. Open Sats.

£ £ £ SAVERS

Up to 50% savings to AUSTRALIA, NZ, BANGKOK, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE, TOKYO, MANILA, BOMBAY, NAIROBI, DAR, JO'BURG, MIDDLE EAST, CANADA, USA, GREECE and EUROPE.

AUSTRALIA TRAVEL CENTRE
3 Hogarth Place (Road)
London SW5.
Tel.: 01-370 4055 (6 lines)
Airline Agents

GREEK ISLANDS

Real holidays from £145 on a wide choice of islands with good availability. Phone for details of cancellation and standby bargains.

Sunmed Holidays
455 Fulham Road, London, SW10.
Tel. 01-351 2366 (24hr brochurephone).
ABTA member. ATOL 382B

STOP

Look no further for flights to Delhi, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Sydney. Also Europe, USA, Canada, S. America & Africa.

NEW WAYS TRAVEL CENTRE
21 Swallow Street
London, W.1
01-437 0857/8/9 01-437 5417
01-437 5943

[illegible]

SUCCESS

SOMERSET
GLASTONBURY

In sought after area. Ideal home or letting, close famous Abbey, Tor & amenities. Modernised stone farmhouse, now part terrace, 3 double bedrooms (2 with fitted wardrobes), plus possible 4th/playroom, 2 recs, dining room, fitted kitchen, bathroom. Good garden. All services. Carpets included.

£21,750 o.n.o. for early sale.

This advertiser took the opportunity to advertise her delightful property (in full display) using our popular 4+1 day free series plan in our property under £35,000 section. The response was phenomenal, having received four serious offers by lunch time enabling her to cancel. "Times classified advertising certainly works."

If you want help in selling your property simply

RING 01-837 3311

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

Fly, Fly, Fly the Neo Way
Early July Bargains

Malaga, day, 3/7, 4/7 £75
Athens, nt, 1/7 8/7 £89
Malaga, day, 10/7, 11/7 £90
Athens, nt, 4/7 11/7 £114
Tax and fuel to be added.
Call Neo Travel now.

NEO TRAVEL

FOR SALE

RESISTA

London's greatest name means plain carpets. SUMMER SALE now on at all branches. Total Warehouse Clearout. Huge Stocks. All qualities. Examples: 12ft wide Merkalon Broadloom, £2.50 per sq yd. 13ft wide Berber Broadloom £3.95 per sq yd. 12ft wide 80% wool Wilton, £10.95 per sq yd. exc VAT.

RESISTA CARPETS LTD

BRANCHES: 255 NEW KINGS ROAD, SW6. 584 FULHAM ROAD, SW6. 148 WANDSWORTH BRIDGE ROAD, SW6. 182 UPPER RICHMOND ROAD WEST, SW14. 207 HAVERSTOCK HILL NW3. 48 HOUR FITTING SERVICE.

CLOSING SALE PERSIAN RUGS

Wholesale carpet importer retiring offers to private buyers the opportunity to purchase from his wholesale warehouse all surplus stock at ½ value including: silk Qums, Hereke, Isphahan, Bukhara and all other beautiful hand made oriental rugs, from £45, sizes 5ft. x 3ft. to 20ft. x 13ft.

CALL: 7 PAVILION ROAD, LONDON S.W.1. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. INC. SAT. TEL. 01-235 4415. Close to Harrods.

OBTAINABLES.—We obtain the unobtainable. Tickets for sporting events, theatre, etc., including Covent Garden.—01-839 5363.

OLD YORK PAVING. Flags, Building Stone, Crazy Paving, Granite Sets. G.E.M. Landscapes, 0625 533721.

CORBUSIER.—Pr. Grand Confort Armchairs £550 also CORB. Chaise-Longue. 267 0327.

ROYAL WEDDING. Reserved positions on route.—Tel: Obtainables 01-839 5363.

CHANCERY CARPETS.—Wilton and Berbers, at trade prices and under. 97-99 Clerkenwell Road, EC1. 01-405 0453.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLINS, VIOLAS & CELLOS

by modern British makers for sale. Also a good selection of fine old instruments and bows. For further information telephone

David Shirt
04945 71717 ext. 24
or visit
Rosehill Instruments Ltd.
64 London End
Beaconsfield
Buckinghamshire

BROADWOOD 1912 bar-less 3/4 Grand piano. Mahogany. Good tone, regularly tuned. £900 o.n.o. Tel: 01-504 4027.

BROADWOOD GRAND 1897. Cast steel frame, recently overhauled. £1,900 o.n.o. Cohen 01-226 9264.

PIANOS, H. LANE & SON. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices.—324-330 Brighton Rd., Sth Croydon. 01-688 3513.

BECHSTEIN 6FT GRAND 1906.—Superb condition. First offer over £3,000.—View Hitchin. 0462 59889.

THE PIANO WORKSHOP. Restorers & retailers of fine pianos. Rental scheme. Free credit. Open Suns. 2 Fleet Rd., NW3. 01-267 7671.

BECHSTEIN 6ft 6in grand c.1900 very good original condition. £2,250. Otford 2004.

WANTED

[illegible]

wide deliveries. H. & H. Tel. Lacock (024 973) 482. Wilts.

MARBLES—tiles, vanitory tops, bathrooms, floors, fire-places: keen prices; fitting service.—K. Stewart, 90 Fulham Rd., SW3. 01-584 2704.

RUSSELL FLINT. Exquisite original watercolour of cottage scene near Wallingford, Oxfordshire. £700. No dealers. Please reply Box 0463 G, The Times.

FRIGIDAIRE. USA, frost free. Fridge-freezers. Bargains. 44% off list. H. & C., 01-960 1200.

DESIGNER SUMMER CLOTHES (new) for women at ½ price. The Sale Shop, 2 St Barnabas St., Pimlico Rd., SW1. 01-730 5913.

REGENCY CHEVAL MIRROR. Oval £350. Gerrard's Cross (49) 82784.

DESIGNER SUMMER CLOTHES (new) for women at ½ price. The Sale Shop, 2 St Barnabas St., Pimlico Rd., SW1. 01-730 5913.

THE TIMES.—Original issues in excellent condition (1818-1975). Your choice of dates for birthdays, etc. £5 each. 0492 31195.

DAVID HOCKNEY.—Prints and drawings for sale. Art & Furniture, Manchester. 061-834 9624.

NORFOLK FURNITURE Co. Ltd.—Summer sale. Stock items to clear and special sofa bed offer. Unbeatable prices. 01-731 1070.

ANTIQUE AFRICAN chess set made from malachite and white marble. Collectors item. £800 neg.—Tel. (0795) 763619.

IDEAL GAS LOG FIRES from £75 free home survey.—Tel 01-876 3819 for brochure. Showroom SW14.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHILE

Commercial Engineer with 20 years' experience in leading world automotive manufacturer, 10 of which in Europe, and with excellent contacts in Chile, will soon return to his home country. Seeks position TOP REPRESENTATIONS and/or administration of MAJOR BRITISH INVESTMENTS.

Please write in full details to PUBLICITAS, Apartado 1583 Ref VAL 9 BARCELONA, Spain.

MOTOR CARS

GRANADA L.30. R reg. £1,650. 845 4509.

Lotus Eclat

T Reg. 15,000 miles, 5 speed gearbox. Metallic blue, fawn leather upholstery. Phillips quadraphonic radio/cassette. Very carefully maintained by original owner. £7,250.

Phone Reigate 43614

VOLVO 244 GLE

Black, fuel injected, March 79, auto, radio/cassette, sun roof, beige hide interior, tinted screen, sunburst alloy wheels plus extras. Immaculate. 28,000 miles.

£6,500 o.n.o.

01-568 0177.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

BURMESE KITTENS, registered, fully innoculated. £60.—852 2604.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG puppies. KC Reg. Champion Stock. Superb pedigree. Tel: 03706 6045.

GREAT DANE PUPPIES, brindle, K.C. reg. £100. — (0272) 422330.

SHETLAND SHEEPDOG Puppies. Friendly family pet, K.C. reg. Woking 67140.

RENTALS

CHESTERTONS

Furnished Rental and Management agents at the following offices:

47 S. Audley St., W1. 629 4513.
40 Connaught St., W2. 262 5060
116 Kensington High St., W.8. 937 7244.
26 Clifton Rd., W.9. 286 4811.
8 Notting Hill Gate, W.11. 221 3500.
2 Cale St., S.W.3. 589 5211.

MARSH & PARSONS offer a fine selection of well furnished houses and flats: £70-600 p.w.—5 Kensington Church St., W8. 937 6091 or 4/6 Kensington Pk. Rd., W.11. 221 3335.

SUPERIOR FLATS AND HOUSES available and required for diplomats, executives. Long or short lets in all areas.—Lipfriend & Co., 48 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. 01-499 5334.

NOTTING HILL. Recently converted, fully furnished, split level flat, 2 beds., open plan living/dining/kitchen, C.H. Cleaning and clean linen. £100 p.w.—229 8510.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

KENSINGTON.—Luxury furn. studio flat. £80 p.w. 373 3036.

MAYFAIR/S.W.1. Luxury furn/unfurn 2/4 bedroom flats/house. £250 p.w. neg. 402 0170.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE/Kensington mews house and flat. 2/3 beds., 2 [illegible]

[illegible]

RENTALS

HAMPSTEAD

Large well-furnished, [illegible] equipped, immaculate [illegible] roomed flat, 1st floor, [illegible] pany or family let, 1 [illegible] minimum.

£175 per week
Phone 435 2970

IDYLLIC BOATHOUSE, on Thames near Henley. Ideal holiday [illegible] weekend retreat. Kit., [illegible] studio. Superb balcony over river. £250 p.c.m., inc. [illegible] electricity, mooring, 1 year [illegible] renewable. Tel. 0734 [illegible] after 7 p.m.

£175 p.w. KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Delightful 1 bedroom flat [illegible] fully modernised and furnished to a very high standard. Colour TV, full porterage.—Aylesford & Co., 351 2383.

CHELSEA, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Belgravia.—Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Please Ring for current list. Cootes, 828 8251, 69 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

TWICKENHAM.—[illegible] flat, 1 dble bedroom, [illegible] k & b, garage, £250 p.c.m. (0323) 870892.

HOLIDAY FLATS SERVICES. [illegible] long term. Booking/brochure phone 937 9886.

REGENT'S PARK.—Studio flat available from July 1, fully equipped £70 p.w.—[illegible]

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Light sunny furnished 1st floor flat, 3 rooms, k & b, C.H., long let. £90 p.w. 722 6532 eves/weekend.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Tiny furnished house on quiet terrace. Dining, kitchen, living, bedroom, sun terrace. Suit single or couple. £125 p.w. Tel. office hours 607 8700/3730.

KENSINGTON. Bright, spacious top floor flat in quiet, tree-lined avenue. 3-4 beds., 2 [illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE

N.1. Few minutes from City. In conservation area and traffic-free road. Newly decorated, 3/4 bed., study, double recept., large fitted kitchen/diner, bathroom, 2 w.c.s. Gas C.H. Integral garage, large well-stocked front and rear gardens. Greenhouse. £65,500. Tel: 01-254 4113

CLAPHAM SOUTH

3 bedroomed house completely modernised to a very high standard. Fitted kitchen/diner, through lounge, garden. Close to all amenities, quiet road. Nr. station.

£52,500 Freehold.

01-965 4879 (for further details).

CAMDEN MEWS NW1

Modern unique house, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite), large open plan recreation room, cloakroom with w.c. Neff kitchen, garage, garden. Large sunny roof terrace. Gas c.h.

Freehold only £78,500
No offers. No Agents.
01-582 3631.

EDUCATIONAL

[illegible] The Times shall be running a full display Educational Features with editorial on Wednesday, August 26th and Wednesday, September 2nd. For further information on our competitive advertising rates call Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9558.

LONDON COLLEGE OF SECRETARIES

Comprehensive secretarial training
Resident and day students courses commence
15th September, 1981 and 5th January, 1982
8 Park Crescent
Portland Place,
London W1N 4DB
01-580 8769

ST GODRIC'S COLLEGE

Secretarial Courses and Language Training
Business Studies
Liberal Arts Course
Resident and Day Students
2 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD
Telephone: 01-435 9831
Telex: 25589

UK HOLIDAYS

مكذا من الأصل

CHOICE



Bjorn Borg: Wimbledon finalist again (coverage on BBC 1 and BBC 2 today)

● THE MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE (ITV, 10.15 pm) is the first of six plays sheltering under the umbrella title of The House on the Hill. Rain, rain, in the shape of the Victorian melodrama cliché, seeps through into the dialogue and dampens the plot, but Bill Craig's play is sumptuously staged and all the actors behave as though they had never known any other century than the late 19th. The common denominator in all six plays is the house itself. Tonight, it accommodates an unfaithful young wife, the cuckolded older husband, and the disapproving stepdaughter. Nemesis is secretly in residence, too, and when she finally makes her presence known, she does it in grand style.

● MAGIC RAYS OF LIGHT (BBC2 8.05 pm) sees BBC Television patting itself on the back. And why not. It's still the best television service in the world by the longest of chalks. David Nelson's affectionate tribute to the Alexandra Palace pioneers of the mid-Thirties is a compilation of reminiscences — it's lucky so many of the trail-blazers are still around — and archive film. It is heavy with nostalgia but light of touch. Not all self-adulation, either. Veteran actor Stuart Latham is quite right to bemoan the virtual demise of the live studio broadcast.

● THE GALLOWS IN MY GARDEN (Radio 4, 8.30 pm) is Bruce Stewart's highly imaginative action replay of a piquant 1920 literary controversy. It involves H. G. Wells's irreligious Outline of History and the fury it provokes from the deeply religious Hilaire Belloc. A non-partisan G. K. Chesterton squats benignly on the sidelines and Shaw jabs away characteristically when the mood takes him. Not by any means conventional Radio 4 Saturday Night Theatre fare, but this touch of the Radio 3s is to be welcomed. Superlatively acted by Ronald Lacey (as HG), Freddie Jones (as GKC), Norman Rodway (as GBS) and John Franklyn-Robbins as Belloc.

*WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.*

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 Open University: Part 4 — Manufacture; 7.40 Nature of Chemistry; 8.05 Maths: The Derivative.
9.10 Play Tennis: Following it Through. With Derek Horwood (from BBC 2).
9.35 Lassie: The wonder dog saves some eaglets (r). 10.00 Help! It's the Hair Bear Bunch: cartoon; 10.25 Battle of the Planets: Part 2 of Curse of the Cuttlefish: a cartoon.
10.45 Charlie Chaplin: The Immigrant* (1917) Famous two-reeler, with Charlie arriving in the Land of Liberty, and helping a newly-orphaned girl (Edna Purviance); 11.22 Weather.
11.25 Cricket: Second Test. Third day's play at Lord's, between England and Australia. Coverage transfers to BBC 2 at 2.20, with highlights tonight at 9.55 (also on BBC 2).
1.30 Wimbledon Grandstand: The Men's Singles. The final between Borg and McEnroe. Also, the Ladies' Doubles Final and the Mixed Doubles Final. Live coverage transfers to BBC 2 at 2.20. And there will highlights tonight at 9.05 (also BBC 2). At 1.40 and 4.30 (approx), there is international Athletics — the European Cup Semi-Final, from Helsinki. 5.50 Final Score.
6.00 News: with Jan Leeming. 6.10 Sports round-up.
6.15 Pop Quiz: Start of a new series. Two teams compete in a rock 'n' roll and pop music contest, hosted by Mike Read. Taking part: Paul Jones, David Grant from Linx, record producer Chris Neil, Queen drummer Roger Taylor, another drummer Cozy Powell, and rock singer Suzi Quatro.
6.45: Hi-De-Hi! Holiday camp comedy series. Fred Quilley believes that one of the campers is a hit man who is out to get him (r).
7.15: Film: A Thunder of Drums (1961) Rivalry between two US Cavalry officers, while a fort is under threat from Indians. With Richard Boone, George Hamilton, Charles Bronson, Luana Patten. Director: Joseph Newman.
8.50 News: read by Jan Leeming. Also sport.
9.05 Roots: Part 8 of the Alex Haley family saga. We have now reached 1896, and Tom Harvey's daughter Cynthia (Beverleigh Banfield) falls in love with Will Palmer (Stan Shaw). With Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland (r).
10.35 Saturday Night at the Mill: Spike Milligan reveals what he will be wearing for the wedding of the month. The other guests tonight are the comedy actress Sheila Steafel and the writer Jackie Collins. Music is provided by Kenny Ball and his Jazzmen.
11.25 House Calls: American-made hospital comedy series. Tonight: a patient, who also happens to be a criminal, needs an operation. And the prospect makes the surgeon (Wayne Rogers) extremely nervous. With Lynn Redgrave and David Wayne.
11.50 Weather forecast.
11.55 Closedown.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: [illegible] Sports News Wales. 11.55 Close. Scotland: [illegible] Close. Northern Ireland: [illegible] Close. England: [illegible] Saturday Spotlight. 11.55 Close.

BBC 2

7.40 am Open University: Where Sunday Survives. 8.05 Mechanics—Equilibrium. 8.30 Visual Music. 8.55 The Agora of Athens. 9.20 Hospital. 9.45 17th Century Evidence: A Discussion. 10.35 Instrumentation. 11.00 A Matter of Opinion. 11.25 Buffon at Montbard. 11.50 Scientists Remember Germany 1918-1945. 12.15 pm Only in the Mating Season. 12.40 Polymorphism in Snails. 1.05 Spatial Learning and the Hippocampus. 1.30 The Terrestrial Planets. 1.55 Handicapped in the Community.
2.20 The Second Test. And Wimbledon. Resumption, from BBC1, of play in the third day of the England v Australia match, at Lord's. Highlights tonight at 9.55, on BBC 2. And, at Wimbledon, the Men's Singles Final, the Ladies' Doubles Final, and the Mixed Doubles Final. Commentaries by Dan Maskell, Peter West, John Barrett, Mark Cox, Ann Jones and Bill Threlfall. Highlights of today's play on BBC2 tonight at 9.05.
7.15 Scoop: The news quiz, chaired by Barry Norman. Revealing how much (or how little) of the week's news they have absorbed are Reginald Bosanquet, Graeme Garden, Derek Jameson and Jane Walmsley.
7.45 News. And reports of the day's main sporting events.
8.05 Magic Rays of Light: The story of the television pioneers at Alexandra Palace, between 1936 and 1939 (see Personal Choice).
9.00 Mozart: the last Decade. Humphrey Burton outlines some of the many Mozart programmes which BBC2 will be transmitting during the next fortnight. The season begins tomorrow night with The Taste of Death on my Tongue (7.15) and A Mozart Workshop (9.25).
9.05 Wimbledon 81: The outcome of the Men's Singles. Introduced by David Vine.
9.55 Cricket: The Second Test. Highlights from today's play at Lord's, between England and Australia. With Richie Benaud.
10.25 News and weather forecast.
10.35 Horror Double Bill: I Walked with a Zombie* (1943). Val Lewton's much-praised thriller launches an eight-week season of chillers. It's the story of a nurse (Frances Dee) who goes out to the West Indies to look after a paralysed woman (Christine Gordon). She ends up in a nightmare situation involving voodoo and the walking dead. Director: Jacques Tourneur.
11.40 Zoltan . . . Hound of Dracula (1977). The evil Count's dog and manservant, emerging from their master's tomb after an explosion, journey to Los Angeles to find a successor to the king of the bloodsuckers. With Michael Pataki, José Ferrer, Reggie Nalder. Directed by Albert Band. Ends at 1.15.

London Weekend

8.45 Sesame street: A lesson in life. With the Muppets; 9.45 Joe 90: The boy agent gets an army officer's brain pattern (r); 10.10 Anna and the King: The monarch (Yul Brynner) decides to replace elephants with bicycles (r); 10.35 Thunderbirds: Puppets in space. A new aircraft crashes (r).
11.30 Clapperboard: Chris Kelly's programme for cinema buffs. Ray Harryhausen, creator of fabulous monsters, is interviewed about his new film Clash of the Titans.
12.00 Mork and Mindy: Mork persuades a visiting Orkan elder to make clones of his girl friend Mindy.
12.30 World of Sport: Cycling (stages 6 and 9 of the tour de France); also Swimming (Soviet Union v Great Britain, from Kiev) Highlights of last night's events. And Australian Pools check.
1.15 News from ITN.
1.20 Racing: From Haydock, the 1.30, 2.00, 2.30 and 3.05, and from Sandown, the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.55.
3.15 Athletics: Men's Semi-Finals of the European Cup. From Helsinki. Live coverage. The scheduled runners include Ovett and Wells; 4.15 Wrestling: from Shrewsbury.
4.50 Swimming: (Soviet Union versus Great Britain). Today's events. 5.20 Results service.
5.35 News from ITN.
5.40 Chips: A spot of trouble over sail-skateboarding for the highway patrolmen. And a threat to a young farmer.
6.40 Family Fortunes: Competing for prizes tonight are the Newmans from Worcestershire, and the Wilkinsons from Buckinghamshire.
7.15 Only when I Laugh: Hospital ward comedy. Reflecting on life, Figgis (James Bolam) decides that perhaps he ought to be christened (r).
7.40 Russ Abbot's Saturday Madhouse: A computer dating machine produces some strange couples in a local public house. With Vince Prince and the Tone Deafs.
8.10 Film: The Murder That Wouldn't Die (1979) Made-for-television thriller about a retired policeman in Hawaii (William Conrad) whose brother, also a policeman, is killed in mysterious circumstances. With José Ferrer, Mari Dusay, Saron Acker.
10.00 News and sport.
10.15 House on the Hill: Six-part drama series (this is episode one) about the various families who live in the same Glasgow house between 1878 and modern times (See Choice).
11.15 In Concert Special: Songs from the soul singer Aretha Franklin.
12.45 Police Surgeon: A child is kidnapped by a gangster as part of his plan to get even with Dr Simon Locke. With Sam Groom as Locke.
12.45 Close: Norman St. John Stevas reads a poem.



David Ashton and Jenny Linden in Scottish Television's House on the Hill (ITV, 10.15 pm)

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping Farming today.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully. 6.55 Weather; Programme News.
7.00 News.
7.10 On your Farm.
7.40 Todays Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain; 7.55 Weather; Programme News.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway USA.
9.50 News stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From our own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm A Small Country Living.
12.27 The News Quiz.† 12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre: "Secrets" by Bernard MacLaverty.†
3.00 Medicine Now.
3.30 Reptile Within.†
4.00 How Dare You Talk to Me Like that!
4.10 Profile: (Carl Sagan).
4.30 Does He Take Sugar?
5.00 Conversation Piece: (Ann Burdus), Chairman of McCann and Co. and of the Advertising Association, talks to Sue MacGregor.
5.25 Week Ending.†
6.00 News, and Continental Travel Information.
6.15 Desert Island Discs. (Gloria Swanson).†
6.55 Stop the Week (with Milton Shulman).
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Saturday-Night Theatre. "The Gallows in My Garden"† (see Choice).
10.00 News.
10.15 Bestseller: "The Wind in the Willows".
11.00 Lighten our Darkness.
11.15 The Mermaid Story (Bernard Miles).
12.00 am News.
12.15-12.23 Shipping.

VHF: 6.00 am With 1f. 6.25 Weather. 6.30 With 1f. 1.55 pm Programme News. 2.00 With 1f. 3.40 Open University.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Aubade (Charles Griffes, Charles Cadman, Charles Ives) records.
9.00 News.
9.05 Stereo release. New records: Gorney, Ravel.†
10.25 Louis Gottschalk. Piano recital.†
11.15 Interlude.
11.25 Cricket Second Test. England v Australia
6.40 pm Scriabin Preludes. Piano recital.†
7.15 The Coronation of Poppea. Opera by Monteverdi: Act 1.†
8.35 Arrivals and departures. (Poetry readings.)
8.55 The Coronation of Poppea. Act 2.†
9.55 Interval reading.
10.05 The Coronation of Poppea. Act 3.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Variations on "America". Ives arr. Schuman; record.†
VHF with mf above except: 5.55-7.55 am Open University. 5.55 Villa Savoye. 6.15 "The Grand Inquisitor"(2). 6.35 Behind the Lines. 6.55 Photonium. 7.15 Florentine Renaissance Art. 7.35-7.55 Maths Foundation Tutorial.
11.15 Bandstand (Vinter, Eric Ball, William Rimmer)
11.45 Diversions. Fritz Spiegl with records.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Early Music Forum.†
2.00 Play it again.†
5.00 Jazz records requests.†
5.45-6.40 Critics Forum.
11.15-11.55 Open University: 11.15 Open Forum. 11.35-11.55 Multiple Realities.
11.55-12.55 am Open University (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland only). 11.55 Respiratory Electron Transport. 12.15 am Computer Communication. 12.35-12.55 World Politics.

Radio 2

5.00 am Tony Brandon including 8.02 Racing Bulletin.† 8.04 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray's Wimbledon Special.† 12.00 Two's Best (Len Jackson).† 1.00 pm The Impressionists. 1.30 Sport on 2: Wimbledon 81, Men's Singles; Commentary Test Cricket, England v Australia at Lord's; Racing from Sandown. 7.00 Three in a Row. 7.30 BBC International Festival of Light Music.† 8.30-8.50 Interval talk by Peter Clayton. 10.00 Nordring Rendezvous from Denmark.† 11.02 Sports Desk. 11.10 Peter Marshall's Late Show.† 2.00-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn with Junior Choice. 10.00 Steve Wright. 11.30 Paul Burnett (with Dave Lee Travis). 1.00 pm 25 Years of Rock. (part 14).† 2.00 A King in New York; 2.05 Star Wars (part 1).† 2.30 Paul Gambaccini.† including 3.00 US Top 30. 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On with Tommy Vance.† 6.00 In Concert (Wishbone Ash).† 7.30 Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Portraits of our Time. 8.30 Ray Moore's Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 Alistair Cooke's American Collection. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Network UK. 1.30 Time Off. 2.00 Saturday Special. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Good Books. 8.30 The Madrigal. 9.00 Short Story. 9.15 Opera Gallery. 9.30 People and Politics. 10.00 World News. 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.45 Financial Review. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 Letterbox. 5.45 Letter from America.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV
As London except: 9.10 am Chalkface. 9.35 Save It. 10.00 Clapperboard. 10.30-12.30 pm Film: Tarzan goes to India (Jock Mahoney). 5.45-6.40 Return of the Saint. 11.15-12.15 am Murphy's America: Miami.

Southern
As London except: 9.05 am Sesame Street 10.05 Park Ranger 10.35-11.30 Thunderbirds 12.00-12.30 pm New Fred and Barney Show 11.15 News 11.20 Paris 12.15 am Weather followed by What's Mine is God's

Granada
As London except: 9.15 am Helping Hand 9.40 Save It 10.05 Mystery Island 10.15-12.00 Film: Geordie (Alastair Sim, Bill Travers) 5.40-6.40 Return of the Saint 11.5 Star Parade: John Denver 12.15-1.35 am Thriller.

Tyne Tees
As London except: 9.00 am Children of the Lotus 9.20 Chopper Squad 10.10 Friends of my Friends 10.35 Cartoon 10.45 Sealab 2020 11.10-12.30 pm Film: High Risk (Victor Buono, Don Stroud). 5.40 News 5.42-6.40 Chips 11.15Tenspeed and Brown Show 12.30-1.00 Three's Company

Westward
As London except: Starts 9.25 am Flying Kiwi. 9.50 Look and See. 9.55 Stingray. 10.20 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 10.25 Clapperboard. 10.50 Cartoon. 11.00 Film: Doberman Gang (Byron Mabe, Hal Reed). 12.27 pm-12.30 News. 5.42-6.40 Chips 11.15 Monte Carlo Show: Anne Murray 12.10 am-12.15 Faith For Life

HTV
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Save It 9.25 Helping Hand 9.50 Clapperboard 10.20 Happy Days 10.50 Film Train Robbers (John Wayne, Ann-Margret, Rod Taylor) 12.28 pm-12.30 News 5.39 News 5.40-6.40 Return of The Saint 11.15-12.15 am Monte Carlo Show: Rod McKuen.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.50 am-10.20 Heavens Above. 7.15 pm-7.40 Sion a Sian

Border
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Chalkface. 9.35 Save It. 10.00 Flying Kiwi. 10.25 World famous fairy tales: Magic Pony. 10.35 Joe 90. 11.05-12.00 Incredible Hulk. 11.15pm Sound of...Guys and Dolls. 11.30 Closedown.

Grampian
As London except: Starts 9.35 am Larry The Lamb 9.40 Cuir Car 10.10 Flying Kiwi 10.40 Here's Boomer 11.10 Thunderbirds 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard 5.45-6.40 Incredible Hulk 11.15 Reflections 11.20 S.W.A.T.

Scottish
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Chalkface. 9.35 Save It. 10.00 Welcome back, Kotter. 10.25 Joe 90. 10.50 Larry the Lamb. 11.05-12.00 Chopper Squad. 5.45-6.40 Return of the Saint. 11.15 Late Call. 11.20-12.15 am Tenspeed and Brown Shoe.

Yorkshire
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Chalkface. 9.25 Spiderman. 9.40 Chips. 10.25 Clapperboard. 10.50-12.30 pm Film: Fast Lady (Stanley Baxter, Julie Christie, James Robertson Justice). 5.45-6.40 Return of the Saint. 11.15 Monte Carlo Show: Kris Kristofferson. 12.15-12.45 am Superstar Profile: Jack Lemmon.

Ulster
As London except: Starts 9.15 am Helping Hand. 9.40 Save It. 10.05 Thunderbirds. 11.05-12.00 240 Robert. 5.38 pm News. 5.45-6.40 Return of the Saint. 11.15 Sports results. 11.20 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.45 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Channel
As London except: Starts 12.30 pm World of Sport 5.40 Puffin's Pla(i)ce 5.42-6.40 Chips 11.15-12.10 am Monte Carlo Show: Anne Murray.

Anglia
As London except: Starts 9.30 am European folk tales. 10.00 Lost Islands. 10.25 Clapperboard. 10.50-12.30 pm Film: Hey There, It's Yogi Bear (Cartoon). 11.15 Monte Carlo Show: Anthony Newley. 12.15 am At the End of the Day.

Broadcasting Guide for Sunday

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 am Open University. Problems of Practice. 7.40 Spatial Learning and the Nippocampus. 8.05 The MP's Surgery. 9.00 Over the Moon: for the very young. Sportsman's Wedding. 9.15 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan: for Asian viewers. News, music, stories. Closedown at 9.45.
11.25 Good for Business: Under New Management. 11.50 Can see: Eleventh in this series of Scots Gaelic lessons.
12.15 pm Sunday Worship: from Christ Church, Chorleywood, Herts.
1.00 Farming. And weather for farmers. 1.25 Inside Japan: Programme 2. The different life styles of a car worker and a shipyard worker(r). 1.55 News.
2.00 Film: Chance of a Lifetime* (1950). Bernard Miles directed, produced, part-wrote and stars in this story of some factory workers who take over the works. The results are not what they expected. With Kenneth More, Basil Radford.
3.30 Travellers in Time: Film of the first motorized crossing of the African continent by the French Citroen Expedition in 1924 (from BBC 2).
4.00 Centennial: Part six. Oliver Seccombe (Timothy Dalton) has plans for turning his five-million-acre landholdings into the largest ranch in the West. He hires John Skimmerhorn (Cliff de Young) to go to Texas to find cattle and men (r).
5.35 Star Turn Challenge: Jokes contest between the newsreaders — Jan Leeming, Peter Woods, John Craven — and Jackanory readers, Kenneth Williams, June Whitfield, Peter Jones. 6.00 News.
6.10 Our John Willie: Part 4 of the Catherine Cookson story. Davy's and John Willie's dog might be shot for suspected sheep-worrying.
6.40 Your Songs of Praise Choice: Thora Hird with viewers' favourite hymns, including There is a Green Hill Far Away.
7.15 Film: The Great Waltz (1972). The story (remotely factual) of the two Strausses — père and fils — and their music. With Horst Buchholz, Nigel Patrick, Rossano Brazzi, Mary Costa, Yvonne Mitchell. Director: Andrew L. Stone.
9.25 That's Life: Esther Rantzen and her team tell more jokes and investigate more consumers' complaints.
10.10 News. Also weather forecast.
10.20 The Price of Peace: A repeat screening of an Everyman film in which Joan Orr, a Northern Ireland mother, tells of the terrible ordeal she suffered when her two sons were shot dead.(r)
10.55 The Editors: Tiny Rowland's purchase of The Observer is discussed by a panel including the paper's editor, Donald Trelford.
11.35 Discovering English Churches: Fifth in the Donald Sindon series, now being repeated. Tonight, he visits Cawston Church in Norfolk, a product of the Perpendicular period of Gothic architecture. (r)
12.05 am Weather forecast. Closedown at 12.10.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales 4.00-4.50 pm It's a Knockout. 4.50-5.35 Bonanza. 6.40-7.15 Dechrau Canu, Dechrau Canmol. 12.5 am News. Close. Scotland 11.35 pm-12.5 am Who are the Scots? 12.5 News. Close. Northern Ireland 12.5 am News. Close. England 11.0-11.25 am (North-East only) Modern Languages Teaching? 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

7.40 Open University: Today's Beef 8.5 Man-Made Macromolecules 8.30 M101/16 Matrices, Networks 8.55 Dartington School Hall 9.20 Statistics — Correlation 9.45 Rubbish 10.10 Fundamental Theorem of Calculus 10.35 Work 11.0 Practical Electronics 11.25 Crime 11.50 Social Psychology 12.15 pm Does Cognition Develop? 12.40 Space in the City 1.5 Who's Who in the Oceans 1.30 Coypu.
1.55 Sunday Grandstand. International Motor Racing, Cricket and International Athletics. The running order is:—
2.00 The French Grand Prix. From Dijon. Live coverage. The commentators are James Hunt and Murray Walker. Carlos Routemann is still leading in the World Championship table. Highlights at 10.20 pm.
2.20 Cricket: The John Player League. Live coverage of one of today's fixtures. The commentators are Christopher Martin-Jenkins and Peter Walker.
2.20 International Atheletics: The semi-finals of the European Cup. From Helsinki and Meadowbank. Sebastian Coe is hot favourite to win the 800 metres. At Meadowbank, the ladies are in action. David Coleman and Ron Pickering share the commentary in Finland, and Stuart Storey and Barry Davies in Edinburgh.
6.50 News Review. Highlights from the week's main news stories, with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. The presenter is Jan Leeming.
7.15 Mozart; The Last Decade. The first of tonight's two programmes about the Austrian genius. This one is about the mysterious circumstances of his death (see Personal Choice).
8.05 News.
8.15 The Money Programme: Britain's poor record in industrial investment. The question is:— where are the new billions to come from? The banks? Financial institutions?
9.05 Facing Up To Myself: Faces from the family album of the photographer Jo Spence (r).
9.25 Mozart: The Last Decade. Sir Colin Davis rehearses two love duets: from Don Giovanni (with Ruggiero Raimondi and Merja Wirkkala) and from The Marriage of Figaro (Benjamin Luxon and Miss Wirkkala).
10.20 Grand Prix: Further coverage of the French Grand Prix, from Dijon.
10.55 Film of the Week: J. A. Martin, Photographer (1976) Canadian-made drama, set in turn-of-the-century rural Quebec, about a portrait photographer and his wife who refurbish their worn marriage. With Marcel Sabourin, Monique Mercure. Director: Jean Beaudin. With English sub-titles. Ends at 12.40 am.

London Weekend

9.05 am Chalkface: Education magazine. With Stephen Cohen, of The Times Educational Supplement. 9.30 Helping Hand: Caring for the handicapped (r).
10.00 Morning Worship: From Chapel Field Road Methodist Church in Norwich. 11.00 Link: A man is paralyzed after a car crash. How does he adapt himself to his new life?
11.30 Numbers at Work: Everyday maths. With Fred Harris (r). 12.00 Business Decisions: What should a company do when it finds out that one of its women employees has been staging impromptu striptease shows for her colleagues? Real businessmen tackle an imaginary case.
1.00 pm Look Here: Television looks at television. Is there too much sports coverage? What is the relationship between TV and the Royal Family? Also, viewers' complaints.
[illegible] Skin: Chief Francis Nze[illegible], a Nigerian businessman, explains his plan to put £1m of his own money into bringing jobs to Brixton, scene of the recent riots. 2.45 Police Five: How to help the Yard : with Shaw Taylor.
3.00 World of Sport Special: For the next three and a quarter hours there's Athletics (Men's Semi-Final of the European Cup, from Helsinki); Swimming (Soviet Union v Great Britain, from Kiev); Water Ski-ing (The KP Masters, at Thorpe Park, Surrey); Cycling (Nantes to Le Mans, in the Tour de France); and Motor-Cycling (Belgian 500cc Grand Prix, from Spa-Francorchamps).
6.15 News. 6.25 Credo: Ulster's Catholics. What is the role of the Catholic Church in fostering Irish nationalism? Interviews with three priests, and with Gerry Fitt MP.
6.50 Royal Progress: Religion with a smiling face. With the Rev Roger Royle.
7.15 Benson: Citizen Kraus. Comedy about a governor's black butler (Robert Guillaume). Tonight he helps the cook to get her American citizenship.
7.45 Hawaii Five-O Drama about a crime-buster (Jack Lord). In this episode, a journalist (Jean Simmons decides to write an article about him. Also starring Richard Denning and James MacArther (r).
8.45 Bless Me, Father: Arthur Lowe as a mischievous Roman Catholic priest. Tonight, his curate (Daniel Abineri) gives some marital advice to a young woman, and there's an outbreak of gossip.
9.15 Tales of the Unexpected: There's One Born Every Minute. A double-dealing husband (Frank Finlay gambles his wife's inheritance on a dubious property deal. With Heather Sears and Andrew Burt.
9.45 News from ITN.
10.00 Jack's Trade: (See Choice).
11.00 Gay Life: Why so many more lesbians are becoming mothers. And why it is important for them to avoid heterosexual involvement.
11.40 Starring Derek Jakobi: Interview with this fine actor.
12.40 Close: Norman St.John Stevas reads a poem.





Arthur Lowe: Bless Me, Farther (ITV, 8.45 pm)

CHOICE



Donald Churchill: Jack's Trade (ITV, 10.00 pm)

● JACK'S TRADE (ITV, 10.00,) a play by Richard Harris, poses some pertinent questions about television's role in society and answers most of them with much verve and not a little wit. But it tries too hard to be clever, too, It's a play within a play, and the signposting in and out of the parallel plots is not very clear. It asks: do all those police dramas on television reflect attitudes or provoke them? Should they be truthful, or is it enough that they are entertaining? "How can I avoid the cliché," muses Donald Churchill as the TV scriptwriter who examines his credentials for the job he does, "when all my life is a cliché?" Neither comedy or drama, Jack Trade is a play in search of a category. Which is no bad thing considering the play's dichotomic nature.

● MOZART: THE LAST DECADE (BBC 2, 7.15) carries the secondary title The Taste of Death on My Tongue. All praise to BBC Wales for not reversing the order. It must have been a temptation, though, what with Peter Shaffer's play Amadeus practically taking Salieri at his word when he claimed he was Mozart's poisoner. Actually, the poison theory gets short shrift in H C Robbins Landon's documentary. So does the much-touted theory about murder by Freemasonry. "Mason's don't poison people", says the hefty and likeable musicologist, with a finality that renders all counter argument impotent.

● If, like me, you have sometimes wondered what further delights there might be beyond the overture, then I think it might be a good plan to listen to the rest of Glinka's opera RUSLAN AND LUDMILLA on Radio 3 (2.30). The Bolshoi Chorus and Orchestra are conducted by Yuri Simonov. It is sung in Russian, a fact which might weaken your resolve.

● The drama event of the day is undoubtedly the second broadcast of part one of John Arden's adaptation of DON QUIXOTE (Radio 3, 7.30). Alfred Bradley's direction of the play was praised to the skies last year, and little fault was found with Bob Grant's Quixote or Bernard Cribbins's Sancho Panza.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Morning Has Broken.
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday: Religious News.
8.50 Week's Good Cause: (Migraine Trust).
8.59 Continental travel information.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service (St. Columba's Church, Anfield, Liverpool).
10.15 The Archers.
11.15 Weekend.
12.00 The Lord of the Rings. Part 18.
12.30 pm A Good Read.
1.00 The World This Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Afternoon Theatre: The Class of '39' by Patrick Galvin†
4.00 News.
4.02 Round Europe Quiz. (Sweden v England).
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 News.
5.05 Down Your Way. (Shrewsbury).
6.00 News.
6.15 It Makes Me Laugh.
6.45 Borderlands: Poland — Crooks and Crusaders.
7.00 No Minister. Part 4.
7.30 Britannia: (The Royal Yacht).
8.00 Music to Remember: The BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra.†
9.00 News.
9.02 A Dance to the Music of Time (part 4).†
10.00 News.
10.15 Making Friends with a Micro.
11.00 Before the Ending of the Day.†
11.15 Inside Parliament.
12.00 am News.
12.15-12.23 Shipping Forecast.

VHF: 6.25 am With lf 7.15 OPEN UNIVERSITY: 7.15 Isoenzymes in Man 7.35 A Christian Testimony 7.55 Rousseau Versus the Enlightenment 8.15 Social Work with Older People 8.35 The Critical Vocabulary 8.55 With lf. 1.55pm Programme News 2.00 With lf 4.00 STUDY ON 4: 4.00 Can We Make Jobs? (5) 4.30 Ochen' Priyatno (9) 5.00 Principles of Counselling (5) 5.30 The Sexes (4). 6.00 Close With lf.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 David Munrow (van Ghizeghem, Josquin, Pierre de la Rue, Isaac, Arne, Praetorius, Dufay).†
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Concert Choice (Gounod, Adolf Wiklund, Saint-Saens).†
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 From the Proms: Concert recorded last year in Holy Trinity Church, Brompton. Part 1: Martin.
11.50 Words (Peter Porter)
11.55 From the Proms Part 2: Britten.†
12.30 pm Mahler Symphony No. 9 (BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra).†
1.55 Oboe and Piano Recital (Schumann, Kreisler, Borne).†
2.30 Ruslan and Ludmilla by Glinka, sung in Russian; Acts 1 and 2 (see Choice).†
3.55 Questions and Answers (Poetry).
4.15 Ruslan and Ludmilla Acts 3, 4 and 5.†
6.05 Smetana String Quartet (Dvorak, Janacek).†
6.55 Haydn, Fauré and Ravel (piano music).†
7.30 The Adventures of the Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote de la Mancha part 1. (see Choice)†
9.00 BBC Symphony Orchestra in the Far East (Haydn, Vaughan Williams, Prokofiev). Part 1.†
10.10 Concert, part 2: Tchaikovsky.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Purcell Anthems.†
VHF ONLY — Open University: 5.55-7.55 am and 11.15-11.55 pm. 5.55 am Research after Chomsky 6.15 Curriculum Design and Development. 6.35 The World Bank. 6.55 Revolutionary Graphic Art. 7.15 Residential Communities. 7.35-7.55 Skinheads. 11.15 pm-11.55 Bartok's Orchestral Style and 11.55 pm-12.55 am (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only). 11.55 pm Social Work with Older People. 12.15 am Music interlude. 12.35-12.55 The Critical Vocabulary.

Radio 2

5.00 am Tony Brandon.† 7.30 Nick Page.† 9.00 David Jacobs with Melodies for You.† 11.00 Roy Hudd.† 12.30 pm The Grumbleweeds.† 1.00 The Magic of Nelson Riddle.† 2.00 Sport on 2 Special: International Athletics. Motor racing, cycling, Henley rowing and Cricket (John Player League). 5.00 Stop The World. 5.35 The Organist Entertains. 6.00 Charlie Chester. 7.00 Sunday Sport. 7.30 Glamorous Nights. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 European Pop Jury.† 11.02 Sports Desk. 11.05 Pete Murray's Late Show.† 2.00-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn with Junior Choice. 10.00 Rosko. 12.00 Adrian Juste. 1.00 pm Jimmy Savile's 'Old Record Club'. 3.00 Studio B15 with Adrian Love. 5.00 Top 40 Tony Blackburn.† 7.00 Alexis Korner.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz, Peter Clayton.† 10.00 Close.

World Service

BBC World Services can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.45 Washington Square. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.45 Sports Review. 10.15 Of Kings and Men. 10.30 Sunday Service. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Play of the Week. 12.30 pm Baker's Half Dozen. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 The other Club 1.30 Short Story. 1.45 The Tony Myatt Request Show. 2.30 Clayton's Amusement Arcade. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Concert Hall. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 8.30 Sunday Half-Dozen. 9.00 Portraits of our Time. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Science in Action. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscall. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Brain of Britain 1981. 12.00 am World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 Keynotes 1.45 The Golden Age of Pop. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Of Kings and Men. 2.30 Lord Peter Wimsey: The Nine Tailors. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 Portraits of our Time. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.45 Notes from an Observer. 4.50 Paperback Choice. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The other Club

REGIONAL TV

ATV
As London except: Starts 9.00 am-9.30 Farming Today. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30-3.00 Film: Blue Murder at St. Trinian's* (Terry Thomas, George Cole, Joyce Grenvell). 7.15-7.45 George and Mildred. 11.00 Monte Carlo Show. 12.00 Closedown.

Southern
As London except: Starts 9.00 am-9.30 Chalkface. 11.33-12.00 Save It. 1.00 pm Project UFO. 2.00 Farm Progress. 2.25 Welcome Back Kotter. 2.55-3.00 News. 7.15 George and Mildred. 7.45-8.45 Vegas. 11.00 Monte Carlo Show. 12.00 Weather followed by What's Mine is God's.

Granada
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 11.00 Out of Town. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.00-12.00 Chalkface. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Down to Earth. 2.00 Cartoon. 2.5-3.00 B.J. and the Bear. 11.00 Have Girls, Will Travel. 11.55-12.25 am Paris By Night.

Tyne Tees
As London except: 11.30 am-12.00 Masterbuilders. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-3.00 New Avengers. 6.13-6.15 News. 7.15-7.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.00 Hammer House of Horror. 12.00 England Their England. 12.30 am-12.35 Newcastle upon Tyne Bach Choir Sing.

Westward
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Link. 11.00 Chalkface. 11.30-12.00 Helping Hand 1.00 pm England Their England. 1.30 Farm and Country News. 2.00-3.00 BJ and the Bear. 7.15 Welcome Back Kotter. 7.45-8.45 Vegas. 11.00 New Avengers. 11.55 Faith for Life. 12.01 am Closedown.

HTV
As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 Chalkface. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 West Country Farming. 2.00 Crown Green Bowls. 2.30-3.00 Mork and Mindy. 6.23-6.25 News. 7.15-7.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.10-12.00 New Avengers.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: No variations.

Channel
As London except: Starts 2.00 pm-3.00 BJ and the Bear. 7.15 Welcome Back Kotter. 7.45-8.45 Vegas. 11.00 New Avengers. 11.55 Epilogue.

Grampian
As London except: 10.00 am Music at Harewood. 10.30-11.00 Into the Eighties: 11.30-12.00 Birds Under Water. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Sunday Special. 2.15-3.00 World Apart. 7.45-8.45 Return of the Saint. 11.00 Reflections. 11.05 Doctor's Private Lives.

Scottish
As London except: Starts 9.05-9.30 am Credo 10.00-11.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 Bygones. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming outlook. 2.00 World famous fairytales. 2.15-3.00 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 6.25-6.50 Come wind, come weather. 7.15-8.45 Hagen. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Police Surgeon. 11.35-12.20 am Ten-pin bowling.

Yorkshire
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Link. 9.25 Helping Hand. 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.00 Save It. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00-3.00 Story Hour. 7.15 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.45-8.45 Vegas. 11.00 In Concert: Mike Oldfield. 11.30 Five Minutes. 11.35-12.30 am New Avengers.

Ulster
As London except: Starts 11.00 am Link. 11.30-12.00 Chalkface. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30-3.00 Film: Blue Murder at St Trinian's* (Terry-Thomas, George Cole, Joyce Grenfell). 6.23-6.25 News. 7.45 Hart to Hart. 11.00 Sports results. 11.05 Superstar profile: Liza Minnelli. 11.35 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Helping Hand. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm Human face of China. 1.30 Farming outlook. 2.00 Border Diary. 2.05-3.00 Vegas. 7.15 Happy Days. 7.45-8.45 Return of the Saint. 11.00 Paris by Night. 11.30 Closedown.

Anglia
As London except: 9.05 am Helping Hand. 9.30-10.00 Chalkface. 11.30-12.00 Save It. 1.00 pm Flying Kiwi. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05-3.00 Then Came Bronson. 7.45-8.45 Vegas. 11.00 Music in Camera. 11.30 Mannix. 12.30 am Methodists in Conference.

Gormley accuses Heseltine in Belvoir dispute

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Jersey

A political storm broke yesterday over the proposed Vale of Belvoir coalfield with Miners' leader Mr Joseph Gormley accusing Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, of "bloody duplicity".

The row followed a leak to the National Union of Mineworkers of a document said to be a confidential Cabinet paper disclosing that Mr Heseltine has overruled a report from his departmental inspector and recommended that the Leicestershire development should be shelved.

Mr Gormley said that the minister had written to him on June 29 saying that it was impossible to give any indication of what his decision was likely to be.

Yet, he said, a paper for the Cabinet's economic committee, apparently written in April, showed that Mr Heseltine had already made up his mind to *recommend to fellow ministers* that the coal board application should not be permitted.

The document, which the NUM was distributing freely in photocopy form here yesterday, is said to record the Environment Secretary's preliminary conclusion that NCB plans to develop 500 million tonnes of coal at three new mines ought not to be allowed "at least at the present time".

Mr Heseltine is quoted as saying in the document: "I am far from convinced that there will be a market for the coal if the development is allowed to go ahead; and without the reasonable prospect of such a market I can see no reason to allow such damage to the Vale of Belvoir."

In his private letter to Mr Gormley, the minister says: "These are complex and important issues, which occupied the public inquiry for over six months, and which now require the most careful consideration in the light of the inspector's report.

"I will give my decision as soon as possible, but, in the meantime, I am sure you will understand that it is impossible for me to provide any indication of what that decision is likely to be."

Accusing Mr Heseltine of "bloody duplicity", Mr Gormley said: "I think it is complete hypocrisy to deal with issues in that way. In the letter, he indicated he had not made a decision."

The Cabinet economic committee is expected to consider the Environment Secretary's report next Thursday. Mr Gormley said: "We will be saying quite forcibly to him that they should take no notice of this report. They should take notice of the inspector's report."

The NUM executive has taken the unusual step of tabling its own emergency motion for the union's policy-making conference, which is being held in Jersey, and it will be discussed on Wednesday. It views with concern the rejection of the application and "condemns the duplicity of the Secretary of State for the Environment over this matter".

According to the union, Mr Heseltine's Cabinet paper says: "The Vale of Belvoir is a prosperous and largely unspoilt area of high quality farmland, a valuable productive area of mixed livestock and arable farming, one of whose products is Stilton cheese.

"It is also a tranquil and pleasant area, which is important to the East Midlands, a region not well endowed with attractive areas of countryside.

"It is clear that coalmining would totally change the character of the area. The main impact of the proposed development on the local environment would be:

1. The spoil tips at the three mines requiring 2½ square miles of land; one tip would be 2 miles long and 100 feet high;
2. The mine buildings: these would include winding towers up to 190 feet high and massive coal processing buildings;
3. Subsidence over 4,000 properties in the area, including 414 listed buildings, would be affected and some would be undermined four times as separate seams are worked;
4. Housing and associated facilities for miners and their families—an extra 5,000 new dwellings;
5. Road traffic: the village of Bingham, for example, would endure 120 lorry movements a day during the construction phase alone;
6. The construction and operation of new railway lines;
7. Noise: the daytime noise level would be approximately equivalent of road traffic noise sufficient to render houses eligible for insulation."

Asked about the document released by the miners' union, a spokesman for the Department of the Environment last night said: "We know this document is winging its way round the country, but we cannot confirm or deny it."



Fury and drama of the world's most exciting horse race

Thundering horseflesh but not exactly the Derby . . . the scene is Siena, Italy, and the going is hard as the contestants in the July Palio urge their mounts in a race that goes back centuries. The riders race bareback under rules that were laid down in 1636 and for just one minute the excitement is barely controllable and greater than in any other race in the world. Strong men are known to weep in their fervour at this most ancient of contests.

The course is the *Campo*, the great square of Siena bounded on one side by the old governmental building, the Palazzo Pubblico, and filled to capacity; the prize is the Palio, a silken banner painted by artists invited to compete for the honour by the city authorities.

For that one minute of frantic exultation the city spends a year in preparation. The 17 *contrade* or areas of the city enter a horse for the Palio, one of two a year, and in July dedicated to the Madonna of Provenzano, a miraculous appearance associated with civic revival; rivalry is intense and after the race culminates in a banquet for the winning *contrade* at which the horse takes the head of the table.

Apart from the race itself the occasion enables Siena to demonstrate its flair for re-enacting the full brilliance of medieval pageantry. As a prelude the horses are blessed by a priest and annointed with holy water and are then swept into a sea of knights, pages, trumpeters, drummers and mace-bearers. For a few precious hours history comes alive.

Picture by Times staff photographer Brian Harris

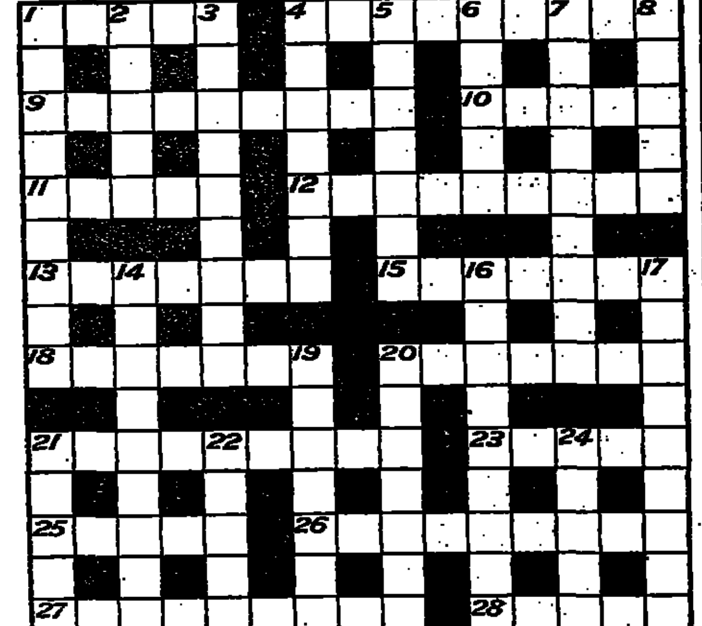
THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

The Times Crossword No. 15,569

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World *(comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition is Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Adams, 43, The Avenue, Welwyn, Herts.*

Name ....

Address ....

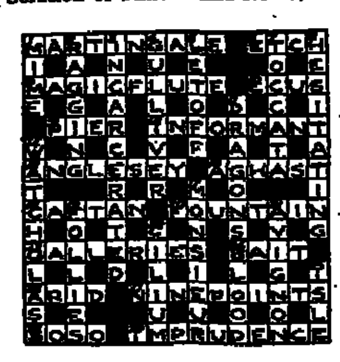


ACROSS
1 Restrains His Excellency as an author (5).
4 Togra's yob, for instance (4-5).
9 Wretched paper-back got given the wreath (9).
10 A scarecrow—note, in a trunk! (5).
11 Those worn in Scotland can't be falsies (5).
12 Teacher being one caring to disperse it (9).
13 Many with cause to burn brown coal (7).
15 Dead men in drains (7).
18 Skye air swirls round another Hebridean isle (7).
20 Pathfinder—one employed in bridge support (7).
21 Bit of a blow for Lady Luck, we'd say (9).
23 Simple one in the plot (5).
25 Giving you an unusual liqueur (5).
26 Disappear when girl begins quietly to speak (9).
27 Composer's found in ruined shed, strapped up (9).
28 Can it be bitter? Course it can be (5).

DOWN
1 Game beauty, holding a gun (9).
2 There's a difference between numbers fore and aft (5).
3 Comedy hit to become a fixture (9).
4 Discharge young lady rising—wrong hour for it (7).
5 About a study on church rhythm (7).
6 Neither loose nor tight (5).
7 One of Coward's mid-day sleepers (9).
8 The clergyman's lot in a single benefice (5).
14 Winner, about to speak with one who contradicts (9).
16 Ridicules love, in store, getting ring—it's all up! (4-5).
17 Tight cord needed, net's broken (9).
19 Such Americans ask for no uplift (7).
20 With schoolwork, help is settled first (7).
21 March of Time? (5).
22 On which we enjoy free drinks (5).
24 Vigilant in a watch (5).

Solution to Puzzle No 15,568

Solution of Prize Puzzle No 15,563



Today's events

The Queen attends picnic sponsored by Cancer Research Campaign, Windsor Great Park, 2.45.

The Prince of Wales, Chancellor of the University of Wales, presides at honorary degree ceremony, Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff, 9.45.

The Duke of Kent, president of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attend Wimbledon championship, 12.25.

Picture Frame Sale, Chelsea School of Art, Manresa Road, 10 to 5.30.

Picnic in aid of Cancer Research Campaign, Windsor Great Park, 11 to 9 (Sunday, 11 to 5).

South London Extravaganza organized by local scout groups, Streatham Common, 12 to 5.

Brazilian training ship Custodio de Mello berthed alongside HMS Belfast by Tower Bridge, open to public 1 to 4.30 (also Sunday).

Margaret Drabble lays wreath at memorial stone to George Eliot, Poets Corner, Westminster Abbey, 6.

1981 Unipart National Scoutcar Races, The Hoe, Plymouth, 9.30.

Red Cross festival of disabled people, Azimghur Barracks, Colerne, Wiltshire, 10.30 to 4.30.

Sanskritik Festival, Centre of Indian Arts, 8 South Audley Street, 11.

Talks, lectures

Jan van Eyck, Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 12. Jon Vickers, Canadian tenor, talks about his life and career with David Cairns, Waterloo Room, Festival Hall, 6.15. Malawi, South Africa's black ally, Africa Centre, 38 King Street, 2.30. Film: *Life That Lives on Man*, Natural History Museum, 3. Thomas Newcomen, his engine and its impact, Science Museum, 3.

Exhibitions

Stringed Instruments by young British makers, The Old House, London End, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, 0.30 to 5.30 (last day). Work by wildlife photographer Peter Johnson, Sanderson, Berners Street, 9.30 to 5.30. Wapping Artists 1981, 82 Wapping Wall and New Crane Wharf, 172 Garnet Street, 11 to 7. True and pure sculptures, Frank Dobson, Kettle's Yard, Northampton Street, Cambridge, 10.

Horticulture

Rose and sweetpea show, St Peter's Hall, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, 2. Rose 81, Chiswell Green, St Albans, 10 to 7 (Sunday 9 to 6). Flower festival, Eastbourne Priory Church, Midhurst, West Sussex (and Sunday).

Walks

The great American connexion, meet Green Park station, 2.30. Billingsgate Market and Monument, meet Tower Hill station, 2.

Tomorrow's events

London Irish Festival Roundwood Park, Willesden, 10.30 to 7.

Turks and Tomahawks: celebration in honour of Captain John Smith and the Virginian settlers, St Mary-at-Lambert, Lambeth Road, 11 to 6.

Antiques fair, Kensington Hilton Hotel, Holland Park Avenue, 11 to 6. Record collectors fair, Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury Street, 1 to 6.

Garden party: Meet the poets, Linton Kwesi Johnson, Roger McGoogh, Dannie Abse and others, Earls Court Square, 4.30 to 9.

Festival of the City of London opening service, St Paul's Cathedral, 11.

Stratford-upon-Avon Poetry Festival: The Rolling English Road, with Jeffrey Dench, Clive Francis and Polly James, Queen Elizabeth Hall, Henley Street, 8.

Exhibitions

Miranda Strickland-Constable, Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, 10 to 7. G. W. Smethurst and contemporary Scottish painters, Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal, Cumbria, 2 to 5. Japanese Korean and Chinese pots from Bernard Leach's collection with his own work, Holbourne of Menstrie Museum, Great Pulteney Street, Bath, 2.30 to 6. Paper cut-outs, toys and models, Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, 2.30 to 5.30.

Talks, lectures

Forum, Madness within reason, ICA, The Mall, 12.30 to 6. Mozart's Da Ponte operas, H. C. Robbins Landon, Opera House, Covent Garden, 8. The proverbial widom of China and Arabia, John K. Blake, South Place Ethical Society, Conway Hall, 11. Art of Gilbert and George, Simon Wilson, Whitechapel Gallery, 2. Films *Birth* and *Hallo Baby*, with discussion, presented by National Childbirth Trust, Jacksons Lane Centre, Archway Road, 7.30. Guardian Lecture: Ray Harryhausen, National Film Theatre, 6.30. Foreign Church of London, Dr Gordon Huelin, St Andrew-by-the-*Wardrobe*, Queen Victoria Street, 4.30.

Steam

Miniature steam rally, Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, 12 to 5. Open Day, Stour Valley Railway Centre, Colchester, Essex, 11 to 6. Midsummer steaming, Papplewick Pumping Station, off Longdale Lane, Ravenshead, Nottinghamshire, 11 to 5.

Walks

Beacon Fell country park, Fell House Car Park, Beacon Fell, 3. Regent's Canal to Paddington, Camden Town station, 2.30. Literary London, St Paul's station, 2 pm.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.71	1.64
Austria Sch	33.70	31.60
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.33	2.24
Denmark Kr	14.80	14.10
Finland Mkk	8.80	8.40
France Fr	11.18	10.68
Germany DM	4.72	4.48
Greece Dr	112.00	106.00
Hongkong $	10.90	10.30
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.23
Italy Lir	2290.00	2190.00
Japan Yn	454.00	428.00
Netherlands Gld	5.24	4.98
Norway Kr	11.87	11.27
Portugal Esc	123.50	117.50
South Africa Rd	1.88	1.73
Spain Pta	184.50	175.50
Sweden Kr	10.09	9.54
Switzerland Fr	4.07	3.85
USA $	1.94	1.87
Yugoslavia Dnr	72.00	67.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index rose 2.1 to 548.0.

£250,000 winner

The winning number for the £250,000 prize in the July Premium Savings Bonds draw is 9F Z 148402 (winner comes from Middlesbrough).

Sporting fixtures

Tennis: Wimbledon, men's singles final, 2.

Cricket: Second Test, England v Australia, at Lord's, 11.30 to 6.30. County championship, 11.0 to 6.30: Derbyshire v Worcestershire, at Chesterfield; Hampshire v Nottinghamshire, at Bournemouth; Kent v Lancashire, at Maidstone; Leicestershire v Somerset, at Leicester; Northamptonshire v Glamorgan, at Northampton; Sussex v Gloucestershire, at Hove; Warwickshire v Essex, at Birmingham; Yorkshire v Surrey, at *Harrogate. Other* match: Ireland v Middlesex, in Dublin.

Tomorrow: John Player League, 2.0 to 6.40: Derbyshire v Worcestershire, at Chesterfield; Hampshire v Nottinghamshire, at Portsmouth; Kent v Lancashire, at Maidstone; Leicestershire v Somerset, at Leicester; Northamptonshire v Glamorgan, at Luton; Sussex v Gloucestershire, at Hove; Warwickshire v Essex, at Birmingham; Yorkshire v Surrey, at Scarbrough.

Rowing: Henley Regatta (today and tomorrow).

Equestrianism: Wales and the West show, Chepstow.

Athletics: Women's European Cup, at Meadowbank (tomorrow).

Motor racing: British championship, 3 (tomorrow).

Water skiing: British championships, at Kirtons Farm, Reading (today and tomorrow).

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 11.25 Cricket; 1.30 Grandstand, including tennis and international athletics; 5.50 final score.

BBC 2: 2.20-7.15 Cricket and tennis; 9.5 Wimbledon highlights; 9.55 test highlights.

ITV: 12.35 cycling and swimming; 1.20 racing; 3.15 athletics; 4.15 wrestling; 4.50 swimming; 5.20 results.

Sunday

BBC 2: 2 International motor racing; 2.20 cricket; 2.55 athletics; 10.20 motor racing.

ITV: 3 athletics, swimming, water-skiing, cycling, motorcycling.

The papers

Irish mist fogged minds and arguments at Westminster this week, the Daily Mail says today. The most hypocritical suggestion was made by the Labour Party policy group. The British Government, it said, should come out in favour of a united Ireland—with Irish consent, of course. But which Irish?

In the garden

There is still time to sow lettuces, radishes, and spring onions for salads. If you can find a packet of mixed lettuce seed, sow this now. The half dozen varieties take different times to mature so one can start cutting lettuces when they are small and go on cutting for a month at least. If you sow one variety and we run into hot dry weather they may all decide to bolt to seed at once. Still time too, to plant Brussels sprouts, winter cabbages and savoys, kales and sprouting broccoli.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1981
Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Saturday, July 4, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

Weather

The general situation: Pressure will remain high to the S of Britain as a weakening trough moves NE across most areas.

Forecasts from 6 pm to midnight

London, SE, central N England, E Midlands: Becoming cloudy, a little rain in places, sunny intervals later; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

East Anglia, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Mainly dry, sunny intervals especially early and late, possibly a little rain in afternoon, wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Central S, NW England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, N Wales: Occasional rain or drizzle at first, becoming mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind SW, light or moderate; near normal, max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

SW England, S Wales: Rain or drizzle in places early, becoming mainly dry, sunny intervals, wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Changeable with sunny intervals but also rain at times, especially in the N. Temperatures continuing near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SW, moderate to fresh; sea moderate.

English Channel (E): Wind SW, moderate to fresh; sea moderate.

TODAY
Sun rises: 5.24 am Sun sets: 8.49 pm
Moon rises: 6.42 am Moon sets: 9.45 pm

TOMORROW
Sun rises: 5.25 am Sun sets: 8.47 pm
Moon rises: 7.55 am Moon sets: 10.11 pm

First quarter: August 7.

Lighting up time

London 9.19 pm to 4.55 am
Bristol 9.28 pm to 5.05 am
Edinburgh 9.50 pm to 4.48 pm
Manchester 9.36 pm to 4.56 am
Penzance 9.35 pm to 5.22 am

TOMORROW
London 9.17 pm to 4.57 am
Bristol 9.27 pm to 5.07 am
Edinburgh 9.48 pm to 4.50 am
Manchester 9.33 pm to 4.57 am
Penzance 9.34 pm to 5.24 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunderstorms.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	16	61	Guernsey	s	15	59
Birming'm	th	12	54	Inverness	f	15	59
Blackpool	f	14	57	Jersey	s	17	63
Bristol	f	16	61	London	r	15	59
Cardiff	f	16	61	Manchester	f	15	59
Edinburgh	f	17	63	Newcastle	f	16	61
Glasgow	c	15	59	Ronaldsway	s	15	59

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

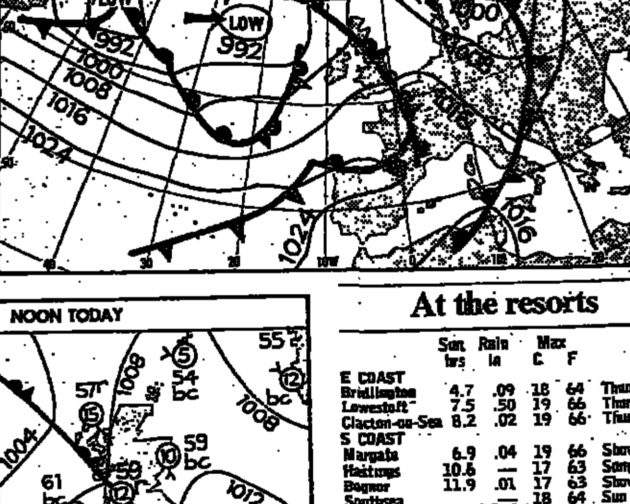
LONDON: Cosmos 185: (July 5) 2.32-2.41; WSW; 55 NW; NE. Cosmos 1220: (July 5) 3.1-3.9; W; 35 NW; NNE. Titan 3D: 23.31-23.34; SW; 15W; NW. Cos 2nd Stage: (July 5) 2.38-2.40; WSW*; 36 WSW; NNW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185: (July 5) 2.32-2.41; SW; 70 NW; NE. Cosmos 1220: (July 5) 3.1-3.9; WSW; 45 NW; NE. Titan 3D: 23.31-23.34; SW; 20W; NW. Cos 2nd Stage: (July 5) 2.38-2.41; SSW*; 55 WNW; N.

TOMORROW

LONDON: Cosmos 185R: (July 6) 1.19-1.26; SSW*; 70 SE; NE. Cosmos 1220: (July 6) 2.14-2.22; WSW; 50 WNW; NNE. Titan 3D: 23.44-23.45; WSW; 10 W; W. Cos 2nd Stage: (July 6) 3.0-3.2; WSW*; 15 WNW; NW. Salyut 6: (July 6) 3.24-3.29; W; 70 WNW; E.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R: (July 6) 2.58-3.7; WSW; 45 NNW; NE. Cosmos 1220: (July 6) 2.14-2.23; SW; 65 W; NE. Titan 3D: 23.44-23.46; WSW; 15 W; WNW. Cos 2nd Stage: (July 6) 3.0-3.3; WSW; 25 W; NNW. Salyut 6: (July 6) 3.23-3.28; WSW; 60 S; E.



NOON TODAY

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Bridlington	4.7	.09	18	64	Thunder
Lowestoft	7.5	.50	19	66	Thunder
Clacton-on-Sea	8.2	.02	19	66	Thunder
S COAST					
Margate	6.9	.04	19	66	Showers
Hastings	10.6	—	17	63	Sunny
Bognor	11.9	.01	17	63	Showers
Southsea		—	18	64	Sun pds
Bournemouth	10.6	—	18	64	Sunny
Exmouth	4.3	.03	18	64	Showers
Torquay	6.3	.07	18	64	Showers
Falmouth	10.1	.07	17	63	Showers
W COAST					
Morecambe	8.1	.21	16	61	Sun pds
Ilfracombe	7.6	.26	17	63	Shwr am

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 17C (63F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 7 pm, 64 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 6.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1009.7 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

POLLEN COUNT: 2 (very low). Forecast: Low. Information supplied by the Asthma Research Council.

High tides

Today

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.18	7.3	4.41	7.2
Aberdeen	3.39	4.3	4.17	4.2
Avonmouth	9.58	13.3	10.09	13.3
Cardiff	9.42	12.3	9.53	12.3
Devonport	8.47	5.2	9.03	5.4
Dover	1.19	6.6	1.43	6.6
Glasgow	3.06	4.9	3.39	4.5
Harwich	2.12	4.1	2.34	4.0
Holyhead	12.40	5.7	1.07	5.4
Hull	8.47	7.5	9.20	7.3
Leith	5.02	5.6	5.30	5.6
Liverpool	1.34	9.4	2.01	9.2
Lowestoft			12.01	2.6
Margate	2.28	4.8	2.48	4.7
Milford Haven	8.49	6.9	9.08	7.1
Oban	8.30	3.7	8.31	3.9
Portland	9.46	2.0	9.56	2.3
Portsmouth	1.41	4.7	2.16	4.7
Shoreham	1.26	6.2	2.02	6.2
Southampton	1.03	4.5	1.40	4.5
Swansea	9.02	9.3	9.19	9.4
Tees	6.06	5.5	6.40	5.4
Walton-on-the-Naze	2.03	4.3	2.23	4.2

Tomorrow

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.04	7.4	5.24	7.1
Avonmouth	10.41	12.9	10.52	12.8
Belfast	1.59	3.7	2.34	3.3
Cardiff	10.24	12.0	10.35	11.9
Devonport	9.29	5.1	9.40	5.2
Dover	2.04	6.5	2.26	6.5
Glasgow	3.49	5.0	4.26	4.5
Harwich	3.00	4.1	3.20	4.0
Holyhead	1.27	5.6	1.52	5.2
Hull	9.30	7.4	10.04	7.1
Leith	5.49	5.5	6.17	5.4
Liverpool	2.19	9.3	2.47	8.9
Lowestoft	12.43	2.5	12.40	2.6
Margate	3.18	4.8	3.30	4.7
Milford Haven	9.33	6.7	9.51	6.8
Portland	10.24	1.9	10.31	2.1
Portsmouth	2.23	4.6	3.00	4.6
Shoreham	2.11	6.1	2.46	6.1
Southampton	1.52	4.4	2.29	4.4
Swansea	9.44	9.0	10.00	9.1
Tees	6.51	5.4	7.27	5.2
Walton-on-the-Naze	2.49	4.3	3.06	4.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	29	84	Copenhagen	r	15	59	Majorca	s	30	86	Sao Paulo			
Akrotiri	s	30	86	Corfu	s	31	88	Malaga	s	28	82	San Francisco			
Alexandria	c	28	82	Dallas	f	32	90	Malta	s	31	88	Santiago			
Algiers	s	27	81	Dublin	c	16	61	Melbourne	c	11	52	Seoul	c	2	72
Amsterdam	f	17	63	Dubrovnik	f	29	84	Mexico City	c	19	66	Singapore	f	20	68
Athens	s	31	88	Faro	s	22	72	Milan	c	23	73	Stockholm	f	18	64
Bahrain	s	38	100	Florence	c	27	81	Miami	th	26	79	Strasbourg	s	16	61
Barcelona	f	25	77	Frankfurt	r	18	64	Montreal	f	27	81	Sydney	s	22	72
Beirut	s	31	88	Funchal	c	21	70	Moscow	c	22	72	Tangier			
Belgrade	s	30	86	Geneva	r	14	57	Munich	r	22	72	Teheran			
Berlin	c	23	73	Gibraltar	s	23	73	Nairobi	f	21	70	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Bermuda	c	26	79	Helsinki	s	19	66	Naples	s	32	90	Tenerife	s	25	77
Biarritz	f	18	64	Hongkong	c	28	82	New York	c	26	79	Tokyo	c	19	66
Boulogne	f	14	57	Innsbruck	f	26	79	Nice	s	24	75	Toronto			
Bordeaux	c	19	66	Istanbul	f	26	79	Oslo	f	17	63	Tunis	s	28	82
Brussels	c	15	59	Jeddah	s	37	99	Paris	c	19	66	Valencia	s	28	82
Budapest	f	27	81	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Prague	f	26	79	Vancouver			
Cairo	f	32	90	Lisbon	s	23	73	Reykjavik	f	12	54	Venice	f	26	79
Cape Town	s	18	64	Locarno	r	19	66	Rhodes	s	30	86	Vienna	f	28	82
Casablanca	s	22	72	Los Angeles	s	26	79	Riyadh	s	44	111	Warsaw	s	25	77
Chicago	f	29	84	Luxembourg	r	14	57	Rome	f	27	81	Washington			
Cologne	c	18	64	Madrid	f	21	70	Salzburg	c	24	75	Zurich	r	16	61